



## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

In compliance with EC Regulations No.: 1907/2006, 830/2015 and 1272/2008 (CLP).

Date last modified: 30 January 2020 - version 6.0

### **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY**

#### **1.1 Product Identifier**

**Product Name:** **EVAPORATOR TREATMENT**

**Product Code #:** 673005 (30 lt)

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

**Intended Use:** Industrial applications; Evaporator Treatment.

**Uses advised against:** This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Intended Uses above and the instructions written in this Safety Data Sheet.

#### **1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

**Company/undertaking identification**

**Supplier/Manufacturer:**

Marichem Marigases Hellas SA

Sfaktirias 64,

185 45 Piraeus,

Greece

Tel. No.: ++30 210 4148800

Fax No.: ++30 210 4133985

<http://www.marichem-marigases.com>

**e-mail:** mail@marichem-marigases.com

#### **1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Tel. No.: ++30 210 4148800 (including working hours)

**Emergency Information:**

Inside U.S. and Canada: (800)-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Outside U.S. and Canada: 1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

National Emergency Centre (Greece): ++30 210 7793777

## **2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### **2.1 Classification of the mixture**

Classification under EC 1272/2008 regulation - GHS classification.

Skin corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 2A

**SIGNAL WORD: WARNING**



**Hazard Statement(s):**

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

### **2.2 Label Elements**

**Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.**

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP Regulation.

**Hazard Pictograms**



**GHS07**

**Signal Word: WARNING**

**Hazard Statements**

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary Statements**

**Prevention:**

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

P260: Do not breathe vapours.

P264: Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Response:**

P311: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.  
P303 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P361: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before use.  
P332 + P313: IF skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P337 + P311: If eye irritation persists: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### **Disposal:**

P501: Dispose of contents/container to follow the regional regulation.

PBT Substances: None

P Substances: None

Other Hazards

No other hazards.

**Product classification and labelling according to Directive 67/548/EEC, European [Dangerous Preparations Directive](#) (1999/45/EC), European Regulation 648/2004 and their amendments.**

No special labeling information is required; the product is not dangerous according to EC directive 99/45/EC.

### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### **3.1 Chemical Composition:**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Hazard Code(s)*</b>
1-Hydroxyethylidene - 1,1-Diphosphonic acid	2809-21-4	2.5% - 5%	H302; H318; H315; H335.
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	0.5% - 2%	H314.
Ingredients that do not contribute to the classification of the product		93% - 97%	-

\*See section 16 for the full text of the Hazard Code(s) declared above.

Occupational Exposure Limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

### **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### **4.1. Description of first aid measures**

**4.1.1. In case of inhalation:** Move to fresh air. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Victim to lie down in the recovery position, cover and keep him warm. Call a physician immediately.

**4.1.2. In case of skin contact:** Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Keep warm and in a quiet place. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**4.1.3. In case of eye contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. In the case of difficulty of opening the lids, administer an analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine). Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital.

**4.1.4. In case of ingestion:** Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting.

**4.1.5. Information to physician:** Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

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

Corrosive. The substance is very corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of an aerosol of the substance may cause lung oedema. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

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

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:**

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance**

The product is not flammable. Not combustible. Reacts violently with water. Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals. With light metal (aluminium, magnesium), zinc, lead reacts releasing hydrogen, which may form explosive mixture with air, in this case sodium hydroxide must be diluted with plenty of water.

### **5.3. Advice for fire-fighters**

**Special protective equipment:**

In the event of fire, wear self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical resistant suit.

**Further information:**

In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. Cool containers / tanks with water spray.

Fire hazard class: - No danger of fire.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

#### **6.1.1. Advice for non-emergency personnel**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep away from incompatible products.

#### **6.1.2. Advice for emergency responders**

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ventilate the area. Wear suitable protective clothing.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Should not be released into the environment. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

### **6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Spilled material shall be covered with suitable absorbing material, e.g. dry soil or sand and the collected material shall be transported in a closed container into a safe depository for disposal. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Treat recovered material as described in the section "Disposal considerations".

