

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

GYNIUS 5 CONCENTRATO SGRASSANTE PROFUMATO

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

Intended use

DETERGENT ONLY FOR INDUSTRIAL / PROFESSIONAL USING

DETERGENT GYNIUS SYSTEM-CONCENTRATED DETERGENT SOLVENT-BASED SUPER DEGREASER

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name

AR-CO CHIMICA S.R.L.

Full address

Via Canalazzo 22/24

District and Country

41036 MEDOLLA (MO)

ITALY

Tel. +39 053558890

Fax +39 053558898

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

reach@arcochimica.it

Product distribution by

AR-CO CHIMICA

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

Numeri telefonici dei principali Centri Antiveleni italiani (attivi 24/24 ore)Centro Antiveleni di Milano 02 66101029 (CAV Ospedale Niguarda Ca` Granda -Milano) (H24)Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 0382 24444 (CAV IRCCS Fondazione Maugeri - Pavia)Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800 883300 (CAV Ospedali Riuniti - Bergamo)Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 055 7947819 (CAV Ospedale Careggi - Firenze)Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 3054343 (CAV Policlinico Gemelli - Roma)Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 49978000 (CAV Policlinico Umberto I - Roma)Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 081 7472870 (CAV Ospedale Cardarelli - Napoli)AR-CO CHIMICA+39 053558890 (ORE UFFICIO / OFFICE HOURS 08:00-12:30 / 14:00-17:30)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

Skin Corr. 1A

H314

Eye Dam. 1

H318

Skin Sens. 1A

H317

2.1.2. 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC Directives and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols:

C

R phrases:

35

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The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

2.2. Label elements.

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



Signal words: Danger

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

Contains: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
ETHANOLAMINE
2-(4-METHYLCYCLOHEX-3-EN-1-YL)PROPAN-2-OL

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

| Identification. | Conc. %. | Classification 67/548/EEC. | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP). |
|--|----------|----------------------------|--|
| POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE | | | |
| CAS. 1310-58-3 | 9 - 30 | C R35, Xn R22 | Met. Corr. 1 H290, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1A H314 |
| EC. 215-181-3 | | | |
| INDEX. 019-002-00-8 | | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119487136-33-0000 | | | |
| DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | | | |
| CAS. 34590-94-8 | 5 - 9 | | Substance with a community workplace exposure limit. |
| EC. 252-104-2 | | | |
| INDEX. - | | | |
| Reg. no. 01 2119450011-60 | | | |

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ETHANOLAMINE

CAS. 141-43-5 3 - 5 C R34, Xn R20/21/22 Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335

EC. 205-483-3

INDEX. 603-030-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119486455-28-0000

(1-idrossietilidene) acido bisfosfonico, sale sodico

CAS. 3794-83-0 1 - 5 Xn R22, Xi R36 Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319

EC. -

INDEX. -

Reg. no. 01-2119510382-52-0001

Capryleth-9 carboxylic acid / Buteth-2 carboxylic acid

CAS. - 1 - 3 Xi R38, Xi R41 Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC. 4516500

INDEX. -

Reg. no. 01-0000019096-68

D-Glucopyranose, oligomeric, C10-16-alkyl glycosides

CAS. 110615-47-9 1 - 3 Xi R38, Xi R41 Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC. -

INDEX. -

Reg. no. 01-2119489418-23

ACETONE

CAS. 67-64-1 0,5 - 1 R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC. 200-662-2

INDEX. 606-001-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49

Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated propoxylated

CAS. 120313-48-6 0,5 - 1 Xi R38, N R50 Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1

EC. -

INDEX. -

2-(4-METHYLCYCLOHEX-3-EN-1-YL)PROPAN-2-OL

CAS. 8000-41-7 0,1 - 0,5 Xi R36/38, Xi R43, N R51/53 Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

EC. 232-268-1

INDEX. -

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

SECTION 4. First aid measures.**4.1. Description of first aid measures.**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a

doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.**7.1. Precautions for safe handling.**

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.**8.1. Control parameters.**

Regulatory References:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended). |
| Éire | Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011. |
| OEL EU | Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC. |
| TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2012 |

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE**Threshold Limit Value.**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| WEL | UK | | | 2 | |
| OEL | IRL | | | 2 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | | 2 (C) | |

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**Threshold Limit Value.**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|---------|------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 606 | 100 | 909 (C) | 150 (C) | |
| OEL | IRL | 308 | 50 | | | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 308 | 50 | | | SKIN |
| WEL | UK | 308 | 50 | | | SKIN |

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ETHANOLAMINE**Threshold Limit Value.**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 7,5 | 3 | 15 | 6 | |
| OEL | IRL | 2,5 | 1 | 7,6 | 3 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 2,5 | 1 | 7,6 | 3 | SKIN |
| WEL | UK | 2,5 | 1 | 7,6 | 3 | SKIN |

(1-idrossietilidene) acido bisfosfonico, sale sodico

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 136 | mg/L |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,0136 | mg/L |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 59 | mg/Kg |

ACETONE**Threshold Limit Value.**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| WEL | UK | 1210 | 500 | 3620 | 1500 |
| OEL | IRL | 1210 | 500 | | |
| OEL | EU | 1210 | 500 | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1187 | 500 | 1781 | 750 |

