



Revision no. 4

Revision date: 08/05/2023

Printed on 08/05/2023

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Replaces revision no. 3 (revision date 25/05/2017)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to Annex II of REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Product: **NUANCE****SECTION 1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the Company / Undertaking****1.1. Product identifier:**denomination
UFI**NUANCE**
D520-K0T6-200K-6143**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**Description / Use **Color activator for ornamental saltwater aquariums.**

| Identifying Uses | Industrial | Professional | Consumption |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Industrial use | - | ✓ | ✓ |

1.3. Information on the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Business name | E'QUO S.R.L. |
| Street address | Via Emilio Boni, nr. 19 |
| Zip code, city and state | 59100 – Prato (PO) – ITALIA |
| Phone | +39 0574 819 170 |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| e-mail of the competent person, responsible for the safety data sheet | mauro.c@equoitaly.com |
|--|-----------------------|

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information contact

**Florence Poison Control Center: Tel. 0557947819 (CAV Careggi Hospital
Pavia Poison Control Center: Tel. 038224444 (CAV IRCCS Maugeri-Pavia
Foundation).
Tel. 063054343 (CAV Policlinico Gemelli-Rome).
0649978000 (CAV Policlinico Umberto I-Rome).
Rome Poison Control Center: Tel. 0668593726 (CAVp. Ospedale Pediatrico
Bambino Gesù).
Naples Poison Control Center: Tel. 0817472870 (CAV Cardarelli Hospital-
Naples).
Bergamo Poison Control Center: Tel. 800883300 (CAV Papa Giovanni XXII
Hospital).
Foggia Poison Control Center: Tel: 0881-732326 (CAV Foggia University
Hospital).
Milan Poison Control Center: Tel. 0266101029 (CAV Niguarda Ca`Granda-
Milan Hospital).
Medical Service provided 24 hours a day**

Technical support:

EQUO SRL, phone: +39 0574 819 170 (available from 08: 00-12: 00/14: 00-18: 00 from Monday to Friday)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

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Product: **NUANCE****2.1. Substance or mixture classification**

The product is classified as dangerous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adjustments). The product therefore requires a safety data sheet compliant with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

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

Hazard classification and indications:

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Danger labeling pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and adjustments.

Hazard pictograms: -

Warnings: -

Hazard statements:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208 Contains: Nickel (II) chloride hexahydrate
May cause an allergic reaction.

precautionary statements:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with regional / national regulation.
P273 Do not disperse in the environment.

2.3. Other dangers

Based on available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage $\geq 0.1\%$.

The product does not contain substances having properties of interference with the endocrine system in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$.

SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients**3.2. Mixture**

Contains:

Identification

x = Conc. %

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)

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Product: **NUANCE**

Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate

INDEX 029-023-00-4

 $0,6 \leq x < 0,7$

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic
Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
Repr. 1B H360FD: $\geq 8,5\%$ LD50 Orale: 300 mg/kg

EC 231-847-6

CAS 7758-99-8

Reg. REACH 01-2119520566-40-xxxx

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate;

Borax Decahydrate

INDEX 005-011-01-1

 $0,1 \leq x < 0,2$

Repr. 1B H360FD, Eye Irrit. 2 H319

EC 215-540-4

CAS 1303-96-4

Reg. REACH 01-2119490790-32-XXXX

Repr. 1B H360FD: $\geq 8,5\%$

Hydrochloric acid

INDEX 017-002-01-X

 $0 \leq x < 0,1$

Met. Corr. 1 H290, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1
H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Nota di classificazione
secondo l'allegato VI del Regolamento CLP: B Skin
Corr. 1B H314: $\geq 25\%$, Skin Irrit. 2 H315: $\geq 10\%$, Eye
Dam. 1 H318: $\geq 25\%$, Eye Irrit. 2 H319: $\geq 10\%$, STOT SE
3 H335: $\geq 10\%$

