Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

SDS No..... : WTN25H09257855C

Applicant..... : Ningbo Haishu Dongqiao Xinyi Daily Necessities Factory

Address..... : No. 261, Shangling Industrial Zone, Shangling Village, Dongqiao Town, Haishu District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province, China

Sample Name..... : Iron cleaning stickers

According Regulations.. : Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Date of Issue..... : 2025-9-30

Prepared By:

Waltek Testing Group HCT (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Address: Building B,Tianji Industrial Park,Floor 1&2&3 No.30-9 Laiyin Road, Xinsheng Community, Longgang Street, Longgang District,Shenzhen,Guangdong,China
Tel:+86-755-84616666/400-0066-989 E-mail:service@hct-test.com

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

1.1 Product Identifier

Product name	Iron cleaning stickers
UFI	Not provided

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

Relevant identified uses	Clean the bottom of the iron

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacture/Supplier	Ningbo Haishu Dongqiao Xinyi Daily Necessities Factory
Address	No. 261, Shangling Industrial Zone, Shangling Village, Dongqiao Town, Haishu District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province, China
Telephone	15267370885
Fax	--
Email	--
Export to	EU
Transport fashion	Sea

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers	15267370885

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Applicable

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H320	Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire.

Health Hazards

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact.
Eye	The material is not thought to be an irritant.
Chronic	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Environmental Hazards

See Section 12

2.3 Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage.

May produce discomfort of the eyes.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Content (%)
Surfactant	64422-66-8	/	30%

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Content (%)
4A-Type zeolite	68989-22-0	614-876-2	10%
Camauba wax	8015-86-9	8015-86-9	20%
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	35%
Hvdrophilic silicone	63148-62-9	613-156-5	4%
Lemon Flavor	5392-40-5	226-394-6	1%

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

This product is not classified as harmful to human health.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If skin irritation or rash occurs, consult a doctor.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all.
Major Spills	Clean up all.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For information on safe operation, see section 7.

For information on personal protective equipment, see section 8.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

	No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Not Available

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust	Camauba wax	Particles not otherwise regulated	8 mg/m^3	Not Available	Not Available	(Name (a - refers to dust with free SiO2 less than 10 %, free of asbestos and toxic substances, and no occupational exposure limit has been established.))
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace -	4A-Type zeolite	Particles not otherwise regulated	8 mg/m^3	Not Available	Not Available	(Name (a - refers to dust with free SiO2 less than 10 %, free of asbestos and toxic substances, and no occupational exposure

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Dust						limit has been established.))
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust	4A-Type zeolite	Zeolite dust	5 mg/m^3	Not Available	Not Available	G1

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Surfactant	Not Available	Not Available
Camauba wax	Not Available	Not Available
4A-Type zeolite	Not Available	Not Available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.
Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use,

	should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades

	For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2

up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Color	White
Form	Cream
Odour	Odorless
Melting Range (°C)	50°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100°C
Flash Point (°C)	No data
Decomposition Temp (°C)	No data
Autoignition Temp (°C)	No data
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	No data
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	No data
Volatile Component (%vol)	No data
Molecular Weight	No data
Viscosity	No data
Solubility in water (g/L)	Soluble
pH (1% solution)	No data

pH	≥10
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	No data
Specific Gravity (water=1)	No data
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1 (water=1)
Evaporation Rate	No data

9.2 Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological affects

Acute Toxicity	
LD/LC50 values relevant for classification	No data.
Primary irritant effect	
On the skin	No data.
On the eyes	No data.
Inhaled	No data.
Sensitization	No known sensitizing effects.
More information on toxicity	According to the calculation method of the general EU classification guidelines for preparations (printed in the latest edition), there are no classification restrictions for this product. There are no obvious acute toxicity data to confirm the literature search.

11.2 Information on other hazards

No data.

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Surfactant	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Camauba wax	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
4A-Type zeolite	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	425.2mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	425.2mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Surfactant	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Camauba wax	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
4A-Type zeolite	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Surfactant	No Data available for all ingredients
Camauba wax	LOW (LogKOW = 3.46)
4A-Type zeolite	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Surfactant	No Data available for all ingredients
Camauba wax	No Data available for all ingredients
4A-Type zeolite	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No Data.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No Data.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No Data.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste chemicals:	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Contaminated packing materials:	Refer to section above

Precautions for Transport:	Refer to section above

SECTION 14 Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not Applicable

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not Applicable

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not Applicable

14.4 Packing group

Not Applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not Applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not Applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not Applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The product should follow the relevant regulations of EU Directive/Hazardous substances regulations.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

The SDS should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

According to regulations, the product is likely to be classified as article and is out of scope of a SDS as set out in regulation. This report is for reference only.

Statement:

1. This report is considered invalid without approved signature and special seal;
2. This information of section 1, 3 and 9 was provided by the applicant who should be responsible for the authenticity which HCT hasn't verified;
3. The content shown in this report refer only to the sample applied;
4. Without written approval of HCT, this report can't be reproduced except in full.

====== End of Report ======