

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name R510 MARBLE POWDER

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

Intended use Polishing mixture for marble and stone, professional use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:
Acute Tox. 4 H312
Acute Tox. 4 H302
Eye Dam. 1 H318

2.1.2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols: Xn
R phrases: 21/22

2.2. Label elements.



Warning: Danger
Hazard indication:
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Caution recommendations:

P264 Wash your face and hands thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
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 or doctor / physician.
Contains: POTASSIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE
OXALIC ACID

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC. Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).	
POTASSIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE CAS. 127-96-8 EC. 204-874-6	55-72	Xn R21/22	Note A
OXALIC ACID CAS. 6153-56-6 Eye Dam. 1 H318 EC. 205-634-3	1-4,5	Xn R21/22, Xi R41	Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H302,

4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

4.2.

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

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

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

Follow doctor's orders.

5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY

REASONS None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

POTASSIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE: Combustion could cause the formation of caustic potassium oxide fumes.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. 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.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurized mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the area in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate the sewer system, surface water, ground water and neighboring areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in a plastic container. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. 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.

7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Do not smoke while handling and use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OXALIC ACID	TLV-ACGIH		1		2		
OEL	EU	1					

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves` limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear hood visor or protective visor together with airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company`s prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear an FFP3 (ref. standard EN 141) type half mask. The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited. If the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138). An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided. In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	Not available.
Colour	Not available.
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting or freezing point.	Not available.
Boiling point.	Not available.
Distillation range.	Not available.

Flash point.	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	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.
Specific gravity.	Not available.
Solubility	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Reactive Properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

OXALIC ACID: decomposes at temperatures above 157°C. Saturated aqueous solutions (15%) behave like medium-strong acids.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

OXALIC ACID: generates explosive mixtures on reaction with various oxidising agents. reacts violently developing heat with alkaline metals, ammonia, mercury, furfurylic acid, chlorates and hypochlorites. Risk of explosion on contact with: silver and sodium chlorite.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid environmental dust build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

OXALIC ACID: strong oxidising agents. Metals and alkaline metals, furfurylic acid and some chlorine compounds.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

OXALIC ACID: carbon oxides.

11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Acute effects: cutaneous absorption and ingestion of this product are harmful. Upon contact with skin, this product may irritate it, causing an

increase in skin temperature, swelling and itchiness. Ingestion of even small amounts of this product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea). This product may slightly irritate mucosae, the upper respiratory tract, and eyes. Exposure symptoms may

include: stinging and irritated eyes, mouth, nose, throat; cough, respiratory disorders, dizziness, headache, nausea and sickness.

This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. POTASSIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE Information not available

OXALIC ACID

LD50 (Oral): 375 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 20000 mg/kg Rabbit

12. Ecological information.

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

12.1. Toxicity.

POTASSIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE Information not available

OXALIC ACID

EC50 (48h): 162,2 mg/l Daphnia Magna

12.2. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

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 authorized 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.

14. Transport information.

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

16. Other information.

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

Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

R21/22 HARMFUL IN CONTACT WITH SKIN AND IF SWALLOWED.

R41 RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.