### **6.4. Reference to other sections**

See in Section 13: "Disposal considerations".

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapor/mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work area. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. When diluting, always add the product to water. Never add water to the product. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Any protective clothing or shoes which become contaminated should be removed immediately and thoroughly laundered before reuse.

Use only equipment and materials which are compatible with the product. Keep away from incompatible products. Preferably transfer by pump or gravity.

### **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in original pail or drum. Store in closed, properly labeled pails or drums. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Keep in a dry place. Do not remove or deface labels or tags. Aluminum equipment should not be used for storage and transfer.

Keep container closed. Keep away from incompatible products.

Packaging material

Suitable material:

Stainless steel, polyethylene, paper+PE

Unsuitable material:

No data available.

### **7.3. Specific end use(s):**

For industrial use only.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

The recommended control strategies:

1. Employ good industrial hygiene practice.
2. Use local exhaust ventilation.
3. Enclose the process.
4. Seek the advice of a specialist.

### 8.1. Control parameters

**Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide**

Countries	Limit value (8 hours)		Limit value (short term)	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Austria		2 inhalable aerosol		4 inhalable aerosol
Belgium		2		
Denmark		2	2	
France		2		
Hungary		2	2	
Poland		0.5	1	
Spain		2		
Sweden		1	(2)	
Switzerland		2 inhalable aerosol		2 inhalable aerosol
United Kingdom			2	

Remarks: (2) Inhalable dust

Source: [http://bgia-online.hvbg.de/LIMITVALUE/WebForm\\_gw.aspx](http://bgia-online.hvbg.de/LIMITVALUE/WebForm_gw.aspx)

#### 8.1.1 DNEL (Derived No-Effect Level)/PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration)-values

##### Workers:

Acute / short-term (dermal, inhalation – local and systemic effects)/

Long term (dermal – local and systemic effects, inhalation – systemic effects):

The focus is the occurrence of local effects after acute and repeated exposure at those places where Sodium Hydroxide is produced and/or used. This is because Sodium Hydroxide is not expected to become systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions.

DNEL long-term inhalation=1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (local effects)

##### General population:

Acute / short-term (dermal, inhalation, oral – systemic effects; dermal, inhalation - local)/

Long term (dermal, inhalation, oral – systemic effects; dermal - local effects):

As sodium hydroxide is not expected to become systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions, the focus is on possible risks from acute exposure (local effects).

DNEL long-term inhalation=1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (local effects)

PNEC aqua (freshwater, marine water, intermittent releases, STP): The toxicity of sodium hydroxide can be ascribed to the pH increase due to the addition of hydroxide ion (OH<sup>-</sup>) as the sodium concentrations are too low to explain the effects observed in acute toxicity studies. A generic PNEC cannot be derived from single-species toxicity data for sodium hydroxide, as the pH of natural waters as well as the buffer capacity of natural waters show considerable differences and aquatic

organisms/ecosystems are adapted to these specific natural conditions, resulting in different pH optima and pH ranges that are tolerated.

PNEC (sediment (freshwater/marine water), soil): The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that sodium hydroxide will be found predominantly in water. In water (including soil or sediment pore water), sodium hydroxide is present as the sodium ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) and hydroxide ion ( $\text{OH}^-$ ), as solid Sodium Hydroxide rapidly dissolves and subsequently dissociates in water.

PNEC oral: According to the EU RAR (2007) bioaccumulation in organisms is not relevant for sodium hydroxide.

### **Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

Information not available.

## **8.2. Exposure controls**

### **Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide**

#### **8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

#### **8.2.2. Personal protection equipment**

##### **8.2.2.1. Eye / Face protection**

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.

##### **8.2.2.2. Skin and body protection**

Chemical resistant apron. Apron/boots of PVC, neoprene in case of dusts.