2-(4-METHYLCYCLOHEX-3-EN-1-YL)PROPAN-2-OL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,052 | mg/kg |
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,062 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,062 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 0,442 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,044 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers. | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral. | VND | 2,5 mg/kg | VND | 0,42 mg/kg | | | | |
| Inhalation. | VND | 1,25 mg/m3 | VND | 1,25 mg/m3 | VND | 5,8 mg/m3 | VND | 5,8 mg/m3 |
| Skin. | VND | 2,5 mg/kg | VND | 0,42 mg/kg | VND | 5 mg/kg | VND | 1,17 mg/kg |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

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

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Appearance | liquid |
| Colour | ochre |
| Odour | CITRUS/ BALSAMIC |
| Odour threshold. | Not available. |
| pH. | 13,50 +/- 0,50 |
| Melting point / freezing point. | Not available. |
| Initial boiling point. | Not available. |
| Boiling range. | Not available. |
| Flash point. | Not available. |
| Evaporation Rate | Not available. |
| Flammability of solids and gases | Not available. |
| Lower inflammability limit. | Not available. |
| Upper inflammability limit. | Not available. |
| Lower explosive limit. | Not available. |
| Upper explosive limit. | Not available. |
| Vapour pressure. | Not available. |
| Vapour density | Not available. |
| Relative density. | 1,115 +/- 0,025 |
| Solubility | IN ALL PROPORTIONS |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature. | Not available. |
| Decomposition temperature. | Not available. |
| Viscosity | Not available. |
| Explosive properties | Not available. |
| Oxidising properties | Not available. |

9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.**10.1. Reactivity.**

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

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DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: may react with oxidising agents. When heated to decomposition it releases harsh and irritating fumes and vapours.

ACETONE: decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: attacks aluminium, tin, lead and zinc. Reacts violently with acids.

ETHANOLAMINE: can react dangerously with: acrylonitrile, chloroepoxypropane, chlorosulphuric acid, hydrogen chloride, iron-sulphur compounds, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, mesityl oxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, strong mineral acids, vinyl acetate, cellulose nitrate.

ACETONE: risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, difluoro dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. Can react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl chloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents. Develops flammable gases with nitrosyl perchlorate.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: naked flames and heat.

ETHANOLAMINE: avoid exposure to air and sources of heat.

ACETONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: Acids, metals, some plastics and rubber, water, halogenated hydrocarbons and maleic anhydride.

ETHANOLAMINE: iron, strong acids and strong oxidising agents.

ACETONE: acid and oxidising substances.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: When boiled, it develops phosphine. Above decomposition temperature toxic potassium oxide fumes may develop.

ETHANOLAMINE: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides.

ACETONE: ketenes and other irritating compounds.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.**11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. Possible vapours are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours.

Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness.

If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurries, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas. Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during the acute phase. Scurfy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.

2-(4-METHYLCYCLOHEX-3-EN-1-YL)PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Oral). > 2000 mg/kg ratto

LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg coniglio

LC50 (Inhalation). > 4,76 mg/l ratto

(1-idrossietilidene) acido bisfosfonico, sale sodico

LD50 (Oral). > 2850 mg/Kg

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

LD50 (Oral). 333 mg/kg Rat

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

12.1. Toxicity.

Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated propoxylated

EC50 - for Crustacea.

1 mg/l/48h

2-(4-METHYLCYCLOHEX-3-EN-1-YL)PROPAN-2-OL

LC50 - for Fish.

> 62,8 mg/l/96h Pesce Brachydanio rerio

EC50 - for Crustacea.

> 73 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.

> 68 mg/l/72h Alga Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

(1-idrossietilidene) acido bisfosfonico, sale sodico

LC50 - for Fish.

> 300 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea.

> 500 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

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

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations. These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----|------|
| ADR/RID Class: | 8 | UN: | 3266 |
| Packing Group: | II | | |
| Label: | 8 | | |
| Nr. Kemler: | 80 | | |
| Proper Shipping Name: | CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. | | |

Carriage by sea (shipping):

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----|------|
| IMO Class: | 8 | UN: | 3266 |
| Packing Group: | II | | |
| Label: | 8 | | |
| EMS: | F-A, S-B | | |
| Marine Pollutant: | NO | | |

Transport by air:

| | | | |
|----------------|----|-----|------|
| IATA: | 8 | UN: | 3266 |
| Packing Group: | II | | |
| Label: | 8 | | |

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

Seveso category. None.

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

Ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No 648/2004

less than 5 % phosphonates, anionic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants

perfumes

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| Met. Corr. 1 | Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1 |
| Acute Tox. 4 | Acute toxicity, category 4 |
| Skin Corr. 1A | Skin corrosion, category 1A |
| Skin Corr. 1B | Skin corrosion, category 1B |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage, category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |

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| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| Skin Sens. 1A | Skin sensitization, category 1A |
| Aquatic Acute 1 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1 |
| Aquatic Chronic 2 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| R11 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. |
| R20/21/22 | HARMFUL BY INHALATION, IN CONTACT WITH SKIN AND IF SWALLOWED. |
| R22 | HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. |
| R34 | CAUSES BURNS. |
| R35 | CAUSES SEVERE BURNS. |
| R36 | IRRITATING TO EYES. |
| R36/38 | IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN. |
| R38 | IRRITATING TO SKIN. |
| R41 | RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES. |
| R43 | MAY CAUSE SENSITISATION BY SKIN CONTACT. |
| R50 | VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. |
| R51/53 | TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. |
| R66 | REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING. |
| R67 | VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS. |

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%

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- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
10. Handling Chemical Safety
11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
15. ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 05 / 07 / 11 / 12.