

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPARKLING CARE FOAM

Issued on 06/20/2011 - Rel. # 2 on 03/02/2022

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In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

SECTION1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product code: SPARKLING CARE FOAM
Trades code: COS-122/4

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

Hair mousse

Sectors of use:

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Product category:

Cosmetics, personal care products

Uses advised against

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

PIDIELLE S.P.A.
Via Bergamina 7 20014 Nerviano (MI) Italy
Tel. +39 0331 580166
Fax +39 0331 415677
Email: sds@elgoncosmetic.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephon number EU 112

SECTION2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:
GHS02

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Flam. Aerosol 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H223 - Flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Flammable aerosols, fire risk

The repeated inhalation of vapors can cause drowsiness and giddiness.

Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS02 - Warning



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Hazard statement Code(s):

H223 - Flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):

not applicable

Precautionary statements:

General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Storage

P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

No information on other hazards

SECTION3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Note C - Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.

Note U - When put on the market gases have to be classified as 'Gases under pressure', in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case.

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
ethanol	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 ATE oral = 14.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 20.000,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 20.000,0mg/l/4 h	ND	64-17-5	200-578-6	NR
butane Note: C U	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280	601-004-00-0	106-97-8	203-448-7	01-2119474 691-32
Polyquaternium-10	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	ND	68610-92-4	ND	NR
dimethoxymethane	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 ATE oral = 6.143,0 mg/kg	ND	109-87-5	203-714-2	01-2119664 781-31

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Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
		ATE inhal = 15.000,0mg/l/4 h				
isobutane Note: C U	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280	601-004-00-0	75-28-5	200-857-2	01-2119485 395-27
propane Note: U	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280 ATE inhal = 658,0mg/l/4 h	601-003-00-5	74-98-6	200-827-9	01-2119486 944-21

SECTION4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Wash thoroughly with soap and running water.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water for at least 10 minutes.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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

For symptoms and effects due to substances refer to paragraph 11.

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

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:

CO2 or dry powder extinguisher

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Direct jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

Manufactured under pressure in sealed metal container (test pressure 15 bar max). Cool containers with water spray trying to remove them from the fire. The aerosol containers can be overheated and burst violently ejected from a distance (protect the head using a safety helmet).

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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus

Safety helmet and full protective suit.

The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke

Leave the surrounding area recalling that any overheating could project the cylinder at a considerable distance.

Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Given the tightness of aerosol, it is unlikely that the spillage may occur.

However if some container is damaged likely to cause a loss, insulate the tank in question by bringing it to open air or covering it with inert material and fuel (eg sand, earth, vermiculite) and having the care to avoid any point of ignition that might pose a serious risk of fire.

Wear gloves and protective clothing.

Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill

Inform the competent authorities.

Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors

Do not smoke at work

At work do not eat or drink.

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread close to the ground and form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in the air.

Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Do not pierce or burn, even after the use. Do not spray on flame or incandescent objects. Use in adequately

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ventilated areas.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Pressurized container. Store in a ventilated place, in original packaging away from heat and sunlight.

Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

- Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames
- Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to direct sunlight
- Do not breathe spray/vapours
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, clothing
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using
- Do not use in confined and/or limited spaces
- Accumulations of flammable gas in the air may occur in case of an excessive use
- Use at a distance of 20 cm from the surface to be treated to prevent dispersion in the air
- Spray only briefly and take care for a good ventilation after use

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm - 1880 mg/m³ (A4)

Not classifiable as a human carcinogen (ACGIH 2004)

MAK: 500 ppm - 960 mg/m³

Peak limitation category: II(2)

Carcinogen category: 5

Pregnancy risk group: C

Germ cell mutagen group: 5 (DFG 2004)

butane:

TLV-TWA: 800 ppm - 1900 mg/m³ (ACGIH 2010)

MAK: 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m³

Peak limitation category: II(4)

Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2008)

Polyquaternium-10:

TLV-TWA: 4 mg/m³

dimethoxymethane:

TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm (ACGIH 2005)

MAK: 1000 ppm 3200 mg/m³

Peak limitation category: II(2)

Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2006)

propane:

TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm - 1800 mg/m³ (propane, ACGIH 2010)

- Substance: dimethoxymethane

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 132 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 22 (mg/kg bw/day)

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Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 39 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 5,7 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 9,6 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 14,577 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 13,135 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 1,4577 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 1,3135 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 10000 (mg/l)
ground = 4,3568 (mg/kg ground)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

Work in a well ventilated place or equipped with ventilation devices. Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to sunlight in order to avoid rapid evaporation of the product. Use personal protective equipment (see below).

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

Wear safety goggles to EN-166

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Not needed for normal use.

