



Rev. Nr. 2.1 Date: 29/04/2016

Safety data sheet according to Regulation CE 1272/2008 (CLP) and 1907/2006 (REACH) and further amendments and integrations

Compilation date: 02/10/2014

CRISTALFAB WHITE PAD

Classification: GHS05 H314

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1. *Product identifier* CRISTALFAB WHITE PAD
- Product type* FORMULATE
- CAS Number:* Unavailable, formulate
- CE Number:* Unavailable, formulate
- REACH registration number:* Unavailable
- 1.2. *Identified relevant uses of substance or formulate and inadvisable uses* CRYSTALLIZER WITH WHITE PAD FOR MARBLES AND LIMESTONE Other uses are not recommended, unless after an evaluation before use showing that risks relating to such uses are under control.
- Packaging* 5 lt. cans;
- 1.3. *Information about supplier of material safety data sheet* FABER CHIMICA S.R.L. VIA G. CERESANI, 10 – FABRIANO (AN) ITALY
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 - POISON CONTROL CENTRE - ISTITUTO DI ANESTESIOLOGIA E RIANIMAZIONE 06/49970698 06/4461967
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2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Substance or Formulate Classification GHS05 H314 according to the criteria established by Reg. 1272/2008/CE

Classification: Skin Corr. 1A



Warning: Danger

2.2. Label elements:

H phrases : 314

P phrases: P264
P280
P302 + P352
P305 + P351 + P338
P310

Contains: Citric Acid.

2.3 Other hazards: The product does not show any further danger due to intrinsic features of formulate.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ABOUT INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances: Section not applicable to formulates.

3.2. Formulates:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NR	EC NR	REACH NR.	%
Citric acid	5949-29-1	201-069-1	01-2119457026-42-xxxx	>5<15

Classification/Information about substances in the formulate

Regulation 1278/2008 CE**

SUBSTANCE	Class and Category	Hazard Marks
Citric acid	Eye Irrit 2	H319

** = CLP regulation

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Way of exposure	Immediate intervention*	Next intervention	Manoeuvres or substances to avoid
Inhalation	Air the room well Keep patient away from the accident place Wear authorized PPE	Humidify inspired gas Administer oxygen Ventilation with ambu Mouth-to-mouth respiration	None
Dermal	Remove clothing Wear authorized PPE	Wash skin with water and soap If there are any symptoms, call for a doctor	Do not use any solvent

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Contact with eyes	Irrigation with water	Protect with sterile gauzes If there are any symptoms, call for a doctor	None
Contact by ingestion	Remove material from pharynx	Administer milk Administer water	Do not cause vomiting Do not administer anything by swallowing or if respiration is difficult or patient is unconscious

4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed*Skin:* Irritation, burns, ulceration*Eyes:* Corrosion, corneal injury*Nose:* Irritation*Nervous system:* Depression*Upper respiratory tract:* Irritation*Lungs:* Irritation**Chronic effects:***Skin:* Irritation, depigmentation, skin dryness, epilation*Eyes:* Corrosion*Nose:* Irritation*Upper respiratory tract:* Irritation*Lungs:* Irritation**4.3. Possible need to check with a doctor and to receive special treatments**

Useful an urgent medical intervention

A delayed pulmonary oedema can show up to 48 hours later.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Remove containers from the area of fire if it is possible without any risk.

In case the fire involves the containers, refresh them with water, even after extinguishing fire.

5.1. Extinguishing media: SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use the following media:

- carbon dioxide
- foam special for polar solvents
- nebulized water
- chemical powders
- sand or inert materials.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Never use water jets.

5.2. Specific risks owing to the substance or formulate: Keep the substance containers away from the fire area, if possible, or refresh, as if exposed to thermal irradiation or if directly involved, it can form toxic fumes.

Risks owing to combustion products or to gas liberated from the substance (see paragraph 10.6). Vapors may cause dizziness, fainting or suffocation.

