



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to Reg. (EU) 878/2020

Issued on 18/07/2022

Revision n° 1

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: TERZI52
Product name: PERCARBONATO
Chemical name and synonym: Percarbonate sodium
UFI: OKF0-D00Y-X002-HXJ5

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

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
laundry additive	-	✓	✓

Uses Advised Against

Do not use for uses other than those indicated

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: NEW FADOR S.r.l.
Full address: via Mario Calderara, 31
District and Country: 25018 Montichiari (BS)
Italia

Tel. +39 030961 243

www.newfador.it

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

info@newfador.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

NEW FADOR S.r.l.

+39 030961 243

(08.30 - 17.30)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878. 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:

Oxidising solid, category 3
Eye irritation, category 2

H272
H319

May intensify fire; oxidiser.
Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word:

Warning

Hazard statements:



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H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary statements:	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / 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.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, dust and nebulized water to extinguish.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with current regulations.

Ingredients (Regulation 648/2004)

30% and more Oxygen-based bleaching agents

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.
The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
SODIUM CARBONATE		
INDEX 011-005-00-2	$82 \leq x < 86$	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 207-838-8		
CAS 497-19-8		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485498-19-0044		
DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)		
INDEX -	$16,5 \leq x < 18$	Ox. Sol. 3 H272, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318 Eye Dam. 1 H318: $\geq 25\%$, Eye Irrit. 2 H319: $\geq 7,5\% - < 25\%$ LD50 Oral: 1034 mg/kg
EC 239-707-6		
CAS 15630-89-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119457268-30		

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



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SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more serious symptoms, call 118 to obtain immediate health rescue.

Eyes: Remove, if present, the contact lenses if the situation allows you to perform the operation easily. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids well. Consult a doctor immediately.

Leather: remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and abundantly with running water (and soap if possible). Consult a doctor. Avoid further contacts with contaminated clothing.

Ingestion: do not induce vomiting if not expressly authorized by the doctor. Do not administer anything by oral way if the subject is unconscious. Consult a doctor immediately.

Inhalation: bring the subject to the open air, far from the place of the accident. Consult a doctor immediately.

Rescuer protection

It is a good practice for the rescuer who lends help to a subject, who has been exposed to a chemical or a mixture, to wear individual protective equipment. The nature of these protections depends on the danger of the substance or mixture, the method of exposure and the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, it is recommended to use disposable gloves in case of possible contact with biological liquids. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, refer to section 8.

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

In case of inhalation (dust): irritation of the respiratory tract, cough. Inhalation of greater quantities can cause laryngospasm with lack of breath.

In case of contact with the skin: temporary skin irritation (redness, swelling, burning)

In case of contact with the eyes: serious damage to the eyes

In case of ingestion: ingestion can cause mouth irritation, throat, digestive system, diarrhea and vomiting. Vomiting

It can enter the lungs causing damage (suction)

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

In case of symptoms, both acute and delayed, consult a doctor.

In the event of an accident or malaise, consult a doctor immediately (if possible to show the instructions for use or the safety card).

Treatment: symptomatic treatment.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye washing.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinction means

The extinction vehicles are the traditional ones: carbon dioxide, foam, dust and nebulized water.

Non -suitable extinction means

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

PERICOLI DOVUTI ALL'ESPOSIZIONE IN CASO DI INCENDIO

Evitare di respirare i prodotti di combustione.

La combustione può produrre gas e vapori potenzialmente dannosi alla salute come anidride carbonica, monossido di carbonio e fumi irritanti.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Special exposure risks in case of fire



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- oxidizing substance
- Oxygen released in thermal decomposition can promote combustion
- Contact with combustible material can cause fires.
- Contact with flammable substances can cause fire or explosion.
- Risk of explosion if heated in insulation.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

General information

Cool the containers with water jets to avoid the decomposition of the product and the development of substances potentially dangerous for health. Always wear the equipment complete with fire protection. Collect the shutdown waters that must not be downloaded in the sewers. Dispose of the contaminated water used for the extinction and residue of the fire according to the current regulations.

EQUIPMENT

Normal clothing for the fight against fire, such as an open circuit compressed air car rescue (EN 137), full anti -fiamema (EN469), anti -fiamma gloves (EN 659) and boots for firefighters (I have A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For those who do not intervene directly

Block the loss if there is no danger.