(ii) Other

Avoid direct contact with the skin

Better is to use cotton antistatic clothing

(c) Respiratory protection

Work in a sufficiently ventilated to avoid inhaling the product.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

SECTION9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Physical state	liquid under pressure	VISUAL
Colour	colorless, opalescent	
Odour	essence	ORGANOLEPTIC
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	0 °C (active matter)	

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Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	100 °C (active matter)	
Flammability	irrelevant	
Lower and upper explosion limit	non-flammable	
Flash point	non infiammabile (active matter)	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
pH	7	PH-METER
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	
Solubility	in water	
Water solubility	complete	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined	
Vapour pressure	3,2 bar	
Density and/or relative density	1 g/ml	
Relative vapour density	not determined	
Particle characteristics		

9.2. Other information

No data available.

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

Reacts slowly with calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide and ammonia, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong oxidants such as nitric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate or magnesium perchlorate, causing fire and explosion hazard.

dimethoxymethane:

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. May explode on heating. Reacts vigorously with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

isobutane:

Reacts with strong oxidants, acetylene, halogens and nitrogen oxides causing fire and explosion hazard.

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating the product, it could explode.

Avoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.

heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.

The aerosol product is stable for a period exceeding 36 months and in normal storage conditions can not take place dangerous reactions as the container is almost hermetically sealed.

To avoid that the metal container can deteriorate, keep away from acidic or basic products. Attention to the heat as temperatures exceeding 50 °C has increased pressure inside the container that gets to deformation of the cylinder until the outbreak.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

It can generate toxic gases to contact with inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

ATE(mix) oral = ∞

ATE(mix) dermal = ∞

ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

- (a) acute toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (b) skin corrosion/irritation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (c) serious eye damage/irritation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (f) carcinogenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (g) reproductive toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- (j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance irritates the eyes. Inhalation of high concentration of vapour may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the upper respiratory tract and central nervous system, resulting in irritation, headache, fatigue and lack of concentration. See Notes.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Cough. Headache. Fatigue. Drowsiness.

SKIN Dry skin.

EYES Redness. Pain. Burning.

INGESTION Burning sensation. Headache. Confusion. Dizziness. Unconsciousness.

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N O T E S Ethanol consumption during pregnancy may adversely affect the unborn child. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 14000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 20000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 20000

butane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

dimethoxymethane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20 °C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL may result in unconsciousness.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. Unconsciousness.

SKIN MAY BE ABSORBED! Dry skin. Redness. Pain. (Further see Inhalation).

EYES Redness. Pain.

INGESTION Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).

N O T E S An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert.

Methylal is metabolized to methanol and formaldehyde and may exhibit the same toxic reactions as these compounds.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 6143

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 15000

isobutane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the cardiovascular system, resulting in impaired functions and respiratory failure. Exposure at high level may result in death.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Shortness of breath. Suffocation.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

propane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

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CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

Toxicity to fish

- LC50 *Leuciscus idus*, 48h: 8.140 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

- EC50 *Daphnia magna*, 24h: 9,3 - 14,2 g/l

Toxicity to algae

- EC50 *Chlorella pyrenoidosa*, 24h > 100 mg/l (literature value)

dimethoxymethane:

Toxicity to fish

- LC50 *Pimephales promelas*, 96h: 7000 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

- EC50 *Daphnia magna*, 48h > 500 mg/l

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No PBT/vPvB ingredient is present

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

The waste must be disposed of in compliance with the regulations in force delivering empty containers for final

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disposal and equipped to safely handle pressurized containers containing flammable liquids and gas waste. The empty container heated to temperatures exceeding 70 °C can burst.

Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 1950

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:

Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 Kg

Inner packagings placed in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 Kg



14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL infiammabili

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL flammable

ICAO-IATA: AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class: 2

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label: 2.1

ADR: Tunnel restriction code: D

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities: 1 L

IMDG - EmS: F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: --

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is not environmentally hazardous

IMDG: Marine polluting agent: Not

14.6. Special precautions for user

The transport must be carried out by authorized vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Edition of the agreement A.D.R. and national provisions.

The transport must be carried out in the original packaging and in packages that are made from materials resistant to content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. The process of loading and unloading of dangerous goods have received adequate training on the risks presented by prepared and on possible procedures to be taken in the event of emergency situations

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Directive 2012/18/EU, annex I, part 1

Regulation 2006/1907/EC (REACH), Regulation 2008/1272/EC (CLP).

Seveso category:

P3a - FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

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REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP3 - Flammable

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 2.2. Label elements, 2.3. Other hazards, 3.2 Mixtures, 7.1. Precautions for safe handling, 8.1. Control parameters, 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment, 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties, 14.2. UN proper shipping name, 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H220 = Extremely flammable gas.

H280 = Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Main normative references:

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Regulation 1272/2008/EC

Regulation (EU) 2020/878

*** This tab annuls and replaces any previous edition.