5.3. Recommendations for the fire-fighters: Wear:

- Anti-gas mask with self-respirator
- Complete equipment: helmet with visor and neck protection, fireproof jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and waist.

Please, apply to protection disposals recommended in point 8 of this MSDS for any further detail not mentioned here.



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6. ACCIDENTAL PRODUCT RELEASE

6.1. Individual precautions, protection equipment and emergency procedures

For people not taking action directly

The following indications are for workers in charge, duly trained, working in the plant units where usually the substance is used, and they are meant to ensure, when possible without a risk, preliminary safety measures before leaving, while waiting for the emergency team.

Stop the release if the operation does not involve any risk.

Keep away from the area people not involved in the fire-fighting.

If possible, work windward.

Provide a suitable ventilation of the areas involved in the release.

Remove any possible trigger source if the released product could encounter metals.

In contact with metals produces hydrogen, a light and extremely flammable gas.

For people taking action directly

The following recommendations are addressed to skilled people, as are the staff of the emergency crews, who have been especially trained to this aim. They must be added to the recommendations given to the staff who does not take action directly; to this same staff are also addressed the recommendations concerning the environmental precautions and to the restraining and disposal method.

Wear a mask with self-respirator and acid-proof coverall before approaching the area of release.

In order to restrain evaporation and reduce to minimum the area affected by the vapour dispersion, provide barriers to restrain the released substance; it can also be effective diluting the spilled product with water.

In contact with metals, liberates hydrogen, a light and extremely flammable gas.

6.2. Precautions for the environment:

Use plant systems and operational proceedings to prevent that the product reaches drains, wells or watercourses. Stop vapours using nebulized water; nebulized water can be used to dilute vapours.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and reclamation:

A plastic towel can be effective to avoid the substance dispersion.

Collect the released material mechanically.

Wash the floor with water after collecting the spilled material.

Pour the collected material into clean and labelled containers.

Neutralise with silt, clay or sodium bicarbonate.

If necessary, start a reclaiming process, according to D. Lgs.152/2006 part IV, title V.

Do not use any cleaning product containing strong oxidizers.

6.4. Reference sections:

As concerns anything not envisaged in this point, please refer to protection recommendations under point 8 of this sheet.





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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Pre-cautions for a safe handling:

Check containers entirety before their handling.

If possible, work windward.

Avoid:

-Contact with skin and eyes

-Vapour and fumes inhalation.

Handle in a well-ventilated place.

Transfer containers, once they are void, immediately to an area aimed to their collection, in view of their disposal or re-use.

Never re-use void containers before they have undergone industrial cleaning or repackaging. Before any transfer operation, make sure that inside containers there is no residue of incompatible substances. Do not smoke in working and storage areas.

Food and beverages only allowed in especially dedicated areas after removing the contaminated clothes and protection devices and after washing hands. In any case,

Wash hands after having handled the substance. Make sure that all devices and transport lines are connected by an equipotential network and earthing plant.

D.Lgs. 81/08 and further amendments: working places and presence of harmful agents. Remember applicability of enclosure IV sections Nr. 2.1 and 2.2.

7.2. Pre-cautions for a safe storage, including possible incompatibilities

Store into closed and labelled containers. Protect containers from damages, accidental shocks and from falls.

Store in a well-ventilated place, dry and fresh.

Protect from direct sunbeams.

Restrain, by means of suitable proceedings and plant interventions, any possible source of substance spilling.

Store far from incompatible materials, among them strong caustic ones, nitromethane, chlorides, aldehydes, cyanides, mercaptans, sulfides, fluorides, organic halogen compounds, organic peroxides, alcohols, phenols, ketones, esters, epoxides, azo compounds.

Store only into the original containers.

The accommodation of storage area must be such as to prevent any percolation of accidental release in soil.

Never use stainless steel, nor metal containers.