Wear adequate protection devices (including the individual protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the security data sheet) in order to prevent contaminations of the skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid for both the employees processes that for emergency interventions.

Remove the unnecessary staff.

6.1.2. For those who intervene directly

Wear adequate protection devices (including the individual protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the security data sheet) in order to prevent contaminations of the skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid for both the employees processes that for emergency interventions.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent penetration in the soil/subsoil. Prevent the outflow in surface waters or in the sewage network.

Keep the contaminated washing water and eliminate it.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leakage product and insert it in containers for recovery or disposal. Provide for sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the loss. It may be advisable to wash the surfaces with water contaminated with traces of dust with water, however avoiding any decessed in the sewers.

Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used with the product, checking section 10. The disposal of the contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information regarding individual protection and disposal is shown to sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handle the product after consulting all other sections of this safety data sheet. Avoid dispersing the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid dust formation. Regularly remove dust, the formation of which cannot be avoided. Keep away from heat sources, do not smoke. Keep away from combustible substances. Can aggravate a fire; oxidizer.



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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store containers closed, in a cool, dry place, away from direct sunlight. Store containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to the end uses identified in subsection 1.2 of this sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

ROU România HOTĂRÂRE nr. 179 din 28 februarie 2024 pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerințelor minime de securitate și sănătate pentru protecția lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenți ca

SODIUM CARBONATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	ROU	1	3		

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
Inhalation			5 mg/m3				10 mg/m3	

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,035	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,035	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water, intermittent release	0,035	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	16,24	mg/l

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
Inhalation							5 mg/m3	
Skin	6,4 mg/cm2		6,4 mg/cm2		12,8 mg/cm2		12,8 mg/cm2	

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 ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls



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Generic hygiene practice at work involves certain measures (for example, shower and change of clothes at the end of the work shift) in order to avoid Any type of third party contamination and appropriate cleaning practices (i.e. regular cleaning with adequate cleaning devices), do not eat and smoke in the workplace.

In general, inhalation and ingestion must be avoided. Unless different indications, shoes and work clothing must be worn certificates. Contaminated work clothing must not be brought out of the workplace.

Ensure good general ventilation in the place of and effective local aspiration or other technical equipment in order to maintain levels in the air below the exposure limit values.

In the absence of adequate ventilation, automatic indicators and warnings to report the achievement of the concentrations or dangerous conditions.

If this is not possible, frequent checks and measurements must be performed.

For the choice of personal protective equipment, ask for advice from their DPI suppliers.

Individual protection devices must report the EC marking certifying their compliance with current regulations.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Hands protection

Protect your hands with category III work gloves (Report EN 374).

Recommended materials: nitrilic rubber, pvc, butyl rubber, neoprene.

Protection class: 6 (permeation time greater than 480 minutes according to the EN 374 standard).

Speaking of the recommended material: ≥ 0.4 mm

During the identification phase of the relevant material and the relative thickness to be used, it is highly recommended to compare directly with the DPI producer to evaluate the actual protection on the basis of use and the duration of use.

For the definitive choice of the material of work gloves, compatibility, degradation, breakage and permeation must be considered.

In the case of preparing, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be verified before use as they are not predictable. Gloves

They have a wear time that depends on the duration and the use mode.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Normally no respiratory protective device is required. In case of insufficient ventilation, exceeding the limit values in the workplace, excessive olfactory disturbance or in the presence of dust, aerosols, mists and smoke, it is necessary to use a respiratory protection mask independent of ambient air or a respiratory protection mask with filter or combined filters which must be chosen according to the EN 141 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	solid	Temperature: 20 °C
Colour	white	Remark: internal method
Odour	odourless	Method: internal
Melting point / freezing point	851 °C	Method: literature data Substance: SODIUM CARBONATE
Initial boiling point	not available	Reason for missing data: does not apply to solids
Flammability	not available	Reason for missing data: The substance/mixture is not flammable
Lower explosive limit	not available	Reason for missing data: does not apply to solids
Upper explosive limit	not available	Reason for missing data: does not apply to



