

Revision nr. 4

Dated 18/5/2015

Printed on 18/05/2015

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FORMULA MARMO

Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

FORMULA MARMO

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

Intended use Marble Cleaner and Protector

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Fila Chemicals USA Full address 10800 NW 21st St Ste # 170

District and Country

Miami, FL 33172

Tel. (305) 513-0708 Fax. (305) 513-0728

filausa@filasolutions.com

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet sds@filasolutions.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

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 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

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

Classification and Hazard Statement.

Flammable liquid, category 4

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Combustible liquid.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H227 Combustible liquid.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



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Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response: P304+P340

IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local/national regulations.

2.2. Other hazards.

Additional hazards. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification:	Trade Secret:
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY			
CAS. 64742-48-9 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	20 - 30	*Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336	§
CAS. 107-98-2 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	1 - 5	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336	§
CAS. 34590-94-8	1 - 5	Flammable liquid, category 4 H227	§

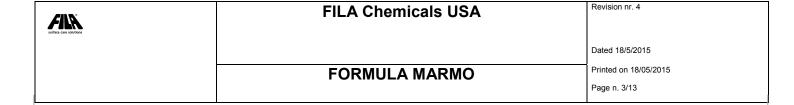
Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

§ the exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

^{*} The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply because the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.



4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

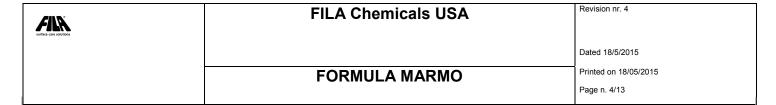
GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.



6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

6.2. Environmental precautions.

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

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

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

6.4. Reference to other sections.

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

USA NIOSH-REL NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.



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USA OSHA-PEL Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-

1910.1000.

USA CAL/OSHA-PEL California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA)

Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

EU OEL EU Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC;

Directive 2000/39/EC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2014

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

I-WETHOXI-2-PROPANC	<i>,</i> ∟					
Threshold Limit Value. Type	Country	TWA/8h	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH	-	184	50	368	100	
CAL/OSHA	USA	360	100	540	150	SKIN.
NIOSH	USA	360	100	540	150	

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value.

TLV of solvent mixture: 184 mg/m3.

Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
-	606	100	909	150	SKIN.
EU	308	50			SKIN.
USA	600	100			SKIN.
USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN.
USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN.
	EU USA USA	mg/m3 - 606 EU 308 USA 600 USA 600	mg/m3 ppm - 606 100 EU 308 50 USA 600 100 USA 600 100	mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 - 606 100 909 EU 308 50 USA 600 100 USA 600 100 900	mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm - 606 100 909 150 EU 308 50 50 50 50 USA 600 100 900 150 USA 600 100 900 150

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

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

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

SKIN PROTECTION

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

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).



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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

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.

Creamy fluid Appearance Colour white Honey odor Odour Odour threshold. Not available. pH. Not available. Melting point / freezing point. Not available Initial boiling point. Not available. Boiling range. Not available. Flash point. >142°F (>61°C) Not available. Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) Not available. Lower inflammability limit. Not available. Upper inflammability limit. Not available Lower explosive limit. Not available. Upper explosive limit. Not available. Vapour pressure. Not available. Not available. Vapour density Relative density. 0,940 Kg/l partially soluble Solubility Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not available. Auto-ignition temperature. Not available. Decomposition temperature. Not available.

Viscosity 40cPs (Brookfield 40°C)

Explosive properties Not available.

Oxidising properties Not available.

9.2. Other information.

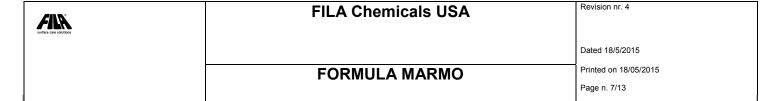
Solid content: 7%

VOC (volatile carbon): 20.9 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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



10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

Information not available.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL LD50 (Oral).5300 mg/kg Rat LD50 (Dermal).13000 mg/kg Rabbit LC50 (Inhalation).54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY LD50 (Oral).> 5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

Carcinogenicity Assessment: 107-98-21-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

SECTION 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



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12.1. Toxicity.

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

contaminate soil or vegetation.

LC50 - for Fish. 8,2 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas EC50 - for Crustacea. 4,5 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic 3,1 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

Plants.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

NAPHTA (PETROL.)
HYDROTREATED HEAVY
Rapidly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n- 0,0043

octanol/water.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n- < 1

octanol/water.