7.3. Final special uses

Recommendations referring to special use must be evaluated time by time, even in relationship with the possible composition of the commercial formulate containing the substance, in view of the business sector which the substance or formulate are addressed to and of the technological and production cycle of use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Chemical name	Exposure limit (referring to concentrated substances)		DNEL-Acute local effects on consumers	DNEL-Acute local effects on workers
	TLW-TWA	TLV-STEL		
Citric acid (CAS 5949-29-1)	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature
Specification skin (possible a significant absorption through the skin) Border values overlapping the Community ones (D.Lgs. April 9 th , 2008 Nr.81, ENCLOSURE XXXVIII)				



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PNEC

PNEC 0,44 mg/lit. freshwater short term (one-time case)

PNEC 0,044 mg/lit. marine water short term (one-time case)

PNEC 1.000 mg/lit. wastewater treatment plant (TTP) short term (one-time case)

PNEC 34,6 mg/lit. freshwater sediments short term (one-time case)

PNEC 3,46 mg/lit. marine sediments short term (one-time case)

PNEC 33,1 mg/lit. sediment in soil short term (one-time case)

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory system:

According to D.Lgs. 475/92 – UNI Regulations.

Philtres under European classification:

-Philtre E1: acid gases and vapours

Supports:

-Full face mask

Skin and body:

According to D.Lgs.475/92 – UNI Regulations.

Arms protection. Gloves in:

-PVC (permeability time 6 hours)

-Nitrile (permeability time 6 hours)

-Latex (permeability time 6 hours)

-Neoprene (permeability time 6 hours)

Legs protection

-Boot resistant to chemicals

Body protection

-Apron resistant to chemicals

Eyes:

According to D.Lgs. 475/92 – UNI Regulations

Full-visor, do not use contact lenses.

Face screen.

Environmental exposure controls

Regarding to environmental protection, consider applicability of art.225, paragraph 2, D.Lgs.81/08 and further amendments.

When a report about chemical safety is prescribed, a synthesis must be provided about measures concerning risk management able to suitably control environment exposure to the substance for the exposure scenarios listed in the enclosure to SDS, or, if required, a reference made to exposure scenario or scenarios in which they are supplied.

Thermal dangers

Wear heat-proof gloves in case of thermal danger.

Sanitary supervision

Visits periodization: While waiting for the definition of low risk for safety and irrelevant towards workers health, it is applied what stated under Title IX, Art. I of D.Lgs. 81/08 and further amendments.

Exposure indicators: data not available.

Effect indicators: tests on respiratory function.

BEI Biological limit values

Unavailable, neither for the formulate nor for its components.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL FEATURES

9.1. Information about fundamental physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Method:	Notes:
Aspect and colour:	Water-based white gel	--	--
Odour:	Orange	--	--
Odour threshold:	Imperceptible	--	--
pH:	2.0 ± 0.5	--	--
Melting point/freezing point:	<0°C	--	--
Initial boiling point and interval:	>85°C	--	--
Flash point:	Water formulate not flammable	--	--

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Evaporation speed:	Undefinable	--	--
Solid/gas flammability:	Not flammable	--	--
Upper/lower limit of flammability or explosion:	Not flammable	--	--
Vapour pressure:	< 2338,54 Pa	--	--
Vapour density:	>1 (Air=1)	--	--
Specific gravity:	1070 ± 10 g/Lt	--	--
Solubility in water:	Completely soluble in water	--	--
Solubility in oil:	Partially soluble in oil	--	--
Partition coefficient <i>n</i> -octanole-water:	Undefinable	--	--
Self-ignition temperature:	Undefinable, not flammable	--	--
Decomposition temperature:	>200° C	--	--
Viscosity:	<1000 cps	--	--
Explosive properties:	Non explosive	--	--
Oxidative properties:	Non oxidative	--	--
Oxidizing properties:	Non oxidizing	--	--

9.2. Further information

Property	Value	Method:	Notes:
Miscibility:	Miscible in water, partly miscible in solvents, oils and grease	--	--
Fat solubility:	partly miscible in oils and grease	--	--
Properties typical of groups of substances:	Undeterminable	--	--