#### **Hand protection**

Impervious gloves. Suitable material: PVC, Neoprene, Natural Rubber, butyl-rubber.

Unsuitable material: Leather.

##### **8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection**

In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

Recommended Filter type: P2.

##### **8.2.2.4. General safety and hygiene measures**

Eye wash bottles or eye wash stations in compliance with applicable standards. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

#### **8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

In accordance with local and national regulations.

### **Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

**Eye and face protection:** Wear safety goggles.

**Skin protection:** Wear appropriate protective gloves.

**Respiratory protection:** Use ventilation where the concentration is high.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1.1. Appearance

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	Colorless, limpid
<b>Odor:</b>	Soft

#### 9.1.2. Basic data

<b>Boiling Point Range:</b>	>100°C at 20°C
<b>Melting Point Range:</b>	<0°C at 20°C
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Soluble
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not Available
<b>Relative vapor density (air=1):</b>	Not Available
<b>Specific Gravity (gr/cm<sup>3</sup>):</b>	1.08-1.14 at 25°C
<b>pH value:</b>	11.2 – 13.2
<b>Thermal Firmness:</b>	250 °C

**9.2 Other Information:** No further relevant information available.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

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

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from direct sunlight. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. Freezing.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Metals, oxidizing agents, acids, aluminium, other light metals and their alloys.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen, phosphine, phosphoric acid and phosphorus oxides.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide

##### Acute toxicity – oral, inhalation, dermal

No reliable studies are available for acute toxicity to Sodium Hydroxide. According to the REACH Regulation, acute toxicity testing does not need to be conducted if the substance is classified as corrosive to the skin (column 2 adaptation, Annex VIII). Sodium Hydroxide is a corrosive substance and for this reason there is no need for further acute toxicity testing.

##### Acute toxicity – other routes

Mouse (intraperitoneal) LD<sub>50</sub>=40 mg/kg bw

##### Skin corrosion / irritation: Skin Corr. 1

According to the CLP Regulation 1272/2008 Annex VI Table 3.1, the concentration limit for corrosivity to the skin of Sodium Hydroxide is considered to be 2%. Up to the most recent ATP, this has not been changed. Therefore, 2% is taken forward to the risk characterisation as concentration limit for corrosivity.

According to the CLP Regulation No 1272/2008 Annex VI Table 3.1, Sodium Hydroxide is a skin corrosive category 1A at a concentration 5%.

Rabbit irritating

Human irritating

##### Serious eye damage / irritation: Eye Irrit. 2

According to the CLP Regulation No 1272/2008 Annex VI Table 3.1, the concentration range for eye/skin irritation is 0.5% < C < 2%.

Rabbit not irritating (1% solution of Sodium Hydroxide)

irritating (2% solution of Sodium Hydroxide)

##### Respiratory sensitization

Not classified. Exposure concentrations up to 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> were not considered adverse with regard to local effects to the respiratory tract.

##### Skin sensitization

Not classified. Existing data do not demonstrate that Sodium Hydroxide is a skin sensitizer.

Human - Not sensitizing.

##### Mutagenicity

Not classified. Both in vitro and in vivo genetic toxicity tests indicated no evidence for a mutagenic activity. Furthermore Sodium Hydroxide is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions and for this reason additional testing is considered unnecessary.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not classified. Sodium Hydroxide did not induce carcinogenicity in in vitro and in vivo studies. No studies were identified carcinogenicity. Product components are not listed on the IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogens lists.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified. Sodium Hydroxide is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions and for this reason it can be stated that the substance will not reach the foetus nor reach male and female reproductive organs. It can be concluded that a specific study to determine the developmental toxicity or the toxicity to reproduction is not necessary.

**STOT-single exposure**

Not classified.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Not classified. No reliable studies are available for oral, inhalation and dermal repeated dose toxicity.

**Aspiration hazard**

Not classified.

**Toxicokinetics**

Sodium Hydroxide is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions.

**Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

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.

