

Version no. 3

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## LAVASTOVIGLIE LINDO

## **Safety Data Sheet**

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

1.1. Product identification

Name LAVASTOVIGLIE LINDO

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

Description/Use Liquid dishwasher soap

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name
Address
Via Dei Mille, 20
City and Country

Nuova Ricambi srl
Via Dei Mille, 20
20061 Carugate (MI)

Italy

tel. 02 9253205 fax 02 9253205

e-mail of the competent person,

person responsible for the safety data sheet info@nuovaricambi.net

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information contact Poison Center: 02/66101029- Company headquarters: tel 02/9253205

### **SECTION 2. Hazards identification**

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and amendments). Therefore the product requires a safety data sheet according to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and hazard statements:

Skin corrosion, category 1A H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage, category 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

#### 2.2. Labeling elements.

Danger identification pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments.



Warnings: Hazard



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Hazard statements:

**H314** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**EUH206** Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).

Precautionary statements:

**P264** Wash thoroughly with water after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye protection/face protection.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor / . . .

Contains: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

#### 2.3. Other hazards.

According to the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage higher than 0.1%.

## **SECTION 3. Ingredients/composition information.**

#### 3.1. Substances.

Information non applicable.

## 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 1272/2008

(CLP).

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

CAS. 1310-58-3 10 - 20 Met. Corr. 1 H290, Acute Tox.

4 H302, Skin Corr. 1A H314

EC. 215-181-3

INDEX. 019-002-00-8

Nr. Reg. 01-2119487136-33

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ( 100% - active

chlorine)

CAS. 7681-52-9 0.1 - 2.5 Met. Corr. 1 H290, Skin Corr.

1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10,

EUH031, Note B

EC. 231-668-3

INDEX. 017-011-00-1

Nr. Reg. 01-2119488154-34

Note: Upper range value excluded.

The full text of the hazard statements (H) is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## **SECTION 4. First aid measures.**



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

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if worn. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 30/60 minutes while keeping eyelids raised. Seek medical advice immediately.

SKIN: Remove any contaminated clothing. Shower immediately. Seek medical advice immediately.

INGESTION: Maké the person drink as much water as possiblé. Seek medical advice immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless expressly authorized to do so by the doctor.

INHALATION: Call a doctor immediately. Remove the person to fresh air, away from the place of the accident. If the person stops breathing, perform artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for the first-aider.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

## **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**

## 5.1. Extinguishing media.

### APPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use extinguishing equipment: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product losses and leakages that have not set on fire, water spray can be used to disperse the flammable vapors and protect those working to stop the leakage.

INAPPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Do not use water spray.

Water is not effective in extinguishing the fire, but can be used to cool closed containers exposed to the flames, preventing explosions.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

## HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Large amounts of the product involved in a fire may seriously worsen the situation. Avoid inhaling any combustion products.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

In case of fire, cool the containers immediately to prevent the risk of explosion (product decomposition, excess pressure) and the development of substances that are potentially hazardous for the health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. Remove the product containers away from the fire if this can be done without risk.

#### **EQUIPMENT**

Normal firefighting clothing, such as self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flameproof suit (EN469), flameproof gloves (EN 659) and Fire Brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

#### **SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**



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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear appropriate protection devices (including personal protective equipment as listed in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid for both workers during handling and emergency interventions.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow the product to penetrate into sewers, surface and ground waters.

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

Aspirate the leaked product into appropriate containers. Assess the compatibility of the container to use with the product, checking section 10. Absorb the remaining product with inert absorbent materials.

Make sure that the leakage site is well aired. Check any incompatibility of the materials with the containers in section 7. Contaminated material must be disposed of in compliance with the provisions laid down in point 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information concerning personal protection and disposal are given in sections 8 and 13.

## **SECTION 7. Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safety handling

Ensure appropriate earthing for the systems and persons. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale any dust, vapors or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid release to the environment.

WARNING: the product permanently stains clothing. WARNING: DO NOT STORE IN CONTAINERS OTHER THAN THE ORIGINAL ONE. RISK OF FATAL ERRORS IF EXCHANGED FOR DRINKS.

