

Safety Data Chart

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Code: ZARAM003
Name: COMBI CLEAN

1.2 Use for the substance/preparation

Description/use: ALKALINE DETERGENT

1.3 Company identification

Name: ALI S.P.A.
Address: VIA SCHIAPPARELLI, 15
Town and country: 31029 VITTORIO VENETO (TV)
ITALY
tel. +39 0438 9110
fax +39 0438 912300

email of the contact person, responsible for the safety data chart

Responsible for market introduction: Lazzer Natalino

1.4 Phone number for emergencies

For urgent information contact

2. Identification of risks

2.1 Substance or product classification

The product is classified as dangerous under the terms of directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and integrations. Therefore the product requires a safety chart in compliance with EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information relative to health and environmental risks are given in sections 11 and 12 of this chart.

Risk symbols: C
R phrases: 35

2.2 Identification of risks

CAN CAUSE SERIOUS BURNS.

3. Composition / information about the ingredients

Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	15 <= C < 30	C R35
Cas No 1310-73-2		
CE No 215-185-5		
Index No 011-002-00-6		
lauryl ether carboxylic acid	1 <= C < 5	Xi R36/38

The complete text of the risk phrases (R) is given in section 16 in this chart.

Ingredients conform to EC Regulation no. 648/2004

Less than 5% phosphonates, non-ionic tensioactives

4. First aid measures

EYES: immediately wash with water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a doctor.

SKIN: Remove any contaminated clothing and have a shower. Immediately call a doctor. Wash all contaminated clothes separately before wearing them again.

INHALATION: take the person outside; if breathing is difficult or stops give artificial respiration. Immediately call a doctor.

SWALLOWING: immediately call a doctor. Do not provoke vomiting, nor administer anything that is not expressly authorised by the doctor.

5. Fire prevention measures

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cool down any containers with a jet of water to prevent the product decomposing and developing potentially dangerous substances for health and safety. Always wear the full fire-fighting equipment. Collect any water that has been used to put out the fire, as it must not be poured down the drains, and any contaminated water and fire remains must be disposed off in compliance with current legislation.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Traditional extinguishers; carbon dioxide, foam, powder and sprayed water.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHERS

None in particular.

RISKS INVOLVED WITH EXPOSURE IN CASE OF FIRE

Do not breathe in the combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

EQUIPMENT

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with bands around the arms, legs and waist), safety gloves (fireproof, cut-proof and dielectric), an overpressure mask with a face visor that covers the entire face, or breathing apparatus (self-protection) in the case of large amounts of smoke.

6. Measures to adopt in case of accidental spilling

INDIVIDUAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all sources of fire (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the area where the product has been spilt. If it is a solid product, prevent any dust forming by spraying it with water if there are no contraindications. In the case of any dust or vapours dispersed in the air, use respiratory protection measures. Stop the leak if it can be done safely. Do not handle the damaged containers or spilt product without wearing suitable protective equipment. Remove any unequipped persons from the area. For information about the risks for the environment and health, about respiratory protection, about ventilation and individual protection equipment, refer to the other sections in this chart.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Prevent the product entering the sewers, surface waters, water tables and confined areas.

RECLAMATION METHODS

If it is a liquid, collect it in a suitable container (made from a material that is compatible with the product) and absorb the spilt product with inert absorbent materials (sand, vermiculite, diatom soil, Kieselguhr, etc.). Collect the remaining material using spark-proof equipment and place it in containers ready for disposal. If it is a solid product, collect it with spark-proof mechanical means and place it in plastic containers. Remove the rest with a water jet if there are no contraindications. Ventilate the area involved with the leak well. The contaminated material must be disposed of in compliance with the dispositions given at paragraph 13.

7. Handling and storage

Ensure there is sufficient equipment to cool down the containers to prevent risk of over-pressure and overheating should fire break out nearby.

8. Exposure control/Individual protection.

8.1 Exposure limits

Description	Type	State	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm
SODIUM HYDROXIDE						
(C) = CEILING		TLV-ACGIH			2(C)	

8.2 Exposure controls

Considering the fact that it is always preferable to use suitable technical measures rather than individual protection equipment, ensure that the workplace is well ventilated with an efficient local fan system or by dispelling the contaminated air. If these actions do not keep the concentration of the product below the exposure limits in the workplace, wear suitable respiratory protection. Always refer to the product risk label for details before using the product. When deciding which individual protection equipment should be used, ask advice from the suppliers of chemicals if needed. The individual protection equipment must conform to the legislation in force as detailed below.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

If the maximum concentration limit in the workplace is exceeded, wear a semi-mask with an ABEK2P3 filter for gas, vapours and dust if there is no local fan extraction system (ref. EN 141 standard). Respiratory protection, such as masks with cartridge for organic vapours and dust/mist, must be worn if there are no technical measures to limit the worker's exposure. However protection given by masks is limited. For high concentrations in the workplace or in emergencies when the exposure levels are unknown, wear breathing apparatus using open circuit compressed air, (ref. EN 137 standard), or external air intake apparatus with a full-face masks, semi-mask or mouthpiece (ref. EN 138 standard).

HAND PROTECTION.

Protect hands with safety gloves, such as Laminate LCT Film (ref. EN 274 standard). It is advisable to use protective hand cream. To choose the material that the safety gloves should be made of consider: degradation, time for breaking and permeation. In the case of preparations, the safety gloves should be checked before using them as the reaction cannot be foreseen. The gloves' wear depends on how long they are exposed.

EYE PROTECTION.

Wear protective hermetic goggles with side protection (ref. EN 166 standard).

SKIN PROTECTION.

Wear water-repellent overalls with long sleeves and water-proof professional safety shoes (ref. EN 344 standard).

For maintenance work and pouring: tyvek overalls and PVC water-repellent boots. Wash hands well with soap and water after removing the protective clothing. Wash the clothing before using it again.

Provide a system for eyewashes and emergency showers.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	Yellowish
Smell	Typical
Physical state	Liquid
Solubility	Soluble
Viscosity	ND (not available)
Vapour density	ND (not available)
Evaporation speed	ND (not available)
Combustive properties	ND (not available)
Division coefficient: n-octanol/water	ND (not available)
pH	14
Boiling point	ND (not available)
Flash point	>60°C
Explosive properties	ND (not available)
Vapour tension	ND (not available)
Specific weight	1,300Kg/l
Dry deposit	18,00 %
VOC (directive 1999/13/EC) :	0
VOC (volatile carbon) :	0

10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal use and storage conditions. In the case of thermal decomposition or fire, potentially harmful vapours for health can develop.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE: attacks aluminium, tin, lead and zinc, and reacts violently with acids. To obtain a water solution, always add the soda to water and not vice versa.

11. Toxicological information

The product is corrosive and causes serious burns and blisters to the skin, which may appear even some time after exposure. The burns are extremely painful. If eyes come into contact with the substance it can cause serious damage and opacity to the cornea, damage to the iris, irreversible colouring to the eyes. The vapours are caustic for the respiratory tract and can cause pulmonary oedema, the symptoms of which sometimes appear only after a few hours have passed.

Exposure symptoms can be: a burning sensation, coughing, asthmatic breathing, laryngitis, short breath, cephalaea, nausea and sickness.

If swallowed it could cause burns to the mouth, throat and oesophagus; sickness, diarrhoea, oedema, swollen larynx and consequent suffocation. It could also perforate the gastrointestinal tract.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE: oral LD50 (mg/kg) 1350 (RAT) ; dermal LD50 (mg/kg) 1350 (RAT).

12. Ecological information

Use according to best working practice and do not spill the product in nature. Always inform the relative authorities if the product enters the waterways or sewers or if it contaminates the soil or vegetation.

13. Disposal information

Re-use if possible. The product remains are considered special harmful refuse. The danger of the refuse that contains this product must be evaluated in compliance with current legislation in force.

It must be disposed of by an authorised refuse disposal company, in compliance with national and local regulations.

The refuse transport could be subject to ADR.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Any contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national refuse disposal regulations.

14. Transport information

The product must be transported by vehicles authorised for transporting dangerous products, in line with current ADR regulations and national instructions as required.

The product must be transported in its original packaging or in packaging that cannot be attacked by the contents and which does not generate dangerous reactions with the product. The loading and unloading operators must receive appropriate training into the risks involved with the product and the procedures to adopt in emergencies.

Road and rail transport:

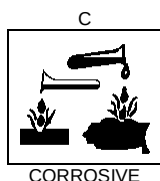
ADR/RID class: 8
UN: 1719
Packing Group: II
Label: 8
Kemler no.: 80
Technical name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.

Sea transport:

IMO class: 8
UN: 1719
Packing Group: II
Label: 8
EMS: F-A, S-B
Proper Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.

Air transport:

IATA: 8
UN: 1719
Packing Group: II
Label: 8
Cargo:
Packing instructions: 813
Maximum quantity: 30 L
Pass.:
Packing instructions: 809
Maximum quantity: 1 L
Special instructions: A3

15. Regulations information

R35 CAUSES SERIOUS BURNS.
S26 IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT, IMMEDIATELY WASH WITH ABUNDANT RUNNING WATER AND CONSULT A DOCTOR.
S28 IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT, IMMEDIATELY WASH WITH ABUNDANT WATER AND (SUITABLE PRODUCTS TO BE INDICATED BY THE MANUFACTURER)
S36/37/39 WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES AND PROTECT EYES AND FACE
S45 IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT OR INDISPOSITION, IMMEDIATELY CONSULT A DOCTOR (SHOW HIM THE LABEL IF POSSIBLE).

Contains:
SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Risk labelling in compliance with directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and integrations.

Workers exposed to this chemical substance that is harmful for health, must be submitted for medical supervision in compliance with art. 41 of Legislative Decree no. 81 of 9th April 2008, unless the risk for the worker's health and safety has been considered as irrelevant, in compliance with art. 224, paragraph 2.

16. Other information.

The risk phrases (R) mentioned in section 3 of the chart:

R35 CAUSES SERIOUS BURNS
R36/38 IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments.
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent amendments and integrations (XXIX technical integration).
3. EC Regulation 1907/2006 by the European Parliament (REACH).
4. The Merck Index. Ed. 10
5. Handling Chemical Safety
6. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
7. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique
8. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
9. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7 Ed., 1989

COMBI CLEAN

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Pagina n.5 / 5

Note for the user:

The information given in this chart is to the best of our knowledge on the date of the latest version. The user must ensure that the information is suitable and sufficient for the specific use to be made of the product.

This chart is not a guarantee of any specific properties of the product.

As the product is not used under our direct control, the user is personally responsible for observing all current laws and regulations relative to hygiene and safety and our company accepts no liability for improper use.

Amendments with respect to the previous review. The variations have been made to sections: 01.