1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company

1.1. Product identifier
Trade name
CLEANCOAT
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Industry sector :
Ironing industry
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Ironer Care Products bvba
Ottergemsesteenweg Zuid, 702
9000 Gent - Belgium
Telephone no. : +32 9 220 15 11

1.4. Emergency telephone number : +32 9 220 15 11

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
This substance is not classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2. Label elements
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
Additional advice on labelling none

2.3. Other hazards
Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment.
This substance does not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria of REACH, annex XIII.
For this product a Safety Data Sheet under REACH Regulation 1907/2006 Article 31 is not required.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances
Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures
This mixture does not contain any substances to be mentioned according to the criteria of section 3.2 of REACH annex II

3.3 Chemical description (preparation):
Blend of Polyolefin.

Component / Chemical Name	Cas/EG/Registration - Nrs	Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC // Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Concentration %
Paraffin Wax	CAS: 8002-74-2 EC: 232-315-6	-	< 35

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Spillages make surfaces slippery.

After inhalation

In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of product fumes, mists or vapour: Remove casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so.
Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult .
If casualty is unconscious and not breathing: Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice.
If casualty is unconscious and breathing, place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary.
Inhalation is unlikely because of the low vapour pressure of the substance at ambient temperature.
Symptoms: none expected at ambient temperature. Inhalation of fumes or oil mists produced at high temperatures may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

After contact with skin

Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely.
Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.
Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them.
For minor thermal burns, cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. Body hypothermia must be avoided.
Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.
Wash affected area with soap and water .
May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.
Symptoms: dry skin, irritation in case of repeated or prolonged exposure.

After contact with eyes

If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water for at least 5 minutes. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
Symptoms: slight irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.

After ingestion

Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Do not induce vomiting. Ask for medical advice.
Symptoms: few or no symptoms expected. If any, nausea and diarrhoea might occur.

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

Individuals with pre-existing lung disorders may have increased susceptibility of the effects of exposure .
When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur.

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

Notes for the doctor:
Monitor breathing and pulse rate. Treatment should be in general symptomatic to relieve any effects.

5. Fire fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Foam

(trained personnel only). Water fog
(trained personnel only). Dry
chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Other inert gases (subject to regulations).
Sand or earth.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

Small spillages: Normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used.
Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use.
Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) providing adequate chemical resistance.
Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, if necessary heat-resistant.
Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.
If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.
Respiratory protection:
A half or full-face respirator with combined dust/organic vapour filter(s), or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Product in molten form: Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. Solidified product may clog drains and sewers.
If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Let molten material cool naturally.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

In case of spillage in the water, the product will cool down rapidly and become solid.
Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.
Contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.
Except in case of small spillages: The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.
Collect solidified product with suitable means. (e.g. shovels).
When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. In case of solid product (e.g. flakes), avoid the generation and spreading of dust.

The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.
Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.
Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel.
Stop or contain leak at the source, if this possible without risk.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares).
If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

Additional information:

Dust clouds may present an explosion hazard.
Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material.
Local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions.
For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No information available.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed.
Avoid contact with the hot product .
Avoid release to the environment .
Precautions should be taken to avoid skin burns when handling hot product.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/vapours.
Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product .
Special danger of slipping by leaking/spilling product.
Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment see section "Exposure control/personal protection".
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition. - No smoking.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

If the product is supplied in containers: Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.
Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant
European, national or local legislation.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.
Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
Protect drains from spills and prevent entry of molten material, since this may result in blockage on cooling.
Liquids: Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled.

Advice on storage compatibility

Store separately from oxidising agents.

Further information on storage conditions
Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Fire class: B

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Relevant identified uses; Recommendation:
Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Keep away from food and beverages. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling . Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

Belgium	Limit value (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
France	VME (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Italy - Portugal - USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Spain	VLA-ED (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
Switzerland	VLE (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
United Kingdom	WEL TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
United Kingdom	WEL STEL (mg/m³)	6 mg/m³
Denmark	Grænseværdie (langvarig) (mg/m3)	2 mg/m³
Finland	HTP-arvo (8h) (mg/m3)	1 mg/m³
Ireland	OEL (8 hours ref) (mg/m3)	2 mg/m³
Ireland	OEL (15 min ref) (mg/m3)	6 mg/m³
Norway	Gjennomsnittsverdier (AN) (mg/m3)	2 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Material handled at elevated temperature may cause thermal burns by contact with molten product.
Waxes may give off irritant/flammable vapours if heated close to their boiling points.
Although these are unlikely to present a significant health hazard, to avoid respiratory tract irritation inhalation
exposure should be kept to a minimum by observing good work practice and ensuring good ventilation around
work areas.
Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production.
Minimise exposure to fumes. Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided.
Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of available oxygen have been carried out.

Protective and hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin and eyes . Wear suitable protective clothing , gloves and eye/face protection. Avoid contact with the hot product.
Wash hands and face before breaks and after work and take a shower if necessary . Apply skin care products after work. Do not put any product-impregnated cleaning rags into your trouser pockets. When using do not eat, drink, smoke, sniff. Keep away from food and beverages. Use of personal protective equipment must be consistent with good occupational hygiene practices.

Eye/face protection

Hot/molten product: If splashing is likely, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used. Product at ambient temperature (dust): safety goggles.

Hand protection

When handling with chemical substances, protective gloves must be worn with the CE-label including the four control digits. The quality of the protective gloves resistant to chemicals must be chosen as a function of the specific working place concentration and quantity of hazardous substances. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.
Suitable material: NBR (Nitrile rubber), CR (polychloroprene, chloroprene rubber), FKM (fluoro rubber) INDEX No.: 5-6, Category 2 (EN 388)
Hot/molten product: Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs , or gauntlets. Product at ambient temperature (dust): Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.