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

Store only in the original container. Store in a well-ventilated place away from sources of ignition. Keep the containers hermetically sealed. Store the product in clearly labeled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent knocks. Keep the containers away from any incompatible materials, check section

Store away from acids and reducing agents.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available.

## **SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**



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#### 8.1. Control parameters

Reference Regulations:

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2014

**POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE** 

Type State TWA/8h STEL/15min

mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm

TLV-ACGIH 2 (C)

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Effects on Effects on

consumers. workers

Route of Exposure Local acute Systemic acute Local chronic Systemic Local acute Systemic Local chronic

chronic acute chronic Inhalation.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Predicted no effect concentration in the evironment - PNEC.

Reference value for STP micro-organisms 0.03 mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Effects on Effects on consumers. Workers

Route of Exposure Local acute Systemic acute Local chronic Systemic Local acute Systemic Local acute Systemic Systemic Chronic Chronic Systemic Chronic Systemic Chronic Systemic Chronic Systemic Chronic Systemic Chronic Chronic Systemic Chronic Chronic

Inhalation. 3.1 mg/m3 3.1 mg/m3

Key:

(C) = CEILING ; INHALAB = Inhalable Fraction; RESPIR = Respirable Fraction; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NHI = no hazard identified.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

Considering that the use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure that the working environment is well ventilated using a local aspiration system. Personal protective equipment must carry the CE marking to certify conformity to the regulations in force.

Provide emergency eye wash and shower facilities.

## HAND PROTECTION

Protect the hands with category III work gloves (ref. EN 374).

In choosing appropriate work glove material consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.

Work glove resistance to chemical agents for preparations must be checked before use, as it could be unpredictable. Glove wear depends on the duration and methods of use.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

#### **EYE PROTECTION**

It is recommended to wear a protective hood or visor combined with airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).



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#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances in the product is exceeded, wear a mask with an B type filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use. (ref. EN 14387). In the presence of gas or other types of vapors and/or gas or vapors with particles (aerosol, fumes, mist, etc.) use combined filters.

Respiratory protection must be used if the technical measures adopted are no sufficient to limit the exposure of the workers to the considered threshold values. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear selfcontained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus (ref. EN 138). Refer to standard EN 529 to choose the appropriate respiratory protection.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Production process emissions, including those from ventilation equipment, must be checked in order to comply with environmental protection regulations.

## **SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**

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

Physical state Liquid Straw yellow Color

Characteristic of chlorine. Odor

Olfactory threshold. Not available. 12 (sol. 1%) pH. Melting or freezing point Not available. Initial boiling point Not available. Boiling interval Not available. Flash point Not available. Evaporation rate Not available. Flammability of solids and gases Not available. Lower flammability limit Not available. Upper flammability limit Not available. Lower explosive limit Not available. Upper explosive limit Not available. Vapor pressure Not available. Vapor density Not available. Relative density 1.092 Kg/l Solubility Soluble in water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not available.

Ignition temperature Not available Decomposition temperature Not available. Viscosity Not available. Not available. Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not available.

#### 9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC): 0 VOC (volatile carbon):

## **SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: potential isothermal hazard. May be corrosive to metals.



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#### 10.2. Chemical stability

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: stable in the recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong acids causes the release of toxic gases.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: frees hydrogen when reacting with metals. Isothermal reaction with strong acids. Reacts violently with water.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: Instable when exposed to the air. Freezing.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: keep separate from: heat sources, oxidizing agents, acids, highly flammable materials, halogens, organic materials. Keep away from: lead, aluminum, copper, tin, zinc, bronze.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: absorbs atmospheric CO2. Hydrogen: Reacts with (some) metals and their compounds; releases highly flammable gas.

## **SECTION 11. Toxicological information**

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

If no experimental toxicological data is available for the product, any health hazards have been assessed according to the properties of the contained substances, in line with the criteria laid down in the reference regulations for the classification. Therefore consider the concentration of any single hazardous substances referred to in sect. 3, to assess the toxicological effects deriving from exposure to the product.

