



Rev. Nr. 4.0 Date: 08/05/2015

Safety data sheet according to CE N.453/2010 regulation CE modification Nr. 1907/2006

Compilation date: 12/03/2002

## OXIDANT

classification: GHS05 H315; H318

### SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1. *Product identifier* OXIDANT  
*Product type* FORMULATE
- 1.2. *Identified relevant uses of substance or formulate and inadvisable uses* STAIN-CLEANER
- Packaging* 1 lt. bottles; 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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011/6637637 011/6672149
  - HOSPITAL NIGUARDA CA' GRANDA 02/66101029 02/64442768
  - NATIONAL INFORMATION TOXICOLOGY CENTRE FOUNDATION "S.MAUGERI"  
CLINICA DEL LAVORO E DELLA RIABILITAZIONE 0382/24444 02/64442769
  - POISON CONTROL SERVICE - CEN.INTERDIPARTIMENTALE DI RICERCA SULLE INTOSSICAZIONI ACUTE DIP.DI FARMAC."E.MENEGHETTI" UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA 049/8275078 049/8270593
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  - POISON CONTROL CENTRE - U.O. TOSSICOLOGIA MEDICA AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA CAREGGI 055/4277238 055/4277925
  - POISON CONTROL CENTRE POLICLINICO A.GEMELLI - UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE 06/3054343 06/3051343
  - POISON CONTROL CENTRE - ISTITUTO DI ANESTESIOLOGIA E RIANIMAZIONE 06/49970698 06/4461967
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- Faber Chimica srl Ph. +39 0732 627178

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. *Substance or Formulate Classification* GHS05 H315; H318 according to the criteria established by Reg. 1272/2008/CE

2.2. *Label elements:*



Classification: Eye Dam. 1; Skin Irr. 2;  
Warning : Danger

H phrases: H315; 318





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P phrases:

P261  
P264  
P280  
P301 + P312  
P302 + P352  
P305 + P351 + P338  
P304 + P340  
P362

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

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ABOUT DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NR	EC NR	REACH NR.	%
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	231-765-0	01-2119485845-22-XXXX	>10<20

Classification/Information about substances in the formulate		
Regulation 1278/2008 CE**		
SUBSTANCE	Class and Category	Hazard Marks
Hydrogen Peroxide	Acute Tox. 4 STOT SE 3/Skin Irrit 2 Eye Dam.1	H302 H315/H335 H318

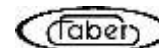
\*\* = CLP regulation.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Exposure way	Immediate intervention*	Following intervention	Manoeuvres or substances to avoid
Inhalation	Air the room well Remove patient from accident place. Wear proper IPR.	Dampen breathed gases Administer oxygen Ventilation with ambu Mouth-to-mouth respiration	None
Skin	Remove clothing. Wear proper IPR	Wash the exposed parts with water and soap. If there are symptoms, call for a doctor	Do not use solvents
Contact with eyes	Irrigation with water	In case of symptoms, urgent medical examination	None
Contact by ingestion	Administer water	None	Do not cause vomiting. Do not administer anything by ingestion in case of difficult breathing or unconsciousness.



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### 4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute effects depending on the dose.

*Skin:* irritation, burns, corrosion.

*Eyes:* irritation, corneal injury

*Lungs:* irritation, oedema

*Digestive apparatus:* If swallowed, abdominal colic, hematemesis.

Chronic effects

*Skin annexes:* Hair depigmentation.

### 4.3. Possible need to check immediately with a doctor and to receive special treatments

Urgently hospitalize the patient.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Remove containers from fire area, if it is possible without a risk.

In case of fire involving containers, refresh them with water, even after the fire has been extinguished.

The formulate is not burning, but it supports combustion because it supplies oxygen.

5.1. *Extinguishing media:* SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use the following media:

-Carbon dioxide

-Nebulized water

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

-Foams

-Chemical powders.

5.2. *Specific hazards owing to the substance or formulate:*

Remove, if possible, containers from the fire area or refresh them, as, if substance exposed to thermal radiation or if directly involved, can decompose and/or produce explosions.

Fire-fighting operations must consider explosion risk; the staff trained for fire-extinction must therefore act from a sheltered position.

Containers, if exposed to fire, may explode.

5.3. *Recommendations for fire-fighters:* Wear:

- Anti-gas mask with self-respirator

- Complete equipment: helmet with visor and neck protection, fireproofing jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and waist.