EC 231-595-7

CAS 7647-01-0

Reg. REACH 01-2119484862-27-XXXX

Nickel (II) Chloride Hexahydrate

INDEX -

 $0 \leq x < 0,01$

Carc. 1A H350i, Muta. 2 H341, Repr. 1B H360D,
Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT RE 1
H372, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens.
1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic
Chronic 1 H410 M=1
Skin Irrit. 2 H315: $\geq 20\%$, Skin Sens. 1 H317: $\geq 0,01\%$,
STOT RE 1 H372: $\geq 1\%$, STOT RE 2 H373: $\geq 0,1\%$
LD50 Orale: 175 mg/kg, LC50 Inalazione
nebbie/polveri: 0,593 mg/kg

EC 616-576-7

CAS 7791-20-0

The full wording of the hazard statements (H) 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 any, if the situation allows for easy operation. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids well.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and abundantly with running water (and soap if possible). Contact a poison control center or doctor immediately. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INHALATION: Take the person to the open air, away from the place of the accident. Consult a physician immediately.

INGESTION: Immediately call a poison control center or physician.

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Product: **NUANCE**

Nickel (II) chloride hexahydrate

If swallowed: make drink water (max. 2 glasses). Consult a physician immediately.
Only in exceptional cases, if the doctor is not available within an hour, induce vomiting (only in people who are totally awake and fully conscious), administer activated carbon (20-40 g in 10% slurry) and consult a doctor as soon as possible.

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

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

4.3. Indication of any need to immediately consult a doctor and special treatments

Information not available

SECTION 5. Fire fighting measures

5.1. Fire fighting

The extinguishing media are the traditional ones: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulized water.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

No one in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Avoid breathing combustion products.

Nickel (II) chloride hexahydrate

Hydrochloric acid gas

nickel/ nickel oxides

Not combustible. In case of fire, it can release dangerous vapours.

5.3. Recommendations for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATIONS

Cool the containers with jets of water to avoid product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous to health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. Collect the extinguishing water which must not be discharged into the sewers. Dispose of the contaminated water used for extinguishing and the residue of the fire according to current regulations.

EQUIPMENT

Normal clothing for firefighting, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Measures in case of accidental release

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Stop the leak if there is no danger.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for the workers and for emergency interventions.

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Product: **NUANCE****Nickel (II) Chloride Hexahydrate**

Advice for non-emergency personnel. Under all circumstances, avoid the formation and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with the substance. Provide adequate ventilation. Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

Provide sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the leak. The disposal of contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling**

Ensure an adequate earthing system for plants and people. To avoid the danger of fire and explosion, never use compressed air for handling. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Avoid the dispersion of the product in the environment. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale any dusts or vapors or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep only in the original container. Keep the product in clearly labeled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a ventilated place, away from sources of ignition. Avoid violent shocks. Avoid overheating. Avoid contact with water.

7.3. Specific end uses

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure / personal protection controls**8.1. Control parameters**

Normative requirements:

| | | |
|-----|----------------|---|
| ITA | Italy | Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, n.81 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits |
| GBR | United Kingdom | (Fourth Edition 2020) Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; |
| | | Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; |
| | | Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC. |

TLV-ACGIH

ACGIH 2021

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Product: **NUANCE**

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

Threshold limit value

| Type | Status | TWA/8h mg/m3 ppm | STEL/15min mg/m3 ppm | Notes / Observations |
|------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| WEL | GBR | 1 | 2 | As Cu |

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Threshold limit value

| Type | Status | TWA/8h mg/m3 ppm | STEL/15min mg/m3 ppm | Notes / Observations |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| WEL | GBR | 5 | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 2 | 6 | |

TLV-ACGIH Predicted no-effect concentration for the environment - PNEC

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| Reference value in fresh water | 2,02 | mg/l |
| Reference value in sea water | 2,02 | mg/l |
| Reference value for water, intermittent release | 13,7 | mg/l |
| Reference value for STP microorganisms | 10 | mg/l |
| Reference value for the terrestrial compartment | 5,4 | mg/kg dw |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Effects on consumers | | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Route of exposure | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | 1,15 mg/kg bw/d | | 1,15 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | 17,04 mg/m3 | | 17,04 mg/m3 | 4,8 mg/m3 | 17,04 mg/m3 | | 17,04 mg/m3 | 9,8 mg/m3 |
| Dermal | | | | 231,8 mg/kg bw/d | | | | 458,2 mg/kg bw/d |