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Flash point	not available	solids
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	Reason for missing data: It applies only to gas and liquids
Decomposition temperature	> 50 °C	Method: literature data Substance: DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)
pH	11 - 12	Method: internal method Remark: substance which in solution can lead to extreme pH Concentration: 5 % Temperature: 20 °C
Kinematic viscosity	not available	Reason for missing data: it applies only to liquids
Solubility	soluble in water and polar solvents	Method: internal Temperature: 20 °C
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	Reason for missing data: does not apply to inorganic and ionic liquids and, as a rule, it does not apply to blends
Vapour pressure	0,09 Pa	Substance: SODIUM CARBONATE
Density and/or relative density	2 - 2,5	Method: internal Temperature: 20 °C
Relative vapour density	not available	Reason for missing data: It applies only to gas and liquids

Particle characteristics

Median equivalent diameter

Remark: not determined

Size distribution

D10 8 - 240 µm

D50 133 - 1063 µm

D90 257 - 1598 µm

Dustiness

Remark: not determined

Specific surface area

Remark: non determinata

Shape

Remark: not determined

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Oxidizing solids

Oxidizing solids Remark: Can aggravate a fire; Comburent.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Acid/alkaline reserve	not available	Remark: Tests on the buffer capacity of the substance/mixture was not performed.
Miscibility	not available	Remark: See section 9.1 Solubility
Explosive properties	not available	Reason for missing data: Absent chemical groups associated with explosive properties in accordance with the provisions of Annex I,



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Oxidising properties

oxidising

Part 2, chap. 2.1.4.3 of Reg. (EC) 1272/2008

– CLP

Substance: DISODIUM CARBONATE,
COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
(2:3)

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular dangers of reaction with other substances under normal conditions of use.

SODIUM CARBONATE

There are no particular dangers of reaction with other substances under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

At temperatures above >65°C thermal decomposition begins.

SODIUM CARBONATE

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

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Under temperature conditions that may normally be encountered during transportation or storage, sodium percarbonate can be considered thermally stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In contact with strong reducing agents, strong acids or bases, exothermic reactions are possible.

SODIUM CARBONATE

No particular notes.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat sources and direct sunlight. Protect from humidity.

SODIUM CARBONATE

Avoid the accumulation of dust in the environment.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Alkalis and acids, metallic salts, reducing agents.

SODIUM CARBONATE

No one in particular.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion can produce gases and vapors potentially harmful to health such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and irritating fumes.

SODIUM CARBONATE

Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of fire, gases and vapors potentially harmful to health such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and irritating fumes can be released.



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DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)
Oxygen.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

The mixture as such has not been subjected to specific tests, therefore no experimental evaluations are available; please refer to the information in this subsection.

SODIUM CARBONATE

The substance is not bioaccumulative.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Oral intake of sodium percarbonate is very unlikely to cause an increase in blood pH. Sodium ions are readily absorbed throughout the small intestine and are subject to rapid exchange by the vast majority of cells in the body. Exposure to sodium percarbonate is not expected to contribute significantly to the body's sodium load (compared to dietary intake) and therefore high amounts of sodium are not expected to be available in the body.

Information on likely routes of exposure

The likely routes of exposure depend on the use of the mixture.

Usually inhalation and cutaneous exposure are the most likely routes, rarely oral.

For the effects, please refer to the other subsections in this section and to section 4 of this sheet.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

The mixture as such has not been subjected to specific tests, therefore no experimental evaluations are available; please refer to the other subsections in this section and to section 4 of this sheet.

SODIUM CARBONATE

No reliable studies with repeated doses are available. However, it is clear that exposure to sodium carbonate does not lead to an increase in systemic levels of sodium and carbonate, thanks to the homeostatic regulation of both ions. Therefore, further studies for this endpoint are not considered necessary.

ECHA CHEM 10/25

Interactive effects

Under normal conditions of use no interactive effects are currently expected.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

SODIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Dermal): 2000 mg/kg rabbit

LD50 (Oral): 2800 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): 2,3 mg/l/2h Rat

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg rabbit

LD50 (Oral): 1034 mg/kg rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 0,17 mg/l/4h OECD 403

Sodium percarbonate dissociates into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate upon contact with the skin, eyes, or human body fluids in the lungs or



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gastrointestinal tract. The local irritant effects can therefore be explained by the presence of the two dissociation products. Sodium percarbonate appears to be a respiratory irritant with an RD50 value of approximately 700 mg/m³, which does not justify classification in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

Sodium percarbonate is only mildly irritating to the skin of rats and rabbits and is not irritating to human skin. No classification is required for skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

SODIUM CARBONATE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: irritating to eyes

Source: ECHA CHEM 10/25

Harmonized classification according to Annex VI of CLP Regulation 1272/2008

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score):1

Species:rabbit (New Zealand White; male/female)

Results: Causes serious category 1 eye damage

ECHA CHEM 11/25

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Skin sensitization

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

Based on experience gained with the production and use of sodium percarbonate, the substance has no skin sensitizing properties in humans. Furthermore, the dissociation products of sodium percarbonate, hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate do not have sensitizing properties (European Commission 2003, OECD 2002).

