

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

Compilation/Revision date: 30/05/2024

Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 903903  
 Designation: Sgrassante e Decalcificante  
 UFI: Q3CR-2K10-C20J-WVFT

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

Identified use(s): Degreaser and descaler used for dishwashers and washing machines.

See enclosed exposure scenarios:

Use in detergents, Consumer use  
 Exposure Scenario Ref. 8 (for Citric Acid component)  
 Use in detergents, Consumer use  
 Exposure Scenario Ref. 12 (for Sulphamic Acid component)

Uses advised against: Any use not described in this safety data sheet and in the technical documentation is classified as misuse/use advised against. Since they are not identified uses, the relative product exposure risks have not been assessed.

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

Company name: SMEG S.p.A.  
 Address: Via Leonardo da Vinci, 4  
 Place and country: 42016 GUASTALLA (REGGIO EMILIA) – ITALY  
 Telephone: +39 0522-8211  
 Fax: +39 0522-821592

Email of competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: chemicals@smeg.it

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information contact (open 24/7):

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	Poisons Information Helpline: 0861 555 777
UNITED KINGDOM	For urgent information call (open 24/7): NHS 111

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous under the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and updates. The product therefore requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, under Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.


For any additional information concerning health and/or environmental risks, refer to sections 11 and 12 of this data sheet.

Classification:

Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2  
 STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, category 3

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and updates

Hazard pictograms		<b>Hazard statements</b> H319: Causes serious eye irritation H335: May cause respiratory irritation
		<b>Precautionary statements</b> P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P261: Avoid breathing dust. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Signal word	Warning	

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		<p>P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+P313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P405: Store locked up.</p> <p>P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.</p>
		<b>Supplemental hazard information (EU):</b> not applicable.
		Contains: citric acid

### Ingredients compliant with Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Less than 5% non-ionic surfactants, soap

Anionic surfactants from 5% to 15%

### 2.3. Other hazards

According to the data available, the product does not contain PBTs or vPvBs in percentages  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting potential in a concentration  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification of substance	Classification under Reg. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Concentration %
<b>CITRIC ACID</b> CAS 77-92-9 EC 201-069-1 INDEX 607-750-00-3 Registration No. 01-2119457026-42-XXXX	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335	$35 \leq C < 38\%$
<b>SULPHAMIC ACID</b> CAS 5329-14-6 EC 226-218-8 INDEX 016-026-00-0 Registration No. 01-2119488633-28-XXXX	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	$7 \leq C < 9\%$

Where:

Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## 4. First Aid Measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses if present. Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids well open. Get medical advice/attention if the problem persists.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. If the irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**INHALATION:** Take the person into the open air. In case of difficulty in breathing, get immediate medical advice/attention.

**INGESTION:** Get immediate medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting except on a doctor's instructions. Do not administer anything by mouth if the patient is unconscious and unless authorised by a doctor.

**PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:** for the PPE necessary for emergency response, see section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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

No specific information about the symptoms and effects caused by the product is known.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatments needed

Treat symptomatically.

In case of accident or if feeling unwell, seek medical advice immediately (showing the instructions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

## 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use conventional extinguishing media: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and vaporised water.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water jets.

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

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE:

Do not inhale the products of combustion. The product is combustible and when airborne particles are dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source, it may create explosive mixtures with air. Fire may occur in or may be further fuelled by any solid spilt from the container when it reaches high temperature or in case of contact with the ignition source.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cool containers with water jets to prevent decomposition of the product and the development of substances potentially harmful to health. Always wear complete firefighting protective equipment. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

EQUIPMENT

Normal fire-fighting equipment, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), fire suit (EN 469), protective gloves for fire-fighters (EN 659) and fire-fighter boots (HO A29 or A30).

## 6. Accidental release measures

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

*For non-emergency personnel*

Do not take any action which implies personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate the surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk on spilt material.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including the personal protective equipment specified in section 8 of this safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of the skin, eyes and personal clothing. Wear a suitable breathing system if ventilation is inadequate.

Do not inhale dusts. Do not allow the product to disperse in the environment. Follow the appropriate internal procedures for personnel not authorized to respond directly in case of accidental release.

*For emergency responders*

Block the leak if there is no danger.

Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Wear suitable personal protective equipment. (Refer to Section 8 of this safety data sheet).

Follow the appropriate internal procedures for authorized personnel. Isolate the danger area and prevent access. Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. Evacuate unequipped persons. Remove all sources of ignition (cigarettes, naked lights, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area where the leak occurred.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow the product to reach sewers, surface water or aquifers.

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

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. Wash away the remainder with water jets unless there are contraindications.

Ventilate the premises affected by the leak as appropriate. Assess the compatibility of the container to be used with the product, by checking section 10. The contaminated material must be disposed of in accordance with the instructions provided in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information concerning personal protection and disposal is provided in sections 8 and 13.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

Compilation/Revision date: 30/05/2024

Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

### 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Consult the other sections of this safety data sheet before handling the product. Avoid the dispersion of the product in the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas where food is consumed.

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

Store only in the original container. Store containers closed, in well ventilated places, protected from direct sunlight. Store containers well away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

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

Descaler and degreaser for all washing machines and dishwashers.

Its special formulation effectively reduces limescale deposits on heating elements and critical components such as the drum/baskets, pipes and pump. The product degreases and cleans detergent residues from even invisible or inaccessible parts, preventing the onset of unpleasant odours. One sachet per month should be used to keep washing machines and dishwashers in tip-top condition: cleaner appliances give cleaner results.

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### SULPHAMIC ACID

Predicted No-Effect Concentration on the environment – PNEC								
Freshwater reference value				1.8				mg/l
Marine water reference value				0.18				mg/l
Freshwater sediment reference value				8,36				mg/kg/d
Marine sediment reference value				0.84				mg/kg/d
Water reference value, intermittent release				0.48				mg/l
STP microorganism reference value				20				mg/l
Terrestrial compartment reference value				5				mg/kg/d
Health – Derived No-Effect Level – DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			VND	17.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>			VND	70.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Dermal			VND	5 mg/kg bw/d			VND	10 mg/kg bw/d

##### CITRIC ACID

Predicted No-Effect Concentration on the environment – PNEC		
Freshwater reference value	0.44	mg/l
Marine water reference value	0.044	mg/l
Freshwater sediment reference value	34.6	mg/kg/d
Marine sediment reference value	3.46	mg/kg/d
STP microorganism reference value	1000	mg/l
Terrestrial compartment reference value	33.1	mg/kg/d

Key:

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available; NEA = no exposure available; NPI = no hazard identified; LOW = low hazard level; MED = medium hazard level; HIGH = high hazard level.

In the risk assessment procedure, the professional exposure limit values envisaged by the ACGIH for not otherwise classified inert powders should be used (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). If these limits are exceeded a type P filter should be used, having class (1, 2 or 3) chosen on the basis of the outcome of the risk assessment

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

Compilation/Revision date: 30/05/2024

Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

Bearing in mind that the use of appropriate technical measures must always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure that the workplace is properly ventilated with the aid of an effective local extraction system.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical suppliers for advice if necessary.

Personal protective equipment must carry the CE marking certifying its compliance with current regulations.

Provide an emergence shower with eye/face bowl.

### HAND PROTECTION

In case of prolonged contact with the product, hands should be protected with penetration-resistant work gloves (ref. EN 374 standard).

When choosing the material of work gloves, also bear in mind the process in which the product is used and any further products which it generates. Also remember that latex gloves may cause sensitisation.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear long-sleeved overalls and category I safety footwear for use at work (ref. Regulation [EU] 2016/425 and EN ISO 20344 standard).

Wash in soap and water after taking off protecting clothing.

### EYE PROTECTION

Airtight protective goggles should be worn (ref. EN 166 standard).

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use of a face mask with type P filter is recommended: its class (1, 2 or 3) and whether it is actually necessary must be decided on the basis of the outcome of the risk assessment (ref. EN 149 standard).

### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions from production processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled in order to comply with environmental protection legislation.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	powdered/granular
Colour	white
Odour	white moss
Melting or freezing point	not available
Initial boiling point	not applicable in view of physical state
Flammability	not flammable because it does not contain flammable substances
Lower explosion limit	not explosive because it does not contain explosive substances
Upper explosion limit	not explosive because it does not contain explosive substances
Flash point	not applicable in view of physical state
Auto-ignition temperature	not available
Decomposition temperature	not available
pH	2.65 ± 0.2 (solution of 1.5 g of product in 150 g of water)
Kinematic viscosity	not applicable in view of physical state
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	not available, see section 12 for more information
Density and/or Relative density	not available
Relative vapour density	not available
Particle characteristics	not available

### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes  
Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics  
Information not available

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

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Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular hazards from reactions with other substances in normal conditions of use.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of storage and use.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dusts are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Do not allow dusts to build up in the environment. Avoid heat and humidity.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

SULPHAMIC ACID

Avoid contact with chlorine, nitric acid and nitrates and nitrites of sodium and potassium.

CITRIC ACID

Sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite, alkalis, metals and strong oxidants.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of sulphur, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of carbon. Sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide and ammonia gas.

## 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental toxicological data on the product itself, any hazards the product may represent for health were assessed on the basis of the substances it contains, in accordance with the criteria of the relevant classification standard.

The concentrations of any individual hazardous substances mentioned in section 3 should therefore be considered when assessing the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture not classified (no significant component)

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Bibliographical reference: *Range-finding toxicity data: List VII* (American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, 1969, Sep-Oct; 30(5):470-6 [1969])

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Wistar; Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results LD50: 2140 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (inhalation): data not available

Method: OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

#### CITRIC ACID

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (Füllinsdorf Albino (SPF); Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: LD50 = 5400 mg/kg

Method: OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: dermal

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PROFESSIONAL  
HOME CARE

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Results LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

### SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

The substance is classified as a Cat. 2 skin irritant under the harmonized classification.

#### CITRIC ACID

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: not irritant

### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (Himalayan)

Results: causes Cat. 2 eye damage according to harmonized classification.

#### CITRIC ACID

Method: OECD 405

Bibliographical reference: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 – OECD SIDS

Species: rabbit

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: causes serious eye damage

### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### CITRIC ACID

In accordance with Annex XI Section 2 of the REACH, skin sensitisation tests were not performed because citric acid and its salts have been widely used for many years as additives in foods, medicines and cosmetics and have never had sensitising effects.

### Respiratory sensitisation

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Data not available

### Skin sensitisation

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Data not available

### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Method: OECD 476

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

In vitro test

Species: hamster (ovaries)

Results: negative with metabolic activation – negative without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse (NMRI; Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative

#### CITRIC ACID

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)



PROFESSIONAL  
HOME CARE

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

Compilation/Revision date: 30/05/2024

Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471 – In vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: TA 1535, TA 100, TA 98, TA 1537, TA92 and TA 94

Results: negative

Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.22 – In vivo test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative

### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Data not available

#### CITRIC ACID

In a study conducted for two years on rats which received 5% citric acid in their diet (about 2 g/kg/d) no evidence of carcinogenicity was reported. (Bibliographical reference: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 – OECD SIDS)

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### CITRIC ACID

In a 90-day study conducted on two generations of rats with oral route of exposure no adverse effects on reproductive parameters or teratogenicity attributable to this substance were observed.

Nor were teratogenic effects or other adverse effects observed in three studies on short-term reproduction conducted on rats with oral route of exposure. Bibliographical reference: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 – OECD SIDS

### Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Method: equivalent or similar to EPA OPP 83-4

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Crj: CD(SD) Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results NOAEL (P0): > 50 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (F1): 500 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (F2a): 500 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (F2b): 500 mg/kg body weight/day

The studies performed show that the substance does not have adverse effects on reproduction and lactation.

### Adverse effects on development of the offspring

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Method: OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (CD; Crj:CD (SD))

Routes of exposure: oral

Results NOAEL (maternal): 200 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (embryotoxicity): 200 mg/kg body weight/day

The studies performed show that the substance does not have adverse effects on development.

### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) – SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation.

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

On the basis of the data available, the substance does not have specific target organ toxicity effects on single exposure and it is not classified under the relative CLP hazard class.

#### CITRIC ACID

During tests performed on guinea pigs with inhalation of aerosol, coughing was observed.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

Compilation/Revision date: 30/05/2024

Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

NOAEL = 4000 mg/kg/day

LD50 = 5600 mg/kg/day

Bibliographical reference: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 – OECD SIDS

On the basis of the data available, the substance is classified for specific target organ systemic toxicity – single exposure.

### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) – REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

On the basis of the data available, the substance does not have specific target organ toxicity effects on repeated exposure and it is not classified under the relative CLP hazard class.

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Wistar; Male/Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results NOAEL (male/female): 1000 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (male): 929 mg/kg body weight/day

Results NOAEL (female): 1004 mg/kg body weight/day

Repeated exposure toxicity (inhalation): data not available

Repeated exposure toxicity (dermal): data not available

#### CITRIC ACID

A repeated dose study conducted over 2 years on rates with oral exposure route revealed a slight increase in growth in the group with the highest dosage, but no anomaly in the main organ tissues.

NOAEL = 1200 mg/kg/day

Bibliographical reference: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 – OECD SIDS

### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not fulfil the classification criteria for this hazard category

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

According to the data available, the product does not contain substances on the main European lists of potential or suspect endocrine disruptors with effects on human health under assessment.

## 12. Ecological information

Adopt good working practices and do not discharge the product into the environment. Notify the competent authorities if the product enters watercourses or has contaminated the soil or vegetation.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

LC50 – Fish 70.3 mg/l/96h, *Pimephales promelas*; equivalent or similar to OECD 203

EC50 – Crustaceans 71.6 mg/l/48h, *Daphnia magna*; OECD 202

EC50 – Algae/Aquatic Plants 33.8 mg/l/72h, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (OECD Guideline 201)

NOEC – Chronic – Fish > 60 mg/l/32d, *Danio rerio*; OECD 210

NOEC – Chronic – Crustaceans 19 mg/l/21d, *Daphnia magna*; OECD 211

NOEC – Chronic – Algae/Aquatic Plants 18 mg/l/72h, *Desmodesmus subspicatus*; OECD 201

#### CITRIC ACID

LC50 – Fish 440 mg/l/96h, *Leucociscus idus melanotus* (equivalent or similar to OECD 203)

EC50 – Crustaceans 1535 mg/l/24h, (*Daphnia magna*; Z. Wasser Abwasser Forsch. 15(1): 1977)

NOEC – Chronic – Algae/Aquatic Plants 425 mg/l/8d, *Scenedesmus quadricauda*; public. Bringmann, G. and Kühn, R. 1980

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### SULPHAMIC ACID

Degradability: the study was not performed because the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, section 9.2.1, column 2, REACH).

#### CITRIC ACID

Degrades rapidly, 97% in 28 days. (OECD 301 B)

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## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

SULPHAMIC ACID

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: the study was not performed because the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, section 7.8, column 2, Regulation [EC] No. 1907/2006).

CITRIC ACID

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water -1.72 log POW 20 °C; Verschueren: Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 3 BCF 3.2 l/kg calculated value SRC BCFBAF v3.20

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the data available, the product does not contain PBTs or vPvBs in percentages  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

According to the data available, the product does not contain substances on the main European lists of potential or suspect endocrine disruptors with effects on the environment under assessment.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, if possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The danger classification of waste containing this product must be assessed under the relevant legislation. (Ref. Annex D – Part IV of Italian Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 as amended and updated).

It must be disposed of by an authorized waste management company, in accordance with national legislation and any local legal requirements.

The waste producer/holder of the waste is legally responsible for its disposal.

Different EWC (European Waste Code) codes may be applied to this product depending on the specific circumstances which generated it and any alterations or contaminations.

The product as supplied, non-conforming product in the original packaging, product transferred into suitable containers to be disposed of as waste, or conforming product which can no longer be used (e.g. after an accidental spill) must be classified with an EWC code compatible with the description of the use provided in section 1.2.

The producer will decide the appropriate final destination of the waste on the basis of its chemical-physical characteristics and their compatibility with the authorised facility to which it is consigned for recycling, treatment or definitive disposal by the legally established procedures.

Disposal by discharge into wastewater is not permitted.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging, suitably labelled, must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with national waste management legislation and must be classified with the following EWL code: 15 01 10\*: packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances.

## 14. Transport information

The product is not classified as dangerous under current legislation regarding the transport of dangerous goods by road (ADR), rail (RID), sea (IMDG Code) or air (IATA).