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

## 6. ACCIDENTAL PRODUCT RELEASE

6.1. *Individual precautions, protection equipment and emergency procedures:*

*For people who are 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 spilling if this operation does not show any risk.



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

If possible, work windward.

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

*For people who have to take action directly*

Skilled people, as the staff of the emergency crews, who have been especially trained to this aim, must follow the recommendations given to the staff who do not take action directly; to this same staff are also addressed the recommendations concerning the environmental precautions and to the restraining and disposal method.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions:

Plant systems and operational proceedings must be used to prevent that the product reaches drains, wells or watercourses.

Stop vapours using nebulized water. Nebulized water may be used to dilute vapours. Every operation must take into account the risk of explosion by friction, heat or contamination.

### 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Vacuum up the released material mechanically.

Wash the floor with water after collecting the spilled material.

Pour the collected material into clean and labelled containers.

If necessary, start a reclaiming process, pursuant to D. Lgs.152/2006 part IV, title V. Do not use acid products for cleaning.

Every operation must take into account the risk of explosion by friction, heat or contamination.

### 6.4. Reference sections:

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

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Pre-cautions for a safe handling:

Verify containers entirety before their handling.

If possible, work windward.

Avoid:

- Contact with skin and eyes
- Vapour and fumes inhalation.

Handling in a well-ventilated place.

Containers, once they are void, must be transferred without delay 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 to other containers, make sure that inside the containers there is no residue of incompatible substances.

Reduce handling operations at minimum strictly required.

Make sure that transport lines are perfectly clean and that they do not contain any acid substance before using the substance.

Food and beverages must be consumed only around areas specially identified after removing contaminated clothes and protection equipment and after washing hands.

In any case, wash hands after handling the substance.



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

Store into closed and labelled containers. They must also be protected 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.

Keep away from food, feeding stuff or beverages.

Store away from incompatible materials, such as acetone, ethanol, glycerol, alcohols, organic Sulphur, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, carboxylic acids, hydrate bases or nucleobases, sulphuric acid, organic and combustible substances in general, reducing agents, iron, copper, bronze, brass, chromium, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, their salts, powder.

Store only into original containers.

Placement of storage area must be such as to prevent percolation in soil of accidental release.

Use only recipients made in properly planned aluminum alloys (joints included), or in polyethylene with safety valves.

Use the product stabilized with acetanilide or other suitable substances.

7.3. Final special uses

Recommendations referring to special use must be evaluated on a case by case basis, 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
	TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL		
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 ppm (1,4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in the literature.	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in the literature.	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in the literature.

#### 8.2. Exposure parameters

Respiratory system:

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

Philtres according to European classification:

- Philtre B1-3: inorganic gases and vapours

Supports:

-Full face mask

According to D.Lgs.475/92 and following amendments– UNI Regulations.

Arms protection. Gloves in:

-Polychloroprene

-PVC

-Nitrile

-Latex

Legs protection

-Boots resistant to chemicals

Body protection

-Chemical suit

Skin and body:



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**Eyes:** According to D.Lgs. 475/92 and further amendments – UNI Regulations  
Safety glasses, do not use contact lenses.  
Protective 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 has been 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 of respiratory functionality.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL FEATURES

### **9.1. Information about fundamental physical and chemical properties**

<i>Physical state:</i>	Liquid
<i>Colour:</i>	Colourless
<i>Odour:</i>	Odourless
<i>Solubility in water:</i>	Completely soluble in water
<i>pH (5% in water):</i>	6,5 ± 0,5
<i>Specific gravity:</i>	N.R.
<i>Initial boiling point and interval (atmospheric pressure)</i>	>100°C
<i>Melting point:</i>	>0°C
<i>Flash point:</i>	Not flammable
<i>Self-ignition temperature:</i>	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature
<i>Vapour pressure (25°C):</i>	260,6 Pa
<i>Solubility:</i>	Solubility in water: totally miscible
<i>Partition coefficient n-octanole-water:</i>	-1,5 estimated value

### **9.2. Further information**

No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

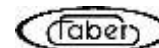
- 10.1. Reactivity:** Substance may fire combustible materials. Many reactions may cause fire or explosions
- 10.2. Chemical stability:** The substance is unsteady.
- 10.3. Possible dangerous reactions:** Substance decomposes by heating or under light influence, producing oxygen, thus increasing danger of fire. Substance is a strong oxidizer and reacts violently with combustible or reducing materials, causing a risk of fire and explosion, especially in presence of metals. Etches many organic substances, such as tissues and paper.