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

The genotoxic potential of sodium percarbonate has not been tested by in vitro or in vivo methods. In the OECD SIDS dossier for sodium percarbonate (OECD 2006) a read-across approach is chosen to fill this data gap. Any genotoxic potential of sodium percarbonate would be attributed to hydrogen peroxide released during the dissociation of the substance. In vivo studies on the mutagenicity of hydrogen peroxide do not support



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genotoxicity/mutagenicity (European Commission 2003). No genotoxic potential is therefore expected under in vivo conditions for sodium percarbonate. Sodium carbonate did not cause genotoxicity in vitro in a test on Escherichia coli (OECD 2002).

Brief description of key information:

In vivo studies on the mutagenicity of hydrogen peroxide do not support genotoxicity/mutagenicity (European Commission 2003). No genotoxic potential is therefore expected under in vivo conditions for sodium percarbonate. Sodium carbonate did not cause genotoxicity in vitro in a test on Escherichia coli (OECD 2002).

Endpoint conclusion: No adverse (negative) effects observed.

Any genotoxic potential of sodium percarbonate would be attributed to hydrogen peroxide released during the dissociation of the substance. In vivo studies on the mutagenicity of hydrogen peroxide do not support genotoxicity/mutagenicity (European Commission 2003). No genotoxic potential is therefore expected under in vivo conditions for sodium percarbonate. Sodium carbonate did not cause genotoxicity in vitro in a test on Escherichia coli (OECD 2002).

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

The carcinogenic potential of sodium percarbonate has not been tested. In the OECD SIDS dossier for sodium percarbonate (OECD 2006) a read-across approach is chosen to fill this data gap. In the dossier any carcinogenic potential would be attributed to the hydrogen peroxide released during the dissociation of sodium percarbonate. Therefore, an available drinking water study on the carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in catalase-deficient mice was used to conclude that the carcinogenic potential of sodium percarbonate is virtually insignificant (OECD 2006).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report on Sodium Percarbonate, Section 3.1.8, page 21:

"Neither an animal reproductive toxicity study nor a developmental toxicity study are available for sodium percarbonate. A developmental toxicity study with sodium carbonate revealed no foetotoxic, embryotoxic or teratogenic effects related to the substance. From the nature of the substance it should be expected that neither sodium percarbonate nor hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate will be available systemically under conditions of human exposure and are therefore unlikely to reach the gonads and the developing embryo or fetus. Therefore, the substance is unlikely to have relevant potential for reproductive or developmental toxicity and further animal testing for these endpoints is not warranted."

Brief description of key information:

Sodium percarbonate or its degradation products sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide are unlikely to reach the gonads or the developing embryo or fetus.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.



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Repeated dose toxicity of sodium percarbonate is expected to be primarily mediated by hydrogen peroxide. In view of the quality of the available data on the repeated-dose toxicity of hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate, the read-across approach adopted in the OECD SIDS dossier is followed to draw conclusions on the repeated-dose toxicity of sodium percarbonate. The following text is taken from the OECD SIDS dossier for sodium percarbonate (OECD 2006), section 3.1.5, page 18: "Although a repeated dose study is not available for sodium percarbonate, a further repeated dose toxicity study in rats with sodium percarbonate is not necessary because the effects can be predicted based on the release of hydrogen peroxide, carbonate and sodium. Since the repeated dose toxicity of sodium percarbonate is expected sodium percarbonate will be primarily mediated by hydrogen peroxide, it is not possible to define observed adverse effect levels based on its hydrogen peroxide content. Based on the 90-day drinking water study according to OECD guidelines and GLP with hydrogen peroxide and catalase deficient mice, the predicted NOAEL of sodium percarbonate would be 308 ppm (81 to 115 mg/kg body weight/day for males and females, respectively). females)".