### 14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR-RID-ADN-IMDG-IATA: not applicable

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR-RID-ADN-IMDG-IATA: not applicable

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR-RID-ADN-IMDG-IATA: not applicable

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

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### 14.4. Packaging group

ADR-RID-ADN-IMDG-IATA: not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user not applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments Information not relevant

## 15. Regulatory information

This safety data sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

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

Seveso category – Directive 2012/18/EU: None

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances it contains under Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

#### Substances contained

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

#### Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

According to the data available, the product does not contain SVHCs in percentages  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

#### Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH)

None

#### Substances subject to export notification under Reg. (EU) 649/2012:

None

#### Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

#### Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

#### Health Checks

Workers exposed to this hazardous chemical must undergo health monitoring in accordance with art. 41 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 81 dated 9 April 2008, unless the occupational health and safety risk is assessed as negligible under art. 224 (2).

#### Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Ingredients compliant with Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Less than 5% non-ionic surfactants, soap

From 5% to 15% anionic surfactants

The surfactant(s) in this preparation conform(s) to the biodegradability criteria established by Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. All supporting data are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be supplied to the said authorities on their explicit request or on the request of a producer of the preparation.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment was conducted for the following content substances:

SULPHAMIC ACID

CITRIC ACID

## 16. Other information

The consignee of our product has sole liability for compliance with current laws and regulations. Data are based on our current knowledge. However, they do not constitute a warranty of products' properties and do not represent any form of legal contract.

#### Additional data

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### KEY:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service number
- CLP: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- EC: ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System) identification number
- EC50: Concentration which has effects on 50% of tested population
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Global Harmonized System for the classification and labelling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulation of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Concentration which immobilizes 50% of tested population
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods transportation code
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identification number in CLP Annex VI
- LC50: 50% of lethal concentration
- LD50: 50% of lethal dose
- 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) No. 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration which must not be exceeded at any time during occupational exposure
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit
- VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative according to REACH
- WGK: Aquatic hazard class (Germany)

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
  2. Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
  3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (Annex II, REACH Regulation)
  4. Commission Regulation (EC) No. 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP)
  5. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP)
  6. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP)
  7. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP)
  8. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP)
  9. Commission Regulation (EU) No. 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP)
  10. Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP)
  11. Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP)
  12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
  13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
  14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
  15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
  16. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
  17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
  18. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
  19. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XIII Atp. CLP)
  20. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XIII Atp. CLP)
  21. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
  22. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index – 10th Edition

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(compliant with annex II of REACH – Reg. [EU] 2020/878)

## Sgrassante e Decalcificante

Edition: 2-EN

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Replaces version: 1 of 09/05/2019

- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS – Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty – Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax – Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS Website
- ECHA Agency Website
- Database of SDS templates for chemicals – Italian Ministry of Health and Higher Institute of Health

### Note for the recipient of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

The recipient of this SDS must ensure that the information it contains is read and understood by everyone who handles, stores, uses or in any way comes into contact with the substance or mixture to which this safety data sheet refers. In particular, the recipient must provide the personnel assigned to use hazardous substances or mixtures with sufficient training.

The recipient must ensure that the information provided is suitable and complete with regard to the specific use of the substance or mixture. The substance or mixture to which this SDS refers must never be used for purposes other than those specified in section 1. No responsibility is accepted in the event of misuse. Since the product is not used under the direct control of the Supplier, the user is responsible for ensuring compliance with the relevant national and Community health and safety laws and regulations.

The information provided in this SDS is supplied in good faith and is based on current scientific and technical knowledge, as of the stated date of this revision, which is available from the Supplier specified in section 1 of this safety data sheet. The SDS shall not be interpreted as guaranteeing any specific property of the substance or mixture. Information only refers to the substance or mixture specifically designated in section 1 and might not be valid for the substance or mixture used in combination with other materials or in other processes not specifically referred to in the text.

This version of the SDS replaces all previous versions.

Changes from previous revision

Changes have been made to sections:

01 / 02 / 03 / 05/ 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13/ 14 / 15 / 16.