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*10.4. Conditions to avoid:*

Open containers.  
NO contact with warm surfaces.  
Absence of ventilation.

*10.5. Incompatible materials:*

Flammable substances, acetone, ethanol, glycerol, organic sulphurs, hydrate bases, oxidizable materials, iron, copper, bronze, chromium, zinc, lead, silver, manganese and acetic acid. NO contact with combustibles or reducing agents.

*10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:*

By decomposition with oxygen and water, liberates heat.

### SECTION 11: TOXICITY INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Information about toxicity effects

Chemical name	(referring to concentrated substances)	
	LD50	LC50
Hydrogen Peroxide	376 mg/kg (oral rat)	2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhal. rat)

*Metabolism, kinetic, mode of action and other information*

This is an endogenous product built up into the organism cells. It penetrates through the skin and mucosae membranes, then decomposes into the tissues underneath. This causes a widespread infiltration of liberated oxygen and embolus.

In mammals' organism, the enzymes specially aimed at the substance metabolism are glutathione peroxidase and catalase.

*Corrosion/ skin irritation*

The substance has an irritating power. In the human being, for concentrations over 35%, it causes water blisters.

In mice, a solution at 15 or 30% determines an intense hyperdermolysis, an inflammation and vascular injuries similar to those produced by tumour factors. Regeneration is fast and accompanied by a dermal hyperplasia. A skin whitening can be remarked, due to ischaemia caused by small embolus in capillaries produced by oxygen.

*Corrosion for respiratory ways*

Data unavailable.

*Severe ocular injuries/severe eye irritation*

Irritating. Solutions at 5 or at 10% cause effects.

In rabbits, application of solutions at 5% causes a reversible conjunctivitis; for solutions at 8% there is keratitis, still reversible under this concentration.

*Respiratory sensitization*

Data unavailable.

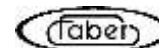
*Skin sensitization*

The substance has a slight sensitizing capacity.

*Mutagenicity of germinal cells*

In vitro it showed mutagen and genotoxic in several assays.

In vivo it has not highlighted a mutagen or genotoxic capacity.



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### *Carcinogenicity*

There are insufficient studies available on human beings.

In mice, studies show that administration of hydrogen peroxide with drinkable water at a concentration ratio of 0,4% for 100 weeks leads to a remarkable increase of duodenal adenoma and carcinoma. After skin application, the substance causes modifications of inflammation type. Under concentrations that cause cellular injury, it may act on the skin as a weak tumor factor.

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) allocates it in group 3 (not classifiable as carcinogen for the human beings), based on improper carcinogenicity evidence in mal and limited evidence in laboratory animals.

### *Toxicity for reproduction:*

- Adverse effect on sexual function and fertility:

Studies appropriate to a complete evaluation are unavailable.

- Adverse effect on maturation:

Studies appropriate to a complete evaluation are unavailable.

- Effects on lactation or through lactation:

Data unavailable.

### *Specific toxicity for target organs (STOT) – Single exposure*

L'inalazione di sostanza può causare irritazione dell'apparato respiratorio.

### *Specific toxicity for target organs (STOT) – Repeated exposure*

In workers, repeatedly exposed to vapors of hydrogen peroxide solution, skin pigmentary plaques yellowish or suede have been observed, in association to hair discoloration. These alterations disappear some months after the end of exposure.

### *Danger in case of aspiration*

Data unavailable.

### *Probable ways of exposure*

The main ways of potential exposure are inhalation, skin or eye contact and ingestion.

### *Immediate, delayed and chronic effects deriving from short and long term exposure*

In case of accidental ingestion, risk of caustic injury of mouth and pharynx mucosae. Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide involves a gastric or esophageal relaxation, with possible local hemorrhage.

Vapors or mists inhalation of concentrated solutions cause severe inflammation of nose, throat and respiratory apparatus. If exposure continues, there will be lungs edema, neurologic symptoms, digestive and even general symptoms (convulsions and loss of consciousness).

In workers, repeatedly exposed to vapors of a solution of hydrogen peroxide, skin pigmentary plaques yellowish or suede have been observed, in association to hair discoloration. These alterations disappear some months after the end of exposure.