The product is corrosive and causes serious skin burns and blisters which may also appear after exposure. The burns can cause stinging and pain. On contact with eyes it causes severe lesions and can cause corneal opacity, damage to the iris, irreversible colouring of the eye. Any vapors and/or dust are caustic for the respiratory tract and can cause lung oedema, the symptoms of which may sometime appear only after several hours. Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, coughing, asthmatic breathing, laringitis, shortage of breath, nausea and vomiting. Ingestion can seriously burn the mouth, throat and esophagus; it may case vomiting, diarrhoea, oedema, swelling to the larynx and consequent suffocation. Severe cases may include the perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.

The product causes severe lesions and can cause corneal opacity, damage to the iris, irreversible colouring of the eye.

Do not use the preparation in combination with other products. It may release hazardous gases (chlorine) which are harmful to human health.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE LD50 (Oral).> 1100 mg/kg rat



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POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE LD50 (Oral).333 mg/kg Rat

## **SECTION 12. Ecological information**

As no specific data is available for the preparation, handle using normal good working practices, do not release the product into the environment. Do not release the product into the ground, the sewers or waterways under any circumstances. Inform the competent authorities if the product reaches waterways or sewers or if it contaminates soil or vegetation. Take measures to minimize any effects on the water table.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

LC50 - Fish. > 0.01 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus M.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

LC50 - Fish. > 80 mg/l/96h

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Figures not Available.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available.

#### 12.4. Mobility in the soil

Information not available.

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

According to the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage higher than 0.1%.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available.

## **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**

## 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, if possible. Product residues are considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of the waste which partially contains this product must be assessed according to the legal provisions in force.



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The product must be disposed of by an authorized waste management company, in compliance with the national and any local laws. Waste transport may be subject to the ADR.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be sent for recycling or disposal in compliance with the national waste management laws.

## **SECTION 14. Transport information**

Maximum transportable quantity without driver/vehicle qualification/: 333 kg.

14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1719

IATA:

14.2. UN shipping number.

ADR / RID: **CAUSTIC** 

ALKALI LIQUID,

N.A.S. (Potassium hydroxide and Sodium

hypochlorite) IMDG: CAUSTIC

ALKALI LIQUID,

N.O.S.

IATA: **CAUSTIC** 

ALKALI LIQUID,

N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard classes.

ADR / RID: Class: 8 Label: 8

IMDG: Class: 8 Label: 8

IATA: Label: 8 Class: 8

14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, Ш

IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO

14.6. Special precautions for users.

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: Limited Quantity 1 I

Special provisions: 274

Tunnel restriction code E



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IMDG: EMS: F-A, S-B Limited Quantity 1 I

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: -Maximum

Packing instructions: -Packing instructions: -

Pass.:

Special instructions:

quantity: -

14.7. Bulk transport according to annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code.

Information non applicable.

## **SECTION 15. Regulatory information**

Composition (648/04/EC): less than 5% phosphates, chlorine-based whitening agents, polycarboxylates.

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

Seveso category. None.

Restrictions to the product or the substances contained therein according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to export notification Reg. (EC) 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Health controls.

Workers exposed to this hazardous chemical agent must have their health monitored in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Italian Law (D.Lgs.) 81 of 9 April 2008 unless the worker's health and safety risk is deemed to be irrelevant, according to the provisions of art. 224 par. 2.

D.Lgs. 152/2006 and amendments.



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Emissions:

TAB. C Class 2 02.38 % WATER 77.98 %

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was drawn up for the mixture or the substances contained therein.

## **SECTION 16. Other information**

Hazard statements (H) referred to in sections 2-3 of the sheet:

Met. Corr. 1 Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1

Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

Skin Corr. 1A Skin corrosion, category 1A

Skin Corr. 1B Skin corrosion, category 1B

Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

STOT SE 3 Specific toxicity for target organs - single exposure, category 3

Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous for the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1

H290 May be corrosive to metals.H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 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).

#### KEY:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Half maximal effective concentration in the tested population
- EC NUMBER: Identification number in ESIS (European Chemical Substances Information System)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 - DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association
- · IC50: Half maximal inhibitory concentration in the tested population
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- · IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predicted environmental concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at any time.