Acute effects: ingestion of this product is harmful. Even small amounts of product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).

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 oedema, 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, oedema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

Acute effects: vapour inhalation may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary oedema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

**1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE -1,1-DIPHOSPHONIC ACID**

LD50 (Oral). > 2000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). 7000 mg/kg Rat

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

**Inhalation:** Exposure to high concentrations of vapour or mist can cause cough and sore throat.

**Skin contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact of liquid can cause redness and pain.

**Eye contact:** Liquid in eyes produces redness and pain.

**Ingestion:** Can cause abdominal pain, burning sensation and diarrhoea.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### 12.1.1. Aquatic toxicity

**Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide**

##### **Short-term toxicity to fish**

No reliable studies are available for the short-term toxicity to fish.

Despite of this, there is no need for additional aquatic toxicity testing with Sodium Hydroxide, as all available tests resulted in a rather small range of toxicity values (acute toxicity tests to fish: 35 - 189 mg/l) and there are sufficient data on the pH ranges.

##### **Long-term toxicity to fish**

No valid long-term toxicity studies to fish are available. Despite of this, there is no need for further toxicity testing with Sodium Hydroxide, as all available tests resulted in a rather small range of toxicity values (chronic toxicity test: 25 mg/l) and there are sufficient data on pH ranges.

##### **Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

The tests with aquatic invertebrates resulted in acute LC50 values and toxic/lethal concentrations ranging from 30 to 1000 mg/l.

**Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:** Data waiving.

**Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria:** Data waiving.

**Toxicity to microorganisms:** Data waiving.

#### 12.1.2. Sediment toxicity:

Data waiving. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that Sodium Hydroxide will be found predominantly in water. In water (including soil or sediment pore water), Sodium Hydroxide is present as the sodium ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) and hydroxide ion ( $\text{OH}^-$ ). If emitted to surface water, sorption to particulate matter and sediment will be negligible and so it will not accumulate in living tissues.

#### 12.1.3. Terrestrial toxicity

**Toxicity to soil macroorganisms except arthropods:** Data waiving.

**Toxicity to terrestrial arthropods:** Data waiving. If emitted to soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil,  $\text{OH}^-$  will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. There is no direct exposure of soil to Sodium Hydroxide based on the available uses. In addition, no indirect exposure via air is expected.

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants:** Data waiving.

**Toxicity to soil microorganisms:** Data waiving.

**Toxicity to birds:** Data waiving. No exposure to birds is foreseen. Furthermore, in vivo testing with corrosive substances at concentration/dose levels causing corrosivity shall be avoided (introduction to Annex X of the REACH Regulation).

**Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

LC50 (96h) - for Fish.  
2180 mg/l Sneepshead minnow  
EC50 (48h) - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.  
> 500 mg/l Daphnia  
EC50 (72h) - for Crustacea.  
3 mg/l Algae

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

### Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide

**Hydrolysis:** Data waiving.

**Phototransformation/photolysis:** No information available.

**Phototransformation in water and soil:** This information is not available.

**Biodegradation in water:** Data waiving. According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, Column 2 adoption).

**Biodegradation in water and sediment:** Data waiving. According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, Column 2 adoption).

**Biodegradation in soil:** Data waiving. According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, Column 2 adoption).

### Summary of degradation

Abiotic degradation: NaOH is a strong alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^-$ . High water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that NaOH will be found predominantly in aquatic environment. This implies that it will not adsorb on particulate matter or surfaces.

Biotic degradation: According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, Column 2 adoption).

### Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid

Information not available.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

### Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide

Data waiving. According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (Annex IX, column 2 adaptation). The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that Sodium Hydroxide will be found predominantly in water. According to the EU RAR bioaccumulation in organisms is not relevant for Sodium Hydroxide.

### Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid

Information not available.