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity:	CITRIC ACID: Decomposes in contact with alcohol, aldehydes, cyanides, ketones, phenols, esters, sulphurs and halogenated organic compounds, producing toxic fumes. Etches and corrodes many metals (especially iron, zinc and aluminium) developing hydrogen and flammable, explosive gas. It is a stronger acid compared to oxalic acid, silicic and boric acid, but less strong than nitric acid, sulphuric, hydrochloric and chromic acid.
10.2. Chemical stability:	Hygroscopic. Formulate could violently polymerize under the influence of azo compounds and epoxides.
10.3. Possible dangerous reactions:	CITRIC ACID: Reacts violently with bases and oxidizers.
10.4. Conditions to avoid:	Ignition sources.
10.5. Incompatible materials:	Metals, strong alkalis, strong caustics, aldehydes, sulphurs and peroxides. Strong mineral acids: reaction with strong mineral acids produces HF.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:	By thermal decomposition or in case of fire, may liberate Phosphor Oxides, gas and vapours potentially harmful to health. The product is not combustible, if heated up to decomposition temperature (over 120°C) may develop toxic and corrosive vapours or gas (SiF ₄ , MgF ₂).

SECTION 11: TOXICITY INFORMATION**11.1 Information about toxicity effects**

Chemical name	(referring to concentrated substances)	
	LD50	LC50
Citric acid (CAS 5949-29-1)	5400 mg/kg (oral rats) 7000 mg/kg (oral rabbit)	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature



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DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT EFFECTS:

Corrosion/skin irritation:

Formulate has an irritating action. Severity is in relationship with the solution concentration, quantity and contact time. It may cause a yellowish skin colour. Depending on the type of damage, a hot and painful erythema, water blisters or necrosis can be remarked. By complications, superinfections may occur or else aesthetic or functional sequelae.

Corrosion of respiratory system:

Vapors and aerosols are corrosive. Injury severity is in relationship with the solution concentration ratio, quantity and contact time.

Eye severe lesions/eye severe irritation:

Causes severe ocular injury. Exposure to aerosols involves local chemical burns, whose severity is in relationship with solution concentration, importance of contamination and contact time.

Symptoms concerning eyes are immediate pain, lacrimation, conjunctival hyperemia and often blepharospasm. Possible sequelae are conjunctival adhesions, corneal opacity, eye cataract, glaucoma and even blindness.

Respiratory sensitization:

Inhalation of this substance may cause a Brooks syndrome (asthma induced by irritating substances).

Skin sensitization:

Data unavailable.

Mutagenicity of germ cells:

CITRIC ACID: in vitro, negative results as for Ames assay, with or without metabolic activation. In vivo, an assay of genic recombination on Drosophila supplied a negative result.

An assay on dominant lethals, made on rats, showed an increase of females having reabsorptions after mating with males exposed to the lowest concentration.

Carcinogenicity:

CITRIC ACID: In a recent evaluation, data showed an association between exposure to mists of strong inorganic acids and laryngeal cancer in human beings, but restricted to state a causal relationship with bronchial cancer. In man, a positive association between exposure to mists of strong inorganic acids and lung cancer was observed (IARC, 2012; INRS, 2011).

-The International agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) allocates mists of strong inorganic acids in group 1 (assessed carcinogen to the human being), based on evidence of sufficient carcinogenicity to human beings (larynx cancer and positive association between exposure to mists of strong inorganic acids and lung cancer) (IARC, 2012).

Toxicity for reproduction:

Possible detrimental effects on maturation toxicity.

Parameter: NOAEL (foetal maturation) (magnesium hexafluosilicate hexahydrate; CAS Nr. 18972-56-0)

Exposure way: rat

Effective dose: > 300 ppm

CITRIC ACID:

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility:

Unavailable data.

-Adverse effects on maturation:

Data concerning human beings are unavailable.

Any change on maturation or reproduction has been observed in rats (in a study on 3 generations) receiving diets including 0,4 and 0,75% phosphoric acid (INRS, 2011).

In rats, CITRIC ACID is foetotoxic in case of exposure to high quantities of substance by way of inhalation (INRS, 2011).

Effects on lactation or through lactation:

Data unavailable.

Toxicity special for target organs (STOT) – single exposure:

In human beings, exposure by inhalation to vapors or sprays immediately causes marks of respiratory system irritation: rhinorrhea, sneezing, burning sensation to nose and pharynx, cough, dyspnea and chest pain.

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Prognosis can be fatal if in presence of a larynx edema or of a bronchospasm. Usually symptoms regress when exposure ceases, but within 48 hours a delayed lungs edema may intervene. Bacterial superinfections are the most frequent complications. Bronchial hypersecretion and desquamation of bronchial mucosa, in presence of widespread injuries, are responsible for bronchial obstructions and atelectasis (INRS, 2011).

Ingestion of a concentrated solution of the substance causes pain to mouth, retrosternal and epigastric pain in association with hyper-salivation and vomit, often bloody. Metabolic acidosis, hyper-leucocytosis and haemolysis. Complications in the short term involve oesophagus or gastric perforation, digestive haemorrhages, fistulae (tracheoesophageal or aorto-esophageal), breathing difficulty (due to larynx oedema, pneumopathy by inhalation or esotracheal fistula), shock status and intravascular disseminated coagulation (INRS, 2011).

Toxicity special for target organs (STOT) – repeated exposure:

Data about human beings are not available, after chronic exposure to the substance. As for man, phosphate ingestion may cause electrolytic imbalances in the body that, if excessive, may interfere with the function of a variety of systems of organs.

In particular, high consumption of phosphate may influence the distribution of calcium in the body and in some cases can produce calcification of soft tissues and influence the bone formation process. Kidneys injuries, soft tissues and bones calcification were the main results remarked in laboratory animals, repeatedly nourished with phosphates (BIBRA,1993). After repeated inhalation, toxicity of CITRIC acid is similar to acid spray toxicity; effect is due to direct irritating action by ion H⁺ and depends, not only on concentration, but also on the dimensions of particles and exposure length. In rats exposed to sprays (aerosol particles of 0,49-0,65 µm) by combustion products of a formulate containing red phosphor, made up by 71 to 79% of CITRIC acid, for 2,25 hours/day, 4 days/week for 13 weeks, case mortality has been reported starting from a concentration of 750 mg/m³ with effects on the respiratory tract, especially on terminal bronchioles. Rats exposed to combustion products of white phosphor, 15 minutes/day, 5 days a week for 13 weeks, die under high concentrations (589 to 1161 mg/m³), owing to laryngeal or tracheal oedema (INRS, 2011).

Data unavailable.

Danger in case of inhalation:

The main ways of potential exposure, are envisaged by skin contact and inhalation in workers exposed to production and use of formulate.

Probable ways of exposure:

Immediate, delayed and chronic effect deriving from short and long term exposure:

Exposure by inhalation to vapours or to aerosols causes irritation symptoms of the respiratory system: rhinorrhoea, sneezes, nasal and pharyngeal burning sensation, cough, dyspnoea and chest pain. Prognosis may be adverse, if a laryngeal oedema or a bronchospasm are present. At the end of exposure, there is usually a reduction of symptoms, but within 48 hours, there can be a belated lungs oedema. Complications are bacterial superinfections. Hypersecretion and desquamation of bronchial mucosa, in presence of extended injury are responsible for bronchial obstructions and atelectasis. Other possible sequelae are bronchial stenosis, bronchiectasis, lungs fibrosis. Ingestion of a concentrated solution of substance causes mouth pain, retrosternal and epigastric pain, in association with hyper-sialorrhea and vomiting, often bloody. Metabolic acidosis, hyper-leucocytosis and haemolysis. Complications that can show in the short term are oesophageal or gastric perforation, digestive haemorrhage, fistulae (eso-tracheal or aortal-oesophageal), respiratory difficulty (owing to laryngeal oedema, pulmonary diseases by inhalation or eso-tracheal fistula) shock status and intravascular disseminated coagulation.