### *Interactive effects*

Data unavailable.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### *12.1. Toxicity:*

#### *Short term effects*

Fish CL50-96 hours: 16,4 mg/lt.

Crustaceans CE50-24 hours: 7,7 mg/lt.

Algae CE50-72 hours: 2,5 mg/lt.

#### *Long term effects*

Data unavailable.

Substance is unsteady and limits tests.



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- 12.2. Persistency and degradability:* Degrades in air by photolysis.  
Decomposes in water (according to catalyzers present).  
Biologically biodegradable.
- 12.3. Potential of bio-accumulation:* Substance should be not be bio-accumulative.  
BCF Partition coefficient n-octanole/water: see sect.9.
- 12.4. Mobility in soil:* Half-life time is very short in soil; decomposes in water and oxygen.
- 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation:* No supplier provides sufficient data, no sufficient data in literature.
- 12.6. Other adverse effects:* CE30 Aquatic plants / 7 days = 34 mg/lt.  
One-week continuous exposure caused necrosis of 30% of tissues.

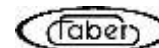
### SECTION 13: WASTE DISPOSAL

- 13.1. Waste disposal methods:* The way of managing waste materials must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, in relationship with the composition of the waste itself, on the basis of what is provided by the Community and national Rules in force.  
As for handling and action to be taken in case of accidental spilling of waste, in general are valid 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 under D.Lgs. 152/2006.  
Arrange waste of emptied containers in a dedicated area, special for their collection, while waiting for their disposal. Area must be paved and covered, so 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 refluents waters not allowed.

### 14. CONVEYANCE INFORMATION

#### Road haulage/railway transport ADR/RID:

<i>14.1. UN Nr.:</i>	UN 2984
<i>14.2. UN shipment name:</i>	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN WATER SOLUTION Containing 8% minimum, but less than 20% of Hydrogen peroxide (stabilized if necessary)
<i>14.3. Danger class related to transport:</i>	5.1
<i>14.4. Packing group:</i>	III
<i>14.5. Danger for the environment</i>	None
<i>14.6. Special precautions for users:</i>	CV24 : Before loading, vehicles and containers must be carefully cleaned and, specially, free from any combustible residue (straw, hay, paper, etc.). For package storage it is forbidden to use highly flammable materials.
<i>14.7. Transport of bulk transport according to enclosure Nr. II MARPOL 73/78 and IBC code</i>	Not applicable
<i>Other information</i>	None

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### SECTION 15: REGULATION INFORMATION

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

- CE 648/2004 and Ad.** Related to Cleaners
- CE 1907/2006 and Ad.** Related to Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of chemical substances
- CE 1272/2008 and Ad.** Related to Classification, Packaging and Labelling of substances and formulates
- CE 453/2010 and Ad.** With regulation modification of **CE 1907/2006 and Ad.**

Substances contained into the formulate

undergoing restriction or authorization (REACH): NONE

15.2. Evaluation of chemical safety :

Evaluation of chemical safety considering most of all of chemical-physical properties, the method and circumstances of use of the substance or formulate.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HISTORY OF MSDS:

#### Useful Dates

Date of issue	: 12.03.2002	Rev. 0	According to:	58/2001 CE	See directive for modifications
Date of previous revision	: 30.01.2015	Rev. 3.0	According to:	453/2010 CE	See directive for modifications
Date of current revision	: 08.05.2015	Rev. 4.0	According to:	453/2010 CE	See directive for modifications

#### Modifications

Modifications compared to the previous version:

Modifications made according to requirements by the laws in force.

Abbreviations et acronyms: Neither abbreviations nor acronyms deserving a legenda.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DATA SOURCES:

- Directives: CE 648/2004 - CE 1907/2006 - CE 1272/2008 - CE 453/2010
- 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://modellids.iss.it/>

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

Method : Calculation





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### COMPLETE LIST OF DANGER MARKS AND SAFETY WARNINGS:

<i>H Phrases</i>	<i>P Phrases</i>
H 302: Harmful if swallowed H 315: Causes skin irritation H 318: Causes serious eye damage H 335: May cause respiratory irritation	P261: Avoid breathing/dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray P264: Wash thoroughly after handling P280: Wear protective gloves/clothes/ Protect eyes/face protection P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P362: Take off contaminated clothing.

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



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