

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

AMOLUX

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: **AMOLUX**

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

Identified uses: Cleanser

Uses advised against: other than those mentioned above

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name and address: PROTIMA Sp. z o.o. 62-052 Komorniki, ul. Żabikowska 18, POLAND

Telephone: + 48 61 22 10 400

e-mail: biuro@protima.pl

1.4 Emergency telephone number

998 or 112, nearest local branch of the State Fire Service (pol. PSP, Państwowa Straż Pożarna)

Toxicological information in Poland 042/ 631 47 24 (between 7 and 15)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Skin Irrit.2 – Skin irritation, cat. 2,

Eye Irrit.2 – Eye irritation, cat. 2,

Carcinogenicity, cat. 2,

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 – Causes skin irritation.

H351 – Suspected of causing cancer.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection or face protection.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Continue rinsing.

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

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

P405 Store locked up.

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC

Xi – irritant

Causes serious eye irritation (R36/38)

2.2 Label elements



Signal word WARNING

2.3 Possible adverse effects on the environment:

Getting of large quantities into water reservoirs can cause damage to vegetation and aquatic organisms. Getting of larger amounts of the preparation to soil can cause local and transient infringement of acid-base balance.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Name	Label elements	Classification		Concentration
		According to	According to Regulation 1272/2008	

		Directive 67/548/EEC		
Alcohols C7-C11, ethoxylated	CAS: 68439-45-2 EC: polymer	Xn; R22; R41	Acute oral tox, cat 4; H 302; Eye Damage, cat 1; H 318;	3-8%
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Coconut oil diethanolamine C 8-18 unsaturated	CAS: - CE: 931-329-6 Registration no: 01-2119490100-53-0003	Xi; R 38; R 41;	Skin irritation, 2; H 315 Eye damage, 1; H 318	< 1%
Sodium hydroxide	CAS: 1310-73-2 CE: 215-185-5 Index No: 011-002-00-6	C; R 35;	Skin corrosion, cat. 1A, H314 May be corrosive to metals, cat. 1, H290	< 2 %
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	CAS: 5064-31-3 CE: 225-768-6 Index No: -	C; Xn; R22; R36; R35;	Carcinogenicity, cat. 2, H351 Harmful if swallowed, cat. 4, H302 Eye irritation, cat. 2, H319	< 3%
Product of mass reaction of ethanol and 2-propanol	CAS: unknown CE: 902-053-3 Index No: not applicable	F; Xi; R 36; R 67;	Eye irritation, cat. 2, H319, Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure STOT, exposure, single, cat. 3, H336, Highly flammable liquid, cat. 2, H225,	< 5%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

If on skin – wash skin with water. If serious irritation continues, consult a doctor.

If on eyes – remove contact lenses, rinse eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult an ophthalmologist.

If swallowed – give to drink approx. 0.5-1 liter of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical consultation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

no data available

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If the victim is unconscious, make sure the airway is not obstructed and place the victim in the recovery position. Provide medical assistance. Apply symptomatic treatment

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Fires in presence of the preparation should be extinguished with media appropriate for burning materials.

5.2 Special hazards

Preparation is not flammable.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire residues must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Do not allow to enter larger amounts of preparation into water and soil.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid direct contact with the product being released. Wear protection gloves made of nitrile rubber.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Collect the preparation mechanically and place it in sealed containers. The collected preparation, after separating solids, can be used for its intended purpose. Do not allow to enter larger amounts of preparation into water and soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Disposal in accordance with recommendations set out in Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

The product is non-flammable and not supporting fire. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product should be stored in sealed containers, resistant to strong alkaline aqueous solutions. The preparation and its solutions may accelerate the corrosion of metals. When handling large amounts of the preparation, avoid conditions conducive to the formation of aerosols. Limit contact with skin, wear protective gloves and glasses.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

no data available

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

<i>Name</i>	<i>NDS [mg/m³]</i>	<i>NDSch[mg/m³]</i>
Alcohols C7-C11, ethoxylated	not listed	not listed
Sodium hydroxide	0.5	1
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	not listed	not listed
Ethanol	1900	not listed
Propan-2-ol	900	1200

Recommendations to the procedure of monitoring hazardous substances in air – method of measurements:

– Regulation of the Minister of Health of 20 April 2005 on tests and measurements of factors hazardous for health at the workplace (Journal of Laws No 73, item 645).

– Pn 89/Z-01001/06. Air purity protection. Names, definitions and units. Terminology concerning air quality tests at the workplace.

– PN Z-04008-7:2002. Air purity protection. Sampling. Principles of air sampling in work environment and interpretation of results.

– PN-EN-689: 2002. Workplace atmospheres – guidelines for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents by comparison with limit values and measurement strategy.

Note: If the concentration of the substance is determined and known, personal protection equipment should be chosen taking into account the concentration of the substance occurring at the workplace, exposure time and operations performed by the employee. In an emergency, if the concentration of the substance at the workplace is unknown, use personal protection of the highest recommended protection class.

The employer shall ensure that the applied personal protective equipment, clothing and work footwear are adequate, and shall assure their proper cleaning, maintenance, repair and decontamination.

The recommended pre-employment and periodic medical examinations of employees should be carried out in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health and Social Care of 30 May 1996 on medical examinations of employees, scope of preventive health care for employees and medical certificates issued for purposes provided for in the Labour Code (Journal of Laws No 69/1996, item 332, as amended by No 37/2001, item 451).

8.2 Exposure controls

Used personal protection equipment should comply with the Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 21 December 2005 on essential requirements for personal protective equipment (Journal of Laws No 259, item 2173).

Use rubber or plastic gloves and protective glasses. When working with large quantities of the preparation and preparing aqueous solutions, it is recommended to use protective rubber aprons.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state – liquid, coloured in yellow

Odour – weak, characteristic for the used surface active agents.

pH – ca. 12 (2% dilution, in temperature of 20°C)

Temperatures:

– boiling point – ca. 100 °C ; melting point – ca. -3 °C

– flash point – non-flammable substance

– auto-ignition – non-ignitable

Flammability – product not flammable.

Explosive properties – the preparation is not explosive.

Oxidising properties – the preparation does not have oxidizing properties.

Relative density – ca. 1.08 ± 0.2 g/cm³

Solubility(ies):

– water – without limitations

– ethanol – without limitations

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water – unknown

9.2 Other information

Minimum ignition energy: [mJ]

Electrical conductivity: [pS/m]

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Can react with acids to form salts (gives off heat). May be corrosive to light metals (tin, zinc, aluminum, brass) – possibility of hydrogen forming.

10.2 Chemical stability

The preparation is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

In case of contact of the product with concentrated acids, a chemical reaction takes place, which may lead to emitting significant amounts of heat.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, light metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

hydrogen

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 No toxicological studies were carried out for this product. Toxicity evaluation was based on data for individual components of the preparation.

Alcohol ethoxylates C9-11:

Acute toxicity – oral: LD50 > 2000-5000 mg/kg (rat)

Acute toxicity – skin: LD50 > 2000-5000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity – inhalation: LC50 > 20 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute toxicity – oral: LDLo 500 mg/kg (in conversion to 100% NaOH; rabbit) Toxic concentration – 1-3 % dilution (with pH = 13) corrosive and causes liquefactive necrosis of alimentary tract, perforation of the mucous membranes.

Acute toxicity – if on skin: no data concerning the product

Acute toxicity (if on eyes): 1-2% solution damages the cornea and within 1-10 minutes can cause corneal opacity and conjunctival hyperemia. Necrotic process can proceed. Higher concentrations may lead to vision loss.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate:

Toxicity to fish: LC > 100 mg/l/96h

Toxicity to invertebrates: EC50 > 100 mg/l/48h

Toxicity to algae: EC50 > 100 mg/l/72h

Microorganisms/effect on activated sludge: 500 mg/l (DEV-L2)

Product of mass reaction of ethanol and 2-propanol

Acute toxicity – oral: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg (rat)

Acute toxicity – by inhalation: LC50 > 25000 mg/m³ of air (rat)

Acute toxicity – if on skin: LD50 13900 mg/kg (rabbit)

11.2 Roads and effects of acute exposure in humans.

Respiratory system – There is practically no possibility of inhalation exposure. Aerosol formed mechanically of the preparation can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

Digestive system – Consuming the preparation may seriously irritate internal organs.

Skin – The preparation can cause serious skin irritation. Prolonged contact may cause chemical burns. Presence of surface active agents in the preparation may result in strong degreasing “drying” of skin and skin breaking.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

DL₅₀ for rats (intragastrically) approx. 3 g/kg m.c.

CL₅₀ (96 hr.) to fish (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) ca. 100 mg/l

CE₅₀ (48 hr.) to crustaceans (*Daphnia*) 40 - 400 mg/l

CE₅₀ (4 hr.) to nitrifying bacteria ca. 70 g/l

CE₅₀ (72 hr.) to algae ca. 40 - 400 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Detergents present in the preparation are 95% biodegradable. They also undergo photochemical reactions resulting in a carbon dioxide and water.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Preparation components and its decomposition products are not cumulative.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Preparation solutions migrate along with water. Sodium hydroxide present in the preparation may cause temporary alkalization of soil, which disappears as the preparation is diluted with water and as it reacts with natural acids and carbon dioxide. Releasing large amounts of the preparation into soil causes a hazard temporarily affecting the natural acid-base balance.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Aquatic organisms – getting of large quantities of the preparation into water reservoirs can cause damage to vegetation and living organisms.

Soil organisms – getting of large quantities of the preparation to soil can cause damages resulting from a transient infringement of the acid-base balance.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spilled preparation should be collected into sealed containers and after separating solids, it should be used economically or it should be allocated for disposal. Do not allow getting of larger amounts of the preparation to the ground and water reservoirs because as it may cause a violation of the acid-base balance.

The preparation can be disposed in waste biological water treatment plants after an initial neutralization of excess lye and diluted in an intermediate tank to the concentration of approx. 200 g/m³ (Regulation of the Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry of 5 November 1991 "on the classification of waters and the conditions to be met by wastewater discharged to water or land").

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**14.1 Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)**

not subject

14.2 Transport by sea (IMDG)

not subject

14.3 Transport by air (ICAO)

not subject

14.4 Internal Waterways Transport (ADN)

not subject

14.5 Environmental hazards

The substance is not environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations.

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport should take place with covered means of transport in sealed containers made of plastic. Open transport is allowed.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.****Legislation in Poland:**

1. The Act of 25 February 2011 on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws of 2011, No 63, item 322).
2. Regulation of the Minister of Health of 20 April 2012 concerning the marking of packages of dangerous substances and mixtures, and some chemical mixtures (Journal of Laws 2012 No 0, item 445).
3. Regulation of the Minister of Health of 22 May 2012 on the method of marking of places, pipelines, containers and tanks for storing or containing hazardous substances or mixtures (Journal of Laws 2012 No 0, item 601).

EU legislation:

1. **Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.**
2. **Regulation 453/2010/EC amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).**
3. **Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2008 (OJ L.08.353.1).**

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

no data available

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet was prepared based on data provided by manufacturers of components used in the product. The above information were prepared based on the current state of knowledge and experience. They do not, however, guarantee product properties nor quality specification and cannot be grounds for complaints. The product should be transported, stored and used according to applicable regulations, good practices and occupational hygiene. The manufacturer is not liable for any losses arising directly or indirectly from using the above interpretation of regulations or instructions. The presented information cannot be used for any mixtures with other substances. Making use of the information and the application of the product are not controlled by the manufacturer. It is user's responsibility to create suitable conditions for safe handling of the product.

Translation of phrases:

Harmful substance (X_n)

Irritating substance (Xi)

Corrosive substance (C)

Highly flammable substance (F)

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Harmful if swallowed (R22)
Causes serious burns (R35)
Causes serious eye irritation. (R36)
Irritating to respiratory system (R37)
Causes skin irritation. (R38)
Can cause serious eye damage. (R41)
Acute Tox. 4 – Acute toxicity
Skin Irrit.2 – Skin irritation or skin corrosion
Eye Dam. 1 – Serious damage to eyes
Skin corrosion, cat. 1A
May be corrosive to metals, cat. 1
Carcinogenicity, cat. 2,
Harmful if swallowed, cat. 4
Eye irritation, cat. 2,
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure STOT, exposure, single, cat. 3,
Highly flammable liquid, cat. 2

H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapours
H290 – May be corrosive to metals
H302 – Harmful if swallowed
H314 – Causes serious skin burns and eye damage
H315 – Causes skin irritation.
H318 – Causes serious eye damage
H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351 – Suspected of causing cancer.