

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier:

Product name

COLOR CLEANER PROCOLORIST**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Intended use

Specific double-action fluid: eliminates traces of color on the skin after color application**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet****Manufacturer's information**

Name

G.V.F. – GIEVIEFFE S.P.A.

Full address

**Via Giovanni Falcone, 8
20080 Vernate (MI) - Italia**

District and Country

**Italy
tel. 02 90093743
fax 02 90093740****G.V.F. SPA (technical support- Monday - Thursday(8,30 - 12,30 ; 13,30 - 17,30) - Friday
(8,30 - 12,30 ; 13,30 - 16,30)**

e-mail address of the competent person

lisanna.loiacono@itelyhairfashion.it**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent inquiries refer to

In case of emergency contact toxicological information, emergency tel 112 (within Europe). For other countries, use the built-in emergency number in your cell phone. These telephone numbers are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements) and to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Serious eye damage, category 1

H318

Causes serious eye damage.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

H412

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

**GHS05**

Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Precautionary statements:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear eye protection / face protection.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local/ regional/national/international regulations.

Contains: Alcohols, C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated

2.3. Other hazards.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
Alcohols, C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated CAS. 160901-19-9 EC. 500-457-0 INDEX. -	$9 \leq x < 10,5$	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318
ETHANOLAMINE CAS. 141-43-5 EC. 205-483-3 INDEX. 603-030-00-8 Reg. no. 01-2119486455-28-xxxx	$0,8 \leq x < 0,9$	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
SODIUM DITHIONITE CAS. 7775-14-6 EC. 231-890-0 INDEX. 016-028-00-1	$0,8 \leq x < 0,9$	Self-heat. 1 H251, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, EUH031
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran CAS. 1222-05-5 EC. 214-946-9 INDEX. 603-212-00-7 Reg. no. 01-2119488227-29-xxxx	$0,35 \leq x < 0,4$	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water.

Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Keep containers well sealed. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Avoid violent blows. Avoid overheating. Avoid contact with water.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
WEL	GBR	474	150		

GLICEROLO

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		10			

ETHANOLAMINE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	2,5	1	7,5	3	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN.
OEL	EU	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		7,5	3	15	6	

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	4,4	µg/L
Normal value in marine water	440	ng/L
Normal value for fresh water sediment	2	mg/kg/dw
Normal value for marine water sediment	394	µg/kg/dw
Normal value for water, intermittent release	30	µg/L
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	3,3	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	310	µg/kg/dw

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Effects on workers			Chronic systemic
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	
Oral.			VND				0,75 mg/kg
Inhalation.			VND			VND	1,3 mg/m3
Skin.			VND			VND	14,43 mg/kg

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

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

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

If the product may or must come into contact or react with acids, suitable technical and/or organisational measures should be taken to prevent the development of toxic and/or inflammable gases.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid
Colour	Colourless to slightly yellow
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	9,00 – 10,00
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	> 60 °C.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	0,950 - 1,000 g/ml.
Solubility	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	15,84 %
VOC (volatile carbon) :	8,06 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

1,2-PROPANEDIOL: it is hygroscopic and stable under normal conditions; at high temperatures it tends to oxidate to form propionaldehyde and lactic and acetic acid.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

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

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER: over 94°C/201°F it may form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with oxidising agents and aluminium.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL: can react dangerously with: acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and oxidising agents.

ETHANOLAMINE: can react dangerously with: acrylonitrile, chloroepoxypropane, chlorosulphuric acid, hydrogen chloride, iron-sulphur compounds, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, mesityl oxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, strong mineral acids, vinyl acetate, cellulose nitrate.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

ETHANOLAMINE: avoid exposure to air and sources of heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

ETHANOLAMINE: iron, strong acids and strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL: carbon oxides.

ETHANOLAMINE: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.

This product generates toxic harmful gases upon contact with acids.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

LD50 (Oral).20800 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).20800 mg/kg Rat

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran

LD50 (Oral).4640 mg/kg ratto

LD50 (Dermal).10000 mg/kg ratto

GLICEROLO

LD50 (Oral).4090 mg/kg topo

LD50 (Dermal).> 10000 mg/kg coniglio

LC50 (Inhalation).> 570 mg/m3/1h ratto

Alcohols, C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated

LD50 (Oral).> 300 mg/kg ratto

LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg ratto

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity.

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro- 4,6,6,7,8,8- hexamethylindeno[5,6- c]pyran

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic
Plants.

Chronic NOEC for Fish.

0,72 mg/l/72h Specie: Freshwater Alga and Cyanobacteria, Growth Inhibition Test (OECD 201) - ECHA
68 µg/L/36d

GLICEROLO

LC50 - for Fish.

> 10000 mg/l/24h

EC50 - for Crustacea.

> 10000 mg/l/24h Daphnia

Alcohols, C12-13, branched and linear, ethoxylated

LC50 - for Fish.

> 1 mg/l/96h Cyprinus carpio - OECD TG 203

EC50 - for Crustacea.

> 1 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna - OECD TG 202

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic
Plants.

> 1 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus - OECD TG 201

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water.

mg/l 1000 - 10000

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Solubility in water.

mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

ETHANOLAMINE

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

SODIUM DITHIONITE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

Alcohols, C12-13, branched
and linear, ethoxylated
Rapidly biodegradable.

> 70%; 28d; aerobico; OECD TG 301 A

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

**DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER**

Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water. -0,54

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water. -1,07

BCF. 0,09

ETHANOLAMINE

Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water. -2,3

12.4. Mobility in soil.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Partition coefficient:
soil/water. 0,46

ETHANOLAMINE

Partition coefficient:
soil/water. -0,5646

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

Not applicable.

14.4. Packing group.

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards.

Not applicable.

14.6. Special precautions for user.

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. None.

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.
Point. 3

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).
None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).
None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.