Evolution in the long term can give digestive stenosis, especially oesophageal. There is also the risk of a cancerization of wounds in the digestive tract.

Data for chronic exposure to the substance are unavailable.

Interactive effects:

No supplier provides sufficient data, no sufficient data in literature.



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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 12.1. Toxicity:** CITRIC ACID:
In studies on eco-toxicity, the survival rate depends on the pH generated by the acid.
Fish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) CL50-96 hours: 3-3,5 pH;
Crustaceans (*Daphnia magna*) CE50-48 hours: 4,6 pH.
Nebulization of a solution at 15-20% causes leaves destruction in plants of peas, beans, sugar beets, turnips and weeds.
Long term effects
Data unavailable.
- 12.2. Persistency and degradability:** Highly biodegradable (Test Zahn – Wellens) 98% DOC – elimination in 7 days
Ecotoxicity
Slightly toxic to fish
TLC = 625 mg/lt. (red fish pH 4,5)
Quite toxic to *Daphnia*
TLC = 80mg/lt. (*Daphnia magna*)
Scarcely toxic (acute) to bacteria
TLC = > 10000mg/lt. (*Pseudomonas putida*)
Slightly toxic (acute) to protozoa
TLC = 485 mg/lt. (*Entosiphon sulcatum*)
Slightly toxic (acute) to green algae
TLC = 640 mg/lt. (*Scenedesmus quadricauda*)
Quite toxic to algae
TLC 80 mg/lt. (*Microcystis aeruginosa*)
- 12.3. Potential of bio-accumulation:** Data unavailable.
BCF Data unavailable
- 12.4. Mobility in soil:** CITRIC ACID:
The substance reacts chemically with the alkaline components of the ground thus forming more or less soluble compounds (in function of final pH).
- 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation:** Based on available data, the product does not contain any PBT nor vPvB substance in a percentage over 0,1%.
- 12.6. Other adverse effects:** No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.

SECTION 13: WASTE DISPOSAL

- 13.1. Waste disposal methods:** The way of managing waste materials to evaluate on a case-by-case basis, in relationship with the composition of the waste itself, based on what is provided by the Community and national Rules in force.
As for handling and action to be taken in case of accidental waste release, in general the recommendations under points 6 and 7; caution and special action should be evaluated in relationship with the waste composition.
Provide disposal of the waste made up by the substance, after evaluating the possible re-use in the same or in another process, or else recycle by companies authorized by D.Lgs. 152/2006.
Arrange waste of emptied containers in a dedicated area, special for their collection, while waiting for their disposal. Pave and cover the area in order to avoid runoff by rainfall. Containers duly emptied of the substance as such, can be disposed of in dumpings for special waste, authorized, as stated under D.Lgs.36/2003, to collect waste code they are given, provided that they respect limits and conditions for acceptability established by the same D.Lgs.36/2003 and D.M. 27/09/2010.
Substance, in case of disposal as such, under Directive 2008/98/CE, can be disposed of in plants for chemical-physical treatment, authorized as stated under D.Lgs.152/2006, to collect waste code pertaining to the substance.
Waste disposal through discharge into wastewaters not allowed.

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Rev. Nr. 2.1 Date: 29/04/2016

Safety data sheet according to Regulation CE 1272/2008 (CLP) and 1907/2006 (REACH) and further amendments and integrations

Compilation date: 02/10/2014

CRISTALFAB WHITE PAD

Classification: GHS05 H314

14. CONVEYANCE INFORMATION

<i>Road haulage/railway transport ADR/RID-IMDG-IATA:</i>	
14.1. ONU Nr.:	NOT subject
14.2. ONU shipment name:	NOT subject
14.3. Danger class relating to transport:	NOT subject
14.4. Packing group:	NOT subject
14.5. Danger for the environment	NOT subject
14.6. Special precautions for users:	NOT subject
14.7. Transport of bulk transport according to enclosure Nr. II MARPOL 73/78 and IBC code	NOT subject
Other information	NOT subject