### Exposure Scenarios

Substances	Registration number of the substance	Name of identified use	Associated exposure scenario
CITRIC ACID	01-2119457026-42	Use in detergents, Consumer use	ES 8
SULPHAMIC ACID	01-2119488633-28	Use in detergents, Consumer use	ES 12

*For guidance only. This information is based on the best of our knowledge and is subject to change. REACH compliance is the responsibility of each individual company. All responsibility with regard to the use made of this product by any person or company with access to this information is declined.*

#### 1. Brief title of exposure scenario 9: Use in detergents

Main user groups	SU21: Consumer uses: households (= general population = consumers)
Chemical products category	PC3: Air care products PC28: Perfumes, fragrances PC31: Polishes and wax blends PC35: Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products) PC36: Water softeners PC37: Water treatment chemicals
Environmental release category	ERC8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC8d: Wide dispersive outdoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC9a: Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems ERC9b: Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems
Activity	N.B.: this exposure scenario is only relevant for use appropriate to the degree of quality of the substance consigned. It applies to a technical use, not intended for use in foods, feedingstuffs or medicinal products for human or veterinary use, as specified in article 2(5)(6) of the REACH regulation.

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### 2.1. Conditions of use affecting exposure for: ERC8a, ERC8d, ERC9a, ERC9b

Biodegrades easily.

Amount used	Amount used in EU (tonnes/year) Tonnes used per region (tonnes/year) Share of regional tonnage used locally:	100000 tonnes/year 10000 tonnes/year 0.0005
Frequency and duration of use	Annual quantity for highly dispersed uses Continual exposure	14 kg/day 365 days of emission (days/year):
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	Dilution factor (River) Dilution factor (Coastal areas)	10 100
Other given operating conditions affecting environmental exposure	Emission or release factor: Air Emission or release factor: Water	0% 100%
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Water	Before discharge into the treatment plant, neutralisation is normally required.
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	The substance is biodegradable, has a low KOW and cannot be considered bioaccumulative	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Type of wastewater treatment plant	Municipal wastewater treatment plant
Conditions and measures relating to treatment plants	Flow rate of effluent from a wastewater treatment plant Sludge treatment	2,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d Recovery of sludges for agriculture or vegetable growing
Conditions and measures regarding the external treatment of waste intended for disposal	Waste treatment	Solid waste must be disposed of landfill or via incineration
Contain and dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation and local regulations.		

### 2.2. Conditions of use affecting consumer exposure for: PC3, PC28, PC31, PC35, PC36, PC37

Product characteristics	Concentration of the substance in the mixture/article Physical form (at time of use) Body weight	Covers concentrations higher than 25% liquid, solid 65 kg
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Lung capacity Light activity Exposed skin surface area	26 m <sup>3</sup> 960 cm <sup>2</sup>
Other given operating conditions affecting consumer exposure	room size Ventilation rate per hour	20 m <sup>3</sup> 0.6
Conditions and precautionary measures relative to protection of the consumer (e.g. recommendations on behaviour, personal protection and hygiene)	Prolonged exposure to low concentrations during application/use	

### 3. Exposure evaluation and reference to its source

#### Environment

EUSES 2.1.1

Contributing scenario	Specific conditions	Compartment	Value	Exposure level	RCR
---	---	Freshwater	PEC	0.0248 mg/L	0.0563
---	Annual average	Freshwater	PEC	0.0248 mg/L	0.0563
---	---	Freshwater sediment	PEC	0.423mg/kg wwt	0.0563
---	---	Marine water	PEC	0.00237 mg/L	0.0539
---	Annual average	Marine water	PEC	0.00237 mg/L	0.0539
---	---	Marine sediment	PEC	0.0405 mg/kg wwt	0.0539
---	30 days	Soil (agricultural)	PEC	0.402 mg/kg wwt	0.0138
---	180 days	Soil (agricultural)	PEC	0.132 mg/kg wwt	---
---	180 days	Grassland	PEC	0.0527 mg/kg wwt	---

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---	---	Interstitial water of soil (farmland)	PEC	0.00199 mg/L	---
---	---	Interstitial water of grassland	PEC	0.000795 mg/L	---
---	---	Groundwater underneath farmland	PEC	0.00199 mg/L	---

### Consumers

No information available

### 4. Guidance for downstream users for assessing compliance with the limits set by the Exposure Scenario

The ConsExpo model was used to estimate consumer exposure unless otherwise stated. Only properly trained personnel should use scaling methods to verify whether operating and risk management conditions comply with the limits stated by the exposure scenario

### Additional recommendations for good practice in addition to REACH Chemical Safety Assessment

Ensure hygiene and tidiness.