Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **411 00 00009-9**

Product name **HYDROBRILLING WAX**

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

Intended use **Water repellent for forced drying car washes**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.**

Full address **Via San Francesco, 22**

District and Country **56033 Capannoli (PI)**
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **moreno.meini@meccanocar.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123**

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 (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Contains: PROPAN-2-OL

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
PROPAN-2-OL		
CAS 67-63-0 EC 200-661-7 INDEX 603-117-00-0 Reg. no. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	15 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE CAS - EC 931-216-1 INDEX - Reg. no. 01-2119472309-33-XXXX	15 ≤ x < 20	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
2-BUTOXYETHANOL		
CAS 111-76-2	8 ≤ x < 10	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 203-905-0
INDEX 603-014-00-0
Reg. no. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

CAS 112-34-5 4 ≤ x < 5 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 203-961-6
INDEX 603-096-00-8
Reg. no. 01-2119475104-44-XXXX

The full wording of 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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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. 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. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. 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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

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. Store in a cool and 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:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,002	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,58	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,058	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2,96	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,115	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				7,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				13 mg/m3				44 mg/m3
Skin				187,5 mg/kg bw/d				312,5 mg/kg bw/d

PROPAN-2-OL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400	
VLEP	FRA			980	400	
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500	
TLV	NOR	245	100			
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	552	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	552	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2251	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	160	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	28	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic

Oral	26 mg/kg bw/d		
Inhalation	89 mg/m3		500 mg/m3
Skin	319 mg/kg bw/d		888 mg/kg bw/d

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	98	20	245	50	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	49	10	246	50	SKIN
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV	NOR	50	10			SKIN
VLE	PRT	98	20	246	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	8,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,88	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	34,6	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	463	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,02	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,33	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		26,7 mg/kg bw/d		6,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	147 mg/m3	426 mg/m3		59 mg/m3	246 mg/m3			98 mg/m3
Skin		89 mg/kg/d		75 mg/kg bw/d		89 mg/kg bw/d		125 mg/kg bw/d

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	67,5	10	101,2	15	
WEL	GBR	67,5	10	101,2	15	
VLEP	ITA	67,5	10	101,2	15	
TLV	NOR	68	10			
VLE	PRT	67,5	10	101,2	15	
OEL	EU	67,5	10	101,2	15	
TLV-ACGIH		66	10			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	1,1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,11	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	4,4	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,44	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	200	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	56	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,32	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			40,5 mg/m3	40,5 mg/m3			67,5 mg/m3	67,5 mg/m3
Skin				50 mg/kg bw/d				83 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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 be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
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 Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). 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 (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

PVC gloves

PROPAN-2-OL

Respiratory protection: personal respiratory protection devices are normally not required. In inadequately ventilated areas, where workplace limits are exceeded, where there are unpleasant odors or where aerosols are present or smoke and fog occur, use a self-contained breathing apparatus or self-contained breathing apparatus with a type A filter or an appropriate combined filter, in compliance with EN 141.
Hand protection: the choice of an appropriate glove depends not only on its material but also on other quality characteristics and is different from one manufacturer to another. Observe the permeability and breakthrough time instructions provided by the glove supplier. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions in which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasions and contact times., Keep in mind that in daily use the durability of a chemical resistant protective glove can be considerably less than breakthrough time measured according to EN 374.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Gloves in butyl rubber, Neoprene ™ rubber or nitrile rubber.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	straw yellow
Odour	typical
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	4
Melting point / freezing point	0 °C
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 60 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
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
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,02
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available

Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	>3 cSt a 40°C
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May form peroxides upon prolonged exposure to air and light.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapors may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

PROPAN-2-OL

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

2-Butoxyethanol

May react dangerously with: aluminum, oxidising agents.Forms peroxides with: air.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

May react with: oxidising substances.May form peroxides with: oxygen.Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminum.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

2-Butoxyethanol

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

High temperatures and sources of ignition. Prolonged exposure with air / oxygen and light.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

high temperatures and sources of ignition. Prolonged exposure to air / oxygen and light.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Oxidizing agents.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

Oxidizing agents.

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

Carbon oxides.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

Carbon oxides on combustion.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; is irritating for the skin and especially for the eyes. May cause damage to the spleen. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapour pressure of the substance.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 615 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 405 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 2,2 mg/l/4h Rat

PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Oral) 4710 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12800 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) 72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 3384 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 2700 mg/kg Rabbit

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Method: EU Method B.1 bis
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 2 000 mg / kg bw
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (CD, Crl. CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2 000 mg / kg bw

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sherman)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50: 5.84 other: g / kg body weight
Bibliographic reference: Smyth HF & Carpenter CP, FURTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE RANGE FINDING TEST IN THE INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (1948)
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: LC50: ca. 5,000 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50: 16.4 mL / kg bw
Bibliographic reference: Smyth HF & Carpenter CP, FURTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE RANGE FINDING TEST IN THE INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (1948)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 401
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 1414 mg / kg bw
Method: CFR title 49, section 173.132
Reliability: 2
Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: Not classified
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not classified

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not classified
Bibliographic reference: Nixon G, Tyson C & Wertz W, Interspecies Comparisons of Skin Irritancy (1975)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: EU Method B.4
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating
Bibliographic reference: Jacobs G, Martens M, Mosselmans G, Proposal of limit concentrations for skin irritation within the context of a new EEC directive on the classification and labeling of preparations. (1987)

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (Small white Russian, Chbb-SPF)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Slightly irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Positive, category 2A

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Category 2

2-Butoxyethanol

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

2-Butoxyethanol

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)
Results: Negative

Skin sensitization
2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (outbred albino mouse, CFW strain 1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 476 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation
Bibliographic reference:
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (ICR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium TA 1535
Results: negative
Bibliographic reference:
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)
Results: Negative

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 475 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

carcinogenicity

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

PROPAN-2-OL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 500

2-Butoxyethanol

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL = 720 mg / kg bw / day
Bibliographic reference: Heindel JJ, Gulati DK, Russel VS, Reel JR, Lawton AD and Lamb JC, Assessment of Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl and monophenol Ether reproductive toxicity using a continuous breeding protocol in Swiss CD-1 mice (1990).

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: NOAEL 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

PROPAN-2-OL

Based on the available data, the substance may cause damage to organs through single exposure and is therefore classified in this hazard class.

2-Butoxyethanol

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Route of exposure
PROPAN-2-OL

inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

PROPAN-2-OL

Based on the available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ hazard class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for repeated exposure.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Method: OECD 408
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 250 mg / kg bw / day
Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEL 14 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 411
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: NOAEL
<200 mg / kg bw / day

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE	
LC50 - for Fish	1,91 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea	2,23 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2,14 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,48 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,48 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

FATTY ACIDS, C18 UNSATURATED, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE, DI-ME QUATERNIZED SULPHATE
Rapidly biodegradable, 116% in 28 days.
PROPAN-2-OL
Quickly degradable in water.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Easily degradable.
2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Quickly biodegradable, 92% in 28 days..

2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
PROPAN-2-OL	
Rapidly degradable	
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,81
PROPAN-2-OL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,05
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1

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 evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

PROPAN-2-OL
After pre-treatment and compliance with the regulations for hazardous waste, they must be taken to a permitted hazardous waste landfill or a hazardous waste incinerator.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Product disposal: dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.
Disposal of the container: empty the container completely. After emptying, vent to a safe place. Send to drum recovery or metal recovery.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN 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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point	3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	55	2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL Reg. no.: 01-2119475104-44-XXXX

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- 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
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- 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.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

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.

Product`s classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 15 / 16.