Hydrochloric acid

Threshold limit value

| Type | Status | TWA/8h mg/m3 ppm | STEL/15min mg/m3 ppm | Notes / Observations |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| VLEP | ITA | 8 5 | 15 10 | |
| WEL | GBR | 2 1 | 8 5 | |
| OEL | EU | 8 5 | 15 10 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 2,9 (C) 2 (C) | |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING; INALAB = Inhalable fraction; RESPIR = Breathable fraction; TORAC = Thoracic fraction.

VND = hazard identified but none DNEL/PNEC available; NEA = no exposure expected; NPI = no hazards identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

Considering that the use of adequate technical measures should always have priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local exhaust.

For the choice of personal protective equipment, if necessary, seek advice from your chemical suppliers.

Individual protection devices must bear the CE marking which certifies their compliance with current regulations.

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Product: **NUANCE**

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye basin.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374).

For the final choice of the material of the work gloves it is necessary to consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.

In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional use (ref. Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

In case of exceeding the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more of the substances present in the product, it is advisable to wear a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If there are gases or vapors of a different nature and / or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.), combined filters must be provided.

The use of respiratory protection means is necessary in case the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the exposure of the worker to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by the masks is however limited.

In the event that the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or a self-contained breathing apparatus. outdoor air (ref. EN 138 standard). For the correct choice of the respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| Property | Value | Information |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | |
| Color | Opalescent light blue | |
| Smell | Characteristic | |
| Melting or freezing point | Unavailable | |
| Initial boiling point | Unavailable | |
| Flammability | Not inflammable | |
| Lower explosive limit | Unavailable | |
| Upper explosive limit | Unavailable | |
| Flash point | > 60 °C | |
| Self-ignition temperature | Unavailable | |

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Product: **NUANCE**

| | |
|--|------------------|
| pH | 5 |
| Kinematic viscosity | Unavailable |
| Dynamic viscosity | Soluble in water |
| Solubility | Unavailable |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water | Unavailable |
| Vapor pressure | 17,5 mmHg |
| Density and / or Relative density | 1000 g/Lt |
| Relative vapor density | Unavailable |
| Characteristics of the particles | Unavailable |

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information relating to the classes of physical hazards
Information not available

9.2.2. Other security features
Information not available

SECTION 10. stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

Aqueous solutions behave as: weak acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

In case of heating loss of crystallization water.

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

the product is stable at normal ambient temperatures (from - 40°C to + 40°C). When heated, the product loses water first forming metaboric acid (HBO₂) and transforming into boric anhydride on subsequent heating (B₂O₃).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In normal conditions of use and storage no dangerous reactions are foreseeable.

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

May react dangerously with: strong oxidizing agents, magnesium powder, hydroxylamine. Reactions with peroxides and other radical formers. Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

BORAX: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidizing agents, acids, humidity/water, metallic salts.

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Product: **NUANCE**

Hydrochloric acid

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkali metals, aluminum powder, hydrogen cyanide, alcohol.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However, follow the usual precautions against chemicals

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

BORAX: keep away from strong reducing agents to avoid the development of hydrogen, which is explosive.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

Acetylene.

Hydrochloric acid

Incompatible with: alkalis, organic substances, strong oxidants, metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

May develop: sulfur oxides. In case of fire: sulfur oxides.

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Borax: boron oxides, sodium oxides.

Hydrochloric acid

On decomposition develops: fumes of hydrochloric acid.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental toxicological data on the product itself, any health hazards of the product have been assessed on the basis of the properties of the substances contained, according to the criteria established by the reference legislation for classification.

Therefore, consider the concentration of the individual dangerous substances possibly mentioned in sect. 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects resulting from exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on the hazard classes defined in the Regulation (CE) n. 1272/2008

METABOLISM, KINETICS, MECHANISM OF ACTION AND OTHER INFORMATION

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Toxicokinetics

In the blood, boric acid is the major species present and is not further metabolised. Boric acid spreads rapidly and

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Product: NUANCE

evenly throughout the body, with concentrations in bone 2 to 3 times higher than in other tissues. Boric acid is excreted rapidly, with elimination half-lives of 1 hour in mice, 3 hours in rats, and < 27.8 hours in humans, and has a low potential for accumulation. Boric acid is mainly excreted in the urine. Oral absorption of borates is approximately 100%. For the inhaled route, 100% absorption is also assumed in the worst case scenario. Dermal absorption through intact skin is very low, with a percent absorbed dose of < 0.5%.

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE**Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate**

Inhalation is the most important route of exposure in occupational and non-occupational environments. Dermal exposure is not always a problem as the product is poorly absorbed through intact skin. The product must not be ingested.

DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AND CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE**Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate**

At high concentrations, irritation of the nose, throat and eyes may be observed. The products must not be ingested. Small doses (e.g. one teaspoon) accidentally ingested are unlikely to cause any effects. Symptoms caused by accidental overexposure to high doses of inorganic borate salts have been associated with ingestion or absorption through large areas of severely damaged skin. Among these it is possible to mention nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, with delayed effects of redness and skin exfoliation.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no relevant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no relevant component)

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

LD50 (Dermal):

> 2000 mg/kg

LD50 (Oral):

300 mg/kg

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

LD50 (Dermal):

> 2000 mg/kg bw Rabbit, Acute Dermal Toxicity Assay - EPA-FIFRA Guidelines United States

LD50 (Oral):

3305 mg/kg bw Rat, Acute Oral Toxicity Assay - EPA-FIFRA Guideline United States

LD50 (Inhalation of mists/dusts.):

> 2 mg/l Rat, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Assay – OECD Guideline 403

Nickel (II) Chloride Hexahydrate

LD50 (Oral):

175 mg/kg Rat , OECD Test Guideline 401 (Non-hydrated substance)

LD50 (Inhalation of mists/dusts.):

0.593 mg/l/4h, OECD Test Guideline 403 (Non-hydrated substance)

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Product: **NUANCE**

SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Method: Primary Dermal Irritation Study - US EPA-FIFRA Guidelines

Species: New Zealand White Rabbit

Dose: 0.5 g moistened with physiological solution

Routes of Exposure: Dermal

Results: No skin irritation. Average primary irritation score: 0.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Method: Eye irritation assay - similar to OECD Guideline 405

Species: New Zealand White Rabbit

Dose: 0.08ml equivalent

Routes of exposure: eye

Results: irritating, completely reversible in 14 days.

Classification: eye irritation category 2 (hazard statement: H319:

Causes serious eye irritation). Many years of occupational exposure indicate no adverse effects to the human eye.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

May cause an allergic reaction.

Contains

Nickel (II) Chloride Hexahydrate

Skin sensitization

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Method: Buehler test - OECD Guideline 406

Species: guinea pig

Dose: 0.4g

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: Not a skin sensitizer. Respiratory sensitization studies have not been conducted. There is no data to suggest that disodium tetraborates are respiratory skin sensitizers. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

MUTAGENICITY ON GERMINAL CELLS

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

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Product: NUANCE

Method: Numerous in vitro mutagenicity studies of boric acid have been conducted, including mammalian cell gene mutation, unscheduled DNA synthesis, chromosomal aberration, and sister chromatid exchange in mammalian cells.

Species: L5178Y mouse lymphoma, V79 Chinese hamster cells, C3H/10T1/2 cells, hepatocytes, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO cells).

Dose: 1.0 to 10.0 mg/mL (1,000 to 10,000 ppm) boric acid Routes of exposure: in vitro

Results: Non-mutagenic (based on boric acid). Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CARCINOGENITY

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate: Borax Decahydrate

Method: OECD 451 equivalent.

Species: B6C3F1 mice

Dose: 446; 1,150 mg boric acid/kg body weight/day Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: No evidence of carcinogenicity (based on boric acid). Based on data available, the classification criteria are not met.