Skin protection

Hot/molten product: Wear protective clothing for operations with hot material : heat resistant coveralls (with trousers legs over boots and sleeves over cuffs of gloves), heat resistant heavy duty antiskid boots (e. g. leather).
Product at ambient temperature (dust): Long-sleeved coveralls, work boots. Coveralls should be changed at the end of the work shift and cleaned as necessary to avoid transfer of product to clothes or underwear.
For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet, if necessary integrated full face visor. In case of hot/molten product: with integrated full face visor.

Respiratory protection

Aerosol or mist formation: Filtering device (full mask or mouthpiece) with filter: A2, A2/P2, ABEK
If necessary, approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used when handling hot product in confined spaces: enclosed face mask with cartridge/filter type “A” or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used when handling product in confined spaces: full-face mask with particulate filter(s) giving a sufficient protection factor for the dust level present.
If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA’s should be used.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form :	Solid/Pasty at 23 °C.	
Colour :	White	
Odour :	None	
Flash point :	> 170 °C	Method : DIN/ISO 2592 (open cup)
Density :	ca. 0.8 g/cm3 (23 °C)	Method : DIN 51757
Solubility in water :	miscible but not soluble.	
pH value :	na	
Viscosity (Kinematic):	**-**	

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No information available.

10.2. Chemical stability

No information available.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No information available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Excessive heating above the maximum recommended handling and storage temperature may cause degradation of the substance and evolution of irritant vapours and fumes.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid:
Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.
A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction or shock cannot be assessed in advance.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion (incomplete) will likely generate oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen, as well as additional undetermined organic compounds of the same elements. None under normal conditions at ambient temperatures.

Further information

This substance is stable under all ordinary circumstances at ambient temperatures, and if released into the environment.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity/Irritability/Sensitization

LD 50 acute oral > 5000 mg/kg (Species: Rat; Source: Raw Material : ECHA)
LD 50 acute dermal > 3000 mg/kg (Species: Rabbit; Source: Raw Material : ECHA)

Irritation and corrosivity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not an irritant. (Rabbit, Method: OECD 404)
Eye damage/irritation: Not an irritant. (Rabbit, Method: OECD 405)

Sensitising effects

Skin sensitisation: not sensitising. (Guinea pig, Method: OECD 406)

Severe effects after repeated or prolonged exposure

Subacute dermal toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity)
Exposure time: 28d
Species: Rabbit
NOAEL >1000 mg/kg bw/d
literature infomation: Raw Material : ECHA Dossier
Subchronic dermal toxicity:
Method: OECD 411
Exposure time: 90d
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >2000 mg/kg bw/d
Source: Raw Material : ECHA Dossier

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

In vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity:
-OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
-OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
-OECD Guideline 473 (In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
Result: negative.
literature infomation: Raw Material ECHA Dossier

Reproductive toxicity:
-OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)
NOAEL: >=1000 mg/kg bw/d
literature infomation: Raw material : ECHA Dossier
CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):
-OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)
NOAEL: 5000 mg/kg bw/d (oral)
literature infomation: Raw material : ECHA Dossier
Additional information on tests
This substance is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP].

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity
The product is not: Ecotoxic.
Acute (short-term) fish toxicity:
Test durarion: 96 h
Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
LL50 > 100 mg/l (Source: Raw Material : ECHA)
Acute (short-term) toxicity to crustacea:
Test durarion: 48 h
Species: Daphnia magna (Big water flea)
EL50 > 10000 mg/l (Source: Raw Material : ECHA)
Acute (short-term) toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria:
Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
NOEL >= 100 mg/l (Source: Raw Material : ECHA)

12.2. Persistence and degradability
The product is not readily biodegradable to OECD criteria but is inherently biodegradable.
Method: OECD 301 F: 31 % (28 d)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
The product has not been tested.

12.4. Mobility in soil
The product has not been tested.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance does not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria of REACH, annex XIII.

12.6. Other adverse effects
No information available.

Further information
Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Advice on disposal
Surplus (unused) or off-spec substance can be recovered or re-conditioned (according to specific characteristics and composition), or can be disposed of as waste.
Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended.
Contaminated or waste substance (not directly recyclable): Disposal can be carried out directly, or by delivery to qualified waste handlers.
National legislation may identify a specific organization, and/or prescribe composition limits and methods for recovery or disposal.

This substance can be burned or incinerated, subject to national/local authorizations, relevant contamination limits, safety regulations and air quality legislation.
These codes can be given only as a suggestion, according to the original composition of the product, and its intended (foreseeable) use(s).
The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.
Other national or local legislation may require additional identification or other measures for this product, may also limit or exclude the use of generic (n.o.s.) codes.

Waste disposal number of contaminated packaging
150106 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste); mixed packaging

Contaminated packaging
Disposal of emptied containers: Contact the original supplier or deliver to a qualified disposal organization. Do not cut, weld, bore, burn or incinerate emptied containers, unless they have been cleaned and declared safe.
Empty containers may contain combustible product residues.
Do not re-use emptied, unclean containers for other purposes.

General information:
In the absence of relevant alterations to the material or presence of contaminants, disposal of this substance as surplus (unused) or off-spec material, or waste resulting from the foreseeable use(s), does not present a specific hazard, or require special handling measures other than those indicated in Sect 7.

14. Transport information

Land and inland navigation transport ADR/RID
No hazardous material as defined by the prescriptions.

Marine transport IMDG
No hazardous material as defined by the prescriptions.

Air transport ICAO/IATA-DGR
No hazardous material as defined by the prescriptions

15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
National regulatory information
Water contaminating class (D): not water contaminating

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

16. Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route
(European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%
LD50: Lethal dose, 50%

Further Information
The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.