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

### Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide

**Adsorption/desorption:** Data waiving. According to the REACH Regulation, the study does not need to be conducted if based on the physical chemical properties the substance can be expected to have a low potential for adsorption (Annex VIII, column 2 adaptation). The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that Sodium Hydroxide will be found predominantly in water. In

water (including soil or sediment pore water), Sodium Hydroxide is present as the sodium ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) and hydroxide ion ( $\text{OH}^-$ ). If emitted to surface water, sorption to particulate matter and sediment will be negligible.

**Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

Information not available.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide**

Sodium Hydroxide does not fulfil the criteria for persistency, bioaccumulation and toxicity. Therefore, Sodium Hydroxide is not considered a PBT or vPvB substance.

**Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

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**

**Name of Substance: Sodium Hydroxide**

No data available.

**Name of Substance: 1-Hydroxyethylidene -1,1-Diphosphonic acid**

Information not available.

<b>13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>
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Do not emit directly to drains, environment. Substances with high pH value shall be neutralized prior to discharge. It is to be diluted with plenty of water following careful neutralization with acidic solution.

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

In accordance with the international and local waste management regulations. Waste characterization and compliance with disposal regulations are the responsibilities of the waste generator.

**13.1.1. Product / Packaging disposal**

**Product:** The unnecessary untreated product shall be considered as hazardous waste. The generated waste shall be treated by specialized companies in disposing in line with the local regulations and with the hazardous waste regulations. Recovered solids or liquids may be sent to a licensed reclaimer or disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult federal, state or local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

**Packing:** The uncleaned packing/container shall be handled in the same way as the product. The packaging material may be reused after cleaning.

**13.1.2. Waste treatment options**

Observe local authority regulations.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

14.1 No special transport information required according to ADR/RID, IMDG, US DOT and ICAO/IATA codes.

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.**

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in this safety data sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

### **15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

A CSA has been carried out for the raw materials in this product, from the raw materials manufacturers (when needed to be carried out).

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **16.1 Full text of Hazard Code(s) referred in Section 3**

H302: Harmful if swallowed.  
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H318: Causes skin irritation.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

### **16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms**

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road).  
RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail).  
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.  
IATA: International Air Transport Association.  
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.  
bw: Body weight.  
Carc.: Carcinogenicity.  
CAS number: Chemical Abstracts Service number.  
CLP: Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation.  
CSA: Chemical Safety Assessment.  
CSR: Chemical Safety Report.  
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.  
dw: Dry weight.  
EC number: EINECS and ELINCS number.  
EC: European Commission.

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration.  
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.  
EmS: Emergency Schedule.  
ERC: Environmental Release Category.  
ES: Exposure scenario.  
food: oral feed.  
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.  
Irrit.: Irritation.  
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 %.  
LD50: Median Lethal dose.  
LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.  
MK value: Maximum Concentration value.  
NCO: An international corporation that provides customer service contracting.  
NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.  
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.  
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.  
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.  
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.  
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.  
PROC: Process category.  
REACH: The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.  
Resp.: Respiratory.  
Sens.: Sensitization.  
STEL value: Short Term Exposure Limit value.  
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure.  
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure.  
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity.  
STP: Sewage Treatment Plant.  
SU: Sector of use.  
Tox.: Toxicity.  
TWA value: Time Weighted Average value.  
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

### **16.3 Notice to reader**

All information, instructions and statements contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet are compiled in accordance with European Directives, corresponding national legislation and on the basis of information given by our suppliers.

The information disclosed in this Material Safety Data Sheet (which supersedes all previous versions) is believed to be correct, at the date of issue, to the best of our current knowledge and experience. It only relates to the specific product designated herein and it may not be valid when said product is used in combination with any other products or in any processed form, unless specified in the text. This document aims to provide the necessary health and safety information of the product and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. It is the responsibility of the recipient of this Material Safety Data Sheet to ensure that information given here is read and understood by all who use, handle, dispose of or in any way come in contact with the product.

Also, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with local legislation relating to safety, health, environment and waste management. Data and information provided concerning the product are informative, exclusively presented to the customer.