12.4. Mobility in soil.

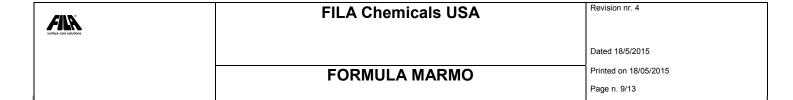
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Partition coefficient: 1,78

soil/water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

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



12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

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

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

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to transport hazardous materials according to the provisions set out in the current regulations of the U.S. DOT, Canadian TDG, the IMDG and IATA.

Rail and Truck Shipments

DOT Shipping Name: Not regulated

DOT ID Number None
DOT Hazard Class & Packing
None

Group
DOT Shipping Label
None

TDG Shipping Name: Not regulated

TDG ID Number

TDG DOT Hazard Class & None
Packing Group

TDG Shipping Label

None

Water Shipments

IMO Shipping Name: Not regulated

IMO ID Number None
IMO DOT Hazard Class &
Packing Group
IMO Shipping Label None
IMO EMS None

Air Shipments

IATA Shipping Name: Not regulated

IATA ID Number None
IATA DOT Hazard Class & None
Packing Group
IATA Shipping Label None

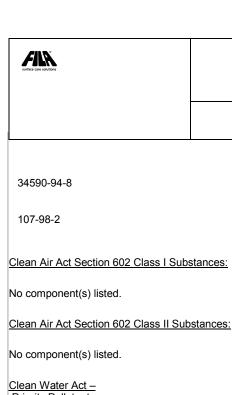
IATA Packing Instructions

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

U.S. Federal Regulations.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):



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DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act -Toxic Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

34590-94-8

107-98-2

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 313 TRI:

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers) 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)



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34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

107-98-2 RCRA Code:

No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations.

Massachussetts:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers)

107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

Minnesota:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

New Jersey:

107-98-2

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers)

107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

New York:

No component(s) listed.

Pennsylvania:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

California:

107-98-2

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol

ethers)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol

ethers)

Proposition 65:

107-98-2

International Regulations.



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Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Canadian WHMIS.

Information not available.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Current Issue Date05/18/2015Previous Issue Date10/21/2014

Previous rev. number 3

Changes in current issue Revision according to Federal Hazcom 2012.

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

Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3
Flam. Liq. 4 Flammable liquid, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H227 Combustible liquid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%



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- · OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- 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.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

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

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

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

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



FILA MARBLE SHINE

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Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

FILA MARBLE SHINE

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

Intended use Marble Polish and Restorer

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Fila Chemicals USA
Full address 10800 NW 21st St Ste # 170
District and Country Miami, FL 33172

Miami, FL 33172 Tel. (305) 513-0708 Fax. (305) 513-0728

filausa@filasolutions.com

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet sds@filasolutions.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

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 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

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

Classification and Hazard Statement. Skin corrosion, category 1C Serious eye damage, category 1

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:



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FILA MARBLE SHINE

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray. P260

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Response:

IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. P301+P330+P331

IF ON SKIN (or hair): take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower. P303+P361+P353

P304+P340 IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsina.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local/national regulations.

2.2. Other hazards.

The product is not classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification. Conc. %. Classification: **Trade Secret:** Oxalic acid

CAS. 144-62-7 9 - 20 Acute toxicity, category 4 §

H302, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Serious eye damage,

category 1 H318

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

§ the exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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

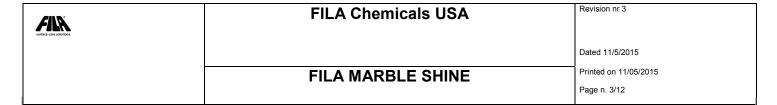
SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

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

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

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



doctor

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

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

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

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray. UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT 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.

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

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

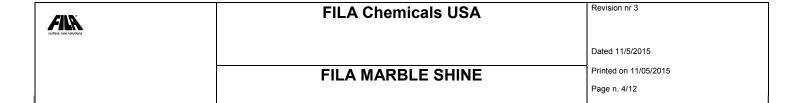
SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

6.2. Environmental precautions.



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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

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

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

6.4. Reference to other sections.

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

USA NIOSH-REL NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.

USA OSHA-PEL Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-

1910.1000.

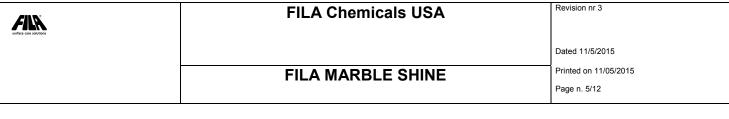
USA CAL/OSHA-PEL California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA)

Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

OXALIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value.
Type Country TWA/8h STEL/15min

mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm



OSHA	USA	1	
CAL/OSHA	USA	1	2
NIOSH	USA	1	2

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

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

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

SKIN PROTECTION

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

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

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.

