

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **ACTIVE ONE**

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

Intended use **Detergent solution**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Protection and decoration of buildings	-	✓	-

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **FASSA S.r.l.**
 Full address **Via Lazzaris, 3**
 District and Country **31027 Spresiano (TV)**
 Italy
 Tel. **+39 (0)422 7222**
 Fax **+39 (0)422 887509**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **laboratorio.spresiano@fassabortolo.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda (MILANO): +39 02.66101029
Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù (ROMA): +39 06.68593726
Osp. Univ. Foggia (FOGGIA): +39 0881.732326
Osp. A. Cardarelli (NAPOLI): +39 081.7472870
Policlinico Umberto I (ROMA): +39 06.49978000
Policlinico A. Gemelli (ROMA): +39 06.3054343
Osp. Careggi U.O. Tossicologia (FIRENZE): +39 055.7947819
Centro nazionale di informazione tossicologica (PAVIA): +39 0382.24444
Az. Osp. Papa Giovanni XXII (BERGAMO): 800883300

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.

Hazard classification and indication:

Skin corrosion, category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Danger**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Hazard statements:

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
EUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
EUH206	Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).

Precautionary statements:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
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.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with national regulations

Contains: SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.
Constituents (Reg. EC 648/2004: < 5% non-ionic surfactants. 5 - 15% chlorine-based bleaching agents.
Warning: Do not use in combination with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine)

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE 16% - active chlorine		
CAS 7681-52-9	10 ≤ x < 20	Skin Corr. 1B H314, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10
EC 231-668-3		
INDEX 017-011-00-1		
N, N-dimethyl tetradecyl amine N-oxide		
CAS 3332-27-2	0 ≤ x < 0,5	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 222-059-3		
INDEX 01-2119949262-37		

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

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see section 11.

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>**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 and 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**

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**GENERAL INFORMATION**

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

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. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. 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. 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

Information not available

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 II 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 airtight protective 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 B 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	straw-coloured
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	12
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 60 °C
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	1,206
Solubility	soluble in water
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	E' un forte agente ossidante

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>**9.2. Other information**

Information not available

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

Information not available

10.2. Chemical stability

Information not available

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong acids causes the development of toxic gases.

Avoid contact with strong mineral acids and reducing agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with strong mineral acids and reducing agents.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: acids and metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of fire, gases and vapours may be released that are potential health hazards.

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

LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

LD50 (Oral)	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 10000 mg/kg Rabbit

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION 6-7% Cl active; LC50 (Oral):> 5000 mg / kg rat; LD50 (Dermal):> 10000 mg / kg (Rabbit)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms.

12.1. Toxicity

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	
LC50 - for Fish	0,059 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,04 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	46 mg/l/72h Gracilaria tenuistipitata

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION 6-7% Cl active; LC50 (96h): 0.059 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss; IC50 (72h): 46 mg/l Gracilaria tenuistipitata; EC50 (48h): 0.04 mg/l Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-3,42

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.

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

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1791

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	HYPOCHLORITE
IMDG:	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
IATA:	HYPOCHLORITE

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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:

Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 4
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
EUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
EUH206	Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).

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%
- 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

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- 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.