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SODIUM CARBONATE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

SODIUM CARBONATE

LC50 - for Fish	300 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	213,5 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	800 mg/l/72h

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

LC50 - for Fish	70,7 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas - EPA Guidelines
EC50 - for Crustacea	4,9 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex - EPA Guidelines
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,81 mg/l/72h read-across;
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2,195 mg/l/72h read-across

12.2. Persistence and degradability

SODIUM CARBONATE

Solubility in water 213750 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

Sodium carbonate does not exist in compound form in water. In water it dissociates completely.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)



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Solubility in water 140000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

Sodium percarbonate is environmentally unstable. In the presence of water, it dissolves rapidly and dissociates into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

SODIUM CARBONATE

Sodium carbonate does not exist in compound form in water. In water it dissociates completely and does not bioaccumulate.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

When sodium percarbonate is dissolved in water, it dissociates into sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. Sodium ion and carbonate ion do not accumulate in living tissues (OECD, 2003). Hydrogen peroxide is reactive and a short-lived polar substance and is not expected to bioaccumulate (European Commission, 2003b; OECD, 1999).

12.4. Mobility in soil

SODIUM CARBONATE

Solid sodium carbonate has a negligible vapor pressure and for this reason it does not distribute into the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is emitted into water, it will remain in the aqueous phase. If the pH is decreased, carbonic acid (H_2CO_3 or CO_2) can form. If the concentration of carbon dioxide in water is higher than the water solubility limit, carbon dioxide will distribute into the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is emitted into the soil, it can escape into the atmosphere as CO_2 (see above), precipitate as metal carbonate, form complexes, or remain in solution.

DISODIUM CARBONATE, COMPOUND WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (2:3)

For solid sodium percarbonate no transport in air is expected due to negligible vapor pressure. When sodium percarbonate is dissolved in water, it dissociates rather easily into sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. The high solubility in water and low vapor pressure indicate that sodium carbonate is predominantly found in the aquatic environment (OECD, 2003). The volatilization of hydrogen peroxide from surface water and moist soil is expected to be very low, while it is expected to be highly mobile in soil (European Commission, 2003b). It can be concluded that the aquatic compartment is the main compartment for sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide.

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 \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Before disposal, it is always recommended to classify waste according to applicable national legislation.

Indicatively, the codes of the European waste list can be:

20 01 29* - detergents containing dangerous substances

15 01 10* - packaging containing residues of dangerous substances or contaminated by such substances

The release of waste in the sewer is strongly not recommended. The disposal of this product, solutions and any by-product must be carried out by always certifying the indications of the law on the protection of the environment and on the disposal of waste and the requirements of each relevant local authority.

Do not get rid of the product and the container except with the necessary precautions. Empty containers can contain product residues. Avoid the



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dispersion and outflow of material possibly spilled and the contact with soil, waterways, exhausts and sewers.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 3378

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE
IMDG: SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE
IATA: SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1
IMDG: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1
IATA: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 50	Limited Quantities: 5 kg	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
	Special provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-Q	Limited Quantities: 5 kg	
		Maximum quantity: 100 Kg	Packaging instructions: 563
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 25 Kg	Packaging instructions: 559
	Passengers:		
	Special provision:	-	



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14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P8

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

Contained substance

Point	75	SODIUM CARBONATE REACH Reg.: 01-2119485498-19-0044
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Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 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.

Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

The surfactant(s) contained in this preparation complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)

WGK 1: Low hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.



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SECTION 16. Other information

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

Ox. Sol. 3	Oxidising solid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) 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
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)



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- 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. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
- 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
- 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
- 19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
- 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
- 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- 23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
- 24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
- 25. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
- 26. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/197 (XXI Atp. CLP)
- 27. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/2564 (XXII Atp. CLP)
- 28. Regulation (EU) 2024/2865

- 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
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

- ECHA CHEM website (ECHA Chemicals Database)

Note for the user:

The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the latest version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.

This document should not be interpreted as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.

Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, it is the user's obligation to observe the laws and regulations in force regarding hygiene and safety under his own responsibility. We do not assume responsibility for improper use.

Provide adequate training to personnel responsible for using chemical products.

CLASSIFICATION CALCULATION METHODS

Chemical-physical hazards: The classification of the product was derived from the criteria established by the CLP Regulation Annex I Part 2. The methods of evaluation of the chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on the calculation methods in Annex I of CLP Part 3, unless otherwise indicated in section 11.

Environmental hazards: The classification of the product is based on the calculation methods in Annex I of CLP Part 4, unless otherwise indicated in section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.