Appearance creamy fluid Light yellow Colour characteristic Odour Odour threshold. Not available. 1,0 Melting point / freezing point. Not available. Initial boiling point. Not available. Boiling range. Not available. Flash point. >200°F (>94°C) Not available. Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.



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Not available. Lower inflammability limit. Upper inflammability limit. Not available. Lower explosive limit. Not available. Upper explosive limit. Not available. Vapour pressure. Not available. Vapour density Not available. Relative density. 1,125 Kg/l soluble in water Solubility Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not available. Auto-ignition temperature. Not available. Decomposition temperature. Not available. Not available. Viscosity Explosive properties Not available. Not available. Oxidising properties

9.2. Other information.

Solid content: 10.5% VOC (volatile carbon): 0 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

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

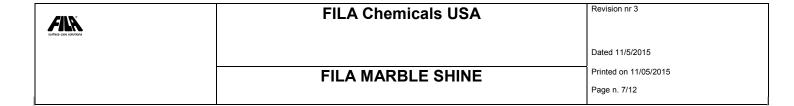
10.5. Incompatible materials.

Information not available.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Information not available.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.



11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

This product is corrosive and causes abrasions of skin surface, accompanied by rubefaction, warmth and sting. In the most serious cases, small vesicles appear, which cause strong sting and pain. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. The vapors and/or powders are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours.

Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness.

If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

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

SECTION 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.

Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available

12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

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

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

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



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evaluated according to applicable regulations.

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

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

Il trasporto dei rifiuti può essere soggetto ai regolamenti di trasporto per le merci pericolose.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

DOT, IMDG, IATA: UN: 3265

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

DOT: CORROSIVE

LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC,N.O .S. (OXALIC ACID)

IMDG: CORROSIVE

LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC,N.O .S. (OXALIC

ACID)

IATA:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

DOT: Class: 8 Label: 8

IMDG: Class: 8 Label: 8

IATA: Class: 8 Label: 8



14.4. Packing group.

DOT, IMDG, IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards.

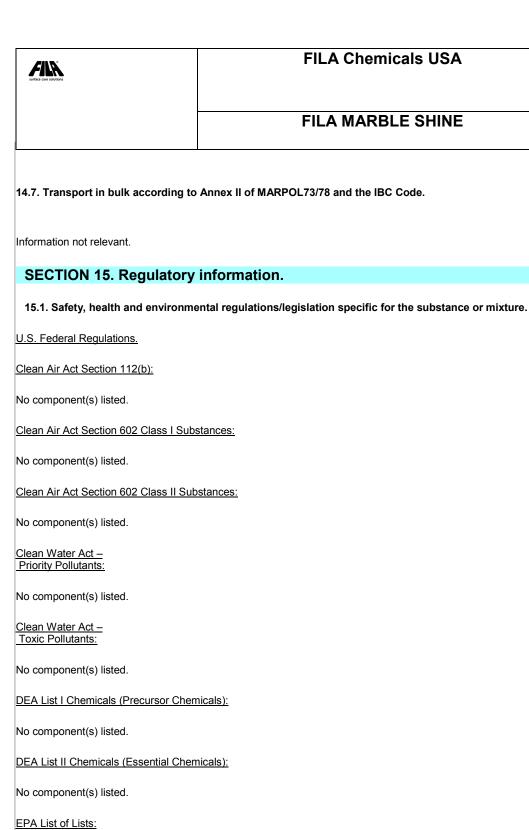
DOT: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

quantity: - instructions: Pass.: Maximum Packaging quantity: - instructions: -

Packaging

Special Instructions:



313 Category Code:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

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FILA Chemicals USA

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No component(s) listed.			
CERCLA RQ:			
No component(s) listed.			
EPCRA 313 TRI:			
No component(s) listed.			
RCRA Code:			
No component(s) listed.			
CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:			
No component(s) listed.			
State Regulations.			
Massachussetts:			
144-62-7			
Minnesota:			
144-62-7			
New Jersey:			
144-62-7 <u>New York:</u>			
No component(s) listed.			
Pennsylvania:			
144-62-7			
California:			
144-62-7 Proposition 65:			
nternational Regulations.			
Substances subject to exportation repo	rting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:		
None.			
Substances subject to the Rotterdam C	convention:		
None.			



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Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Canadian WHMIS.

Information not available.

SECTION 16. Other information.

 Current Issue Date
 05-11-2015

 Previous Issue Date
 11-05-2014

Previous rev. number

Changes in current issue Revision according to Federal Hazcom 2012.

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

Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

Skin Corr. 1C Skin corrosion, category 1C

Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value



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- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3 The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA. CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

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

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

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

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