REPRODUCTION TOXICITY

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate: Borax Decahydrate

Method: Three-generation feeding study, similar to the OECD's Two-Generation Study 416 Species: rat

Dose: 0; 34 (5.9); 100 (17.5); and 336 (58.5) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg weight body/day; and 0; 50 (5.9); 155 (17.5); and 518 (58.5) mg borax (mg B)/kg body weight/day Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study

Results: The no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in rats in terms of effects on fertility in males is 100 mg boric acid/kg body weight and 155 mg sodium tetraborate decahydrate/kg body weight; equivalent to 17.5 mg B/kg del body weight.

Method: Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Assay - OECD Guideline 414 Species: rat

Dose: 0; 19 (3.3); 36 (6.3); 55 (9.6); 76 (13.3) and 143 (25) mg boric acid (mg B)/kg body weight. Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study Results: The no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in rats for effects on fetal development, including fetal weight loss and minimal skeletal changes, is 55 mg boric acid/kg body weight or 9.6 mgB/kg; equivalent to 64.7 mg disodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg body weight.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity, Category 1B (Hazard Statement: H360FD: May damage fertility. May harm the fetus.)

Method: Occupational studies for the evaluation of sperm-sensitive parameters in workers heavily exposed to borates. Epidemiological studies have been conducted that evaluated environmental exposures to boron and the effects on the development of individuals.

Human species

Dose: A subset of workers were exposed to 125 mg B/day.

Routes of Exposure: Oral ingestion and inhalation combined.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate: Borax Decahydrate

Method: Standard Test Method for Estimating Sensory Irritation of airborne chemicals - ASTM E981-04 (2004)

Species: mouse

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Product: **NUANCE**Dose: 186 to 1704 mg/m³

Routes of exposure: inhalation

Results: Maximum exposure of 1704 mg/m³ resulted in a 33% decreased respiratory rate, evaluated as moderate irritation. The lowest tested exposure of 186 mg/m³ sodium tetraborate pentahydrate resulted in a decreased respiratory rate of 11%, rated as non-irritating.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: sensory irritation in volunteer subjects

Human species

Dosage: 5 to 40 mg/m³

Routes of exposure: inhalation

Results: A NOAEL dose for irritation caused by sodium tetraborate pentahydrate of 10 mg/m³ between male and female volunteers under controlled laboratory conditions. At the value of 10 mg/m³ an increase in nasal secretion was observed, which occurred in the absence of other irritant effects at a concentration lower than that considered irritating by the volunteers, then no longer found in a subsequent study.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Method: Chronic toxicity test of boric acid and disodium tetraborate decahydrate, similar to OECD Guideline 452.

Species: rat

Dose: 0; 33 (5.9); 100 (17.5); 334 (58.5) mg boric acid (B)/kg body weight per day (nominal in the diet); and 0; 52 (5.9); 155 (17.5); 516 (58.5) mg borax (B)/kg/day (nominal in diet).

Routes of Exposure: Oral feeding study Results: A NOAEL dose of 17.5 mg B/kg bw/day equivalent to 118 mg sodium tetraborate pentahydrate/kg bw/day was established in a chronic feeding assay (2 years) in rats and is based on the tested effects. Other effects (kidneys, hematopoietic system) are only considered at even higher dosage levels. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

DANGER IN CASE OF SUCTION

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 effects on human health under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached water courses or if it has contaminated the soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity**Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate**

LC50 - Pisces

1085 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

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Product: **NUANCE****Copper sulphate Pentahydrate**

LC50 - Pisces

0,89 mg/l/96h

EC50 - Crustaceans

0,04 mg/l/48h Daphnia

Nickel (II) Chloride Hexahydrate

LC50 - Pisces

15,3 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus Mykiss (anhydrous substance)

EC50 - Crustaceans

0,013 mg / l / 48h Ceriodaphnia Dubia (anhydrous substance)

EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants

0,243 mg / l / 72h Green algae, OECD Test Guideline 201
(anhydrous substance)**12.2. Persistence and degradability****Hydrochloric acid**

Solubility in water

> 10000 mg/l

Degradability: data not available

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

Solubility in water

317 g/l

NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential

Information not available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessmentBased on available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage $\geq 0.1\%$.**12.6. Properties of interference with the endocrine system**

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse if possible. Product residues are to be considered special hazardous waste. The dangerousness of the waste that partially contains this product must be assessed on the basis of the laws in force.

Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste management company, in compliance with national and possibly local regulations.

The transport of waste may be subject to ADR.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.



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Revision date: 08/05/2023

Printed on 08/05/2023

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Product: **NUANCE**

SEZIONE 14. Transport information.

14.1. Number ONU or Number ID

Not applicable

14.2. ONU official designation for transport

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard classes

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for users

Not applicable

14.7. Bulk shipping in accordance with IMO acts

Not relevant information

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Disposizioni legislative e regolamentari su salute, sicurezza e ambiente specifiche per la sostanza o la miscela Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18 / EU: None

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

Product

Point 3

Contained substances

Point 75

Point 3 **Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate**
Reg. REACH: 01-2119490790-32-XXXX

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - concerning the placing on the market and use of explosives precursors

Not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

Reg. REACH: 01-2119490790-32-XXXX

Cobalt Chloride Hexahydrate

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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Product: **NUANCE**Substances subject to export notification obligation Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Sanitary checks

Workers exposed to this chemical agent dangerous to health must be subjected to health surveillance carried out in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008 unless the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been assessed as irrelevant, in accordance with the provisions of art. 224 paragraph 2.

Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments

Emissions according to Part V Annex I:

| | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| TAB. A1 | Class II | 00,03 % |
| TAB. B | Class III | 00,66 % |
| TAB. C | Class III | 00,07 % |
| Water | | 98,74 % |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the following contained substances:

Copper sulphate Pentahydrate

Disodium Tetraborate Decahydrate; Borax Decahydrate

SECTION 16. Other information

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

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Met. Corr. 1 | Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1 |
| Carc. 1A | Carcinogenicity, category 1A |
| Muta. 2 | Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2 |
| Repr. 1B | Reproductive toxicity, category 1B |
| Acute Tox. 3 | Acute toxicity, category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 4 | Acute toxicity, category 4 |
| STOT RE 1 | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1 |
| Skin Corr. 1B | Skin corrosion, category 1B |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage, category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| Resp. Sens. 1 | Respiratory sensitization, category 1 |

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Product: **NUANCE**

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Skin Sens. 1 | Skin sensitization, category 1 |
| 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 |
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H350i | May cause cancer if inhaled. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic alterations. |
| H360D | It can harm the fetus. |
| H360FD | May damage fertility. It can harm the fetus. |
| H301 | Toxic if ingested. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H302 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H314 | It causes serious skin burns and serious eye injuries. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H335 | May irritate the respiratory tract. |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic organisms. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

LEGEND:

- ADR: European agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by road
- CAS: Number of the Chemical Abstract Service
- CE: Identification number in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (CE) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived no effect level
- EC50: Concentration affecting 50% of the population under test
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Regulations for the transport of dangerous goods of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Concentration of immobilization of 50% of the population subject to testing
- IMDG: International maritime code for the transport of dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predicted environmental concentration
- PEL: Predictable level of exposure

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Product: **NUANCE**

- PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
- REACH: Regulation (CE) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- STA: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that must not be exceeded during any moment of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulating according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Regulation (CE) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
 2. Regulation (CE) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (Annex II REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (CE) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of the European Parliament (VII Atp. CLP)
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of the European Parliament (VIII Atp. CLP)
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
 16. Delegated regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
 18. Delegated regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
 19. Delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
 20. Delegated regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
 21. Delegated regulation (EU) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- 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 Agency website
 - Database of SDS models of chemical substances - Ministry of Health and National Institute of Health

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to Annex II of REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Product: **NUANCE**

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 construed as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.

Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, the user is obliged to observe the laws and regulations in force on hygiene and safety under his own responsibility. No responsibility is assumed for improper use. Provide adequate training to personnel assigned to the use of chemical products.

METHODS OF CALCULATING THE CLASSIFICATION

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

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

Changes from the previous revision

Changes have been made to the following sections:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.