SECTION 15: REGULATION INFORMATION

15.1. Rules and legislation about health, safety and environment specific for substance or formulate:

- D.Lgs. 9/4/2008 Nr. 81:
- D.M. Lavoro 26/02/2004 (Professional limits of exposure)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 1907/2006 (REACH)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP) and (UE) Nr. 758/2013
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 453/2010 (Enclosure II)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 286/2011 (ATP 2 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 618/2012 (ATP 3 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 487/2013 (ATP 4 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 944/2013 (ATP 5 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 830/2015 (Enclosure II)

Including all possible regulations reference quoted in the Directives here above.

Substances contained into the formulate undergoing restriction or authorization (REACH):

CITRIC ACID: Substance included in enclosure XVII of Reg. 1907/2006 item Nr. 3 – liquid substances or formulates that are not considered as dangerous as stated under Dir. 1999/45/CE or matching the criteria pertaining to one of the following classes or categories of danger, as per enclosure I of Reg. 1272/2008: a) classes of danger from 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types from A to F; b) classes of danger from 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 harmful effects on sexual function and fertility or on maturation, 3.8 effects different from narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10; c) class of danger 4.1; d) class of danger 5.1.
SVHC list: Non applicable

15.2. Evaluation of chemical safety :

NONE

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HISTORY OF MSDS:

Useful Dates

Modifications

Date of issue	: 02.10.2014	Rev. 0.0	According to:	453/2010 CE	See directive for modifications
Date of previous revision	: 03.02.2016	Rev. 2.0	According to:	830/2015 CE	See directive for modifications
Date of current revision	: 29.04.2016	Rev. 2.1	According to:	830/2015 CE	See directive for modifications

Modifications compared to the previous version:

New formula.

Abbreviations et acronyms: ADR: European agreement about international road transport of dangerous goods.

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CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service (a Division of American Chemical Society).
CLP:	Classification, Labelling, Packaging.
DNEL:	Derived No Effect Level.
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
GHS:	Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
IATA:	International Air Transport Association.
IATA-DGR:	Dangerous Goods Regulation of "International Air Transport Association" (IATA).
ICAO:	International Civil Aviation Organization.
ICAO-TI:	Technical Instructions by " International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO).
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
INCI:	International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients.
KSt:	Strickler coefficient.
LC50:	Lethal Concentration for 50% of test population.
LD50:	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population.
LTE:	Long Term Exposure.
PNEC:	Predicted No Effect Concentration.
RID:	Règlement concernant les transports internationaux ferroviaire des marchandises dangereux.
STE:	Short Term Exposure.
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit.
STOT:	Specific Target Organ Toxicity.
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value.
TWATLV:	Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average for 8 hours. (ACGIH Standard).
WGK:	Danger class for water –(Wassergefährdungsklasse) (Germany).

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DATA SOURCES:

- Directives: CE 648/2004 - CE 1907/2006 - CE 1272/2008 - CE 453/2010 – CE 830/2015
- ADR agreement and complementary rules about dangerous goods.
- MAP CLP®
- Safety data sheets by our suppliers of substances and products.
- European chemical substances information system
- <http://modellisds.iss.it/>
- TLV and BEIs – ACGIH Ed.2015

Method of evaluation to determine formulate classification (CE 1272/2008):

Method : Calculation

COMPLETE LIST OF DANGER MARKS AND SAFETY WARNINGS:

H Phrases	P Phrases
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H319: Causes a severe eye irritation	P264: Wash accurately with water after use P280: Wear gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P 302 + P352: IF ON SKIN (or hair): wash with plenty of water P305 + P351 + P338: IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES: rinse carefully for several minutes. Remove possible contact lenses if easy to remove. Continue rinsing. P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

The information contained is based upon our knowledge at the date mentioned here above. It is only referred to the product and it is not a warranty of particular qualities. The user must ensure about fitness and completeness of this information regarding to their specific use. This MSDS cancels and replaces any previous edition.



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