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- TWA STEL: Spot exposure limit
- TWA: Time weighted average exposure
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

#### GENERAL REFERENCES:

- 1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
- 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
- 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp.) CLP)
- 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
- 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp.) CLP)
- 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp.) CLP)
- 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp.) CLP)
- 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp.) CLP)
- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp.) CLP)
- 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 Agency website

#### User notes:

The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to the producer on the date of the last version. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself that the information is complete and suitable for his own particular use.

The document must not be interpreted as a quarantee of any specific properties of the product.

As the use of the product is not under the direct control of the producer, the user is responsible for ensuring compliance with all hygiene and safety laws and provisions in force. No liability shall be accepted for improper use.

Train staff appropriately in the use of chemical products.

Amendments compared to the previous version.

Modifications have been made to the following sections:

14.



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## LAVASTOVIGLIE LINDO

APPENDIX: EXPOSURE SCENARIOS- N.2

PHASE: TRANSFER OF PROFESSIONAL PRODUCT VIA A DEDICATED SYSTEM (BOTTLE/MACHINE)(ref. AISE GEIS. 8b. 1 a v1)

Transfer of a product in a fully closed system. No exposure for the worker.

(e.g.: Venturi system or dosing pump)

## **OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Maximum duration	40 minutes/day
Process conditions	Process performed at room temperature
	Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) is not required; generally
	efficient ventilation in the work place is sufficient

#### RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Conditions and measures concerning personal protective	Personal protective equipment is not required.
equipment (PPE), health and hygiene evaluation	

### GENERAL ADVICE

GENERAL ADVICE	
Do not eat, drink, smoke or use live flames	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin Do not mix with other products	2! <b>*</b>
Leakage instructions	Dilute with water and collect
Additional advice	Follow the instructions on the label, the technical sheet and the SDS in sect. 7.
	and the SDS in Sect. 7.

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES: Prevent the non-diluted product from reaching surface water

### PRODUCT COMPOSITION PROPERTIES

The classification of the concentrated product can be found on the label and in sect. 2 of the SDS

The product classification is based on the ingredient classification. The list of ingredients contributing to the product classification can be found in sect. 3 of the SDS.

The exposure evaluation is based on the key limit values of the ingredients indicated in sect. 8 of the SDS

The product may contain sensitizing components which may cause an allergic reaction in some people. Sect. 15 of the SDS lists these sensitizing components, where applicable to the product.

#### USE DESCRIPTORS

SU 22:	Professional	uses
--------	--------------	------

PC 35: Washing and cleaning products (including solvent-based products)

PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

ERC 8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems



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## LAVASTOVIGLIE LINDO

APPENDIX: EXPOSURE SCENARIOS-N.3

PHASE: USING A PROFESSIONAL PRODUCT IN A CLOSED SYSTEM (ref AISE GEIS 1.1.a.V1)

Use of a product in a fully closed system. The worker is not exposed to the product or its vapors

(e.g. CIP washing, washing machines)

#### OPERATING CONDITIONS

Maximum duration	480 minutes/day
Process conditions	Process performed at room temperature
	Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) is not required; generally
	efficient ventilation in the work place is sufficient

#### RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Conditions and measures concerning personal protective	Personal protective equipment is not required.
equipment (PPE), health and hygiene evaluation	

#### GENERAL ADVICE

Do not eat, drink, smoke or use live flames	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin Do not mix with other products	\$\frac{\beta^2!}{\beta}
Leakage instructions	Dilute with water and collect
Additional advice	Follow the instructions on the label, the technical sheet and the SDS in sect. 7.

# ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES: Prevent the non-diluted product from reaching surface water PRODUCT COMPOSITION PROPERTIES

The classification of the concentrated product can be found on the label and in sect. 2 of the SDS

The product classification is based on the ingredient classification. The list of ingredients contributing to the product classification can be found in sect. 3 of the SDS.

The exposure evaluation is based on the key limit values of the ingredients indicated in sect. 8 of the SDS

The product may contain sensitizing components which may cause an allergic reaction in some people. Sect. 15 of the SDS lists these sensitizing components, where applicable to the product.

#### USE DESCRIPTORS

SU 22: Professional uses
PC 35: Washing and cleaning products (including solvent-based products)
PROC 1: Use in a closed circuit; exposure improbable
ERC 8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems