

# Safety data sheet



Revision nr. 1  
Dated 14/12/2018  
Printed on 14/12/2018



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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name SURESLIDE  
Code: 294007038-EU

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

Intended use Bowling Lane Conditioner  
ONLY PROFESSIONAL USE  
Uses advised against Uses other than those stated.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Name. EUROPEAN BOWLING DISTRIBUTION  
Full address. Brieltjenspolde 42  
District and Country. 4921 PJ - Made  
The Netherlands  
Tel : +31(0)162-671084  
Email: info@eurbowdis.eu

e-mail address of the competent person.  
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet.  
EU-Chemicals@qubicaamf.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number.

For urgent inquiries refer to.  
For United Kingdom 111 (NHS Service)  
For Ireland +353 01 809 2166 (8 AM - 10 PM. 24h only for doctors)  
ChemTel 24-hour Emergency Numbers +1-813-248-0585

## 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:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water

**Contains:** OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

### 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

### 3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>PROPAN-2-OL</b>		
CAS 67-63-0	8 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-661-7		
INDEX 603-117-00-0		
<b>2-BUTOXYETHANOL</b>		
CAS 111-76-2	8 ≤ x < 9	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 203-905-0  
INDEX 603-014-00-0  
Reg. no. -

### OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

CAS 9036-19-5	8 ≤ x < 9	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
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EC 618-541-1  
INDEX -  
Reg. no. -

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. Rinse skin with a shower 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.  
PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

### 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

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

## 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

For those who do not intervene directly

Evacuate untrained personnel.

Do not inhale the vapors. Avoid dispersion of the product in the environment. Follow appropriate internal procedures for personnel not authorized to intervene directly in case of accidental release.

For those who intervene directly

Wear appropriate protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. Follow appropriate internal procedures for personnel authorized to intervene directly in case of accidental release. Check the fumes / vapors.

Remove unmanned persons. Eliminate any source of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area in which the leak occurred.

### 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. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. 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 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)

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 4.11.2016) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017
EST	Eesti	Töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid 1. Vastu võetud 18.09.2001 nr 293 RT I 2001, 77, 460 - Redaktsiooni jõustumise kp: 01.01.2008
FIN	Suomi	HTP-arvot 2012. Haitalliseksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaalija terveysministeriön julkaisuja 2012:5
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
HUN	Magyarország	50/2011. (XII. 22.) NGM rendelet a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	DĖL LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMOS HN 23:2007 CHEMINIŲ MEDŽIAGŲ 2007 m. spalio 15 d. Nr. V-827/A1-287
LVA	Latvija	Ķīmisko vielu aroda ekspozīcijas robežvērtības (AER) darba vides gaisā 2012
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Council of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18

NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 7 czerwca 2017 r
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 04.06.2015 (1602) - Pravilnik o spremembah in dopolnitvah Pravilnika o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
TUR	Türkiye	2000/39/EC sayılı Direktifin ekidir
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 2018

### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	49	10	196	40
MAK	DEU	49	10	98	20
TLV	DNK	98	20	196	40
VLA	ESP	98	20	245	50
TLV	EST	98	20	246	50
HTP	FIN	98	20	250	50
VLEP	FRA	49	10	246	50
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50
AK	HUN	98		246	
OEL	IRL	98	20	246	50
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50
MAC	NLD	100		246	
NDS	POL	98		200	
MAK	SWE	50	10	246	50
ESD	TUR	98	20	246	50
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50
TLV-ACGIH		97	20		

### PROPAN-2-OL

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	980		1225	
TLV	CZE	500		1000	SKIN

AGW	DEU	500	200	1000	400	
MAK	DEU	500	200	1000	400	
TLV	DNK	490	200			
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400	
TLV	EST	350	150	600	250	
VLEP	FRA			980	400	
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500	
TLV	GRC	980	400	1225	500	
GVI	HRV	999	400	1250	500	
AK	HUN	500		2000		
OEL	IRL		200		400	SKIN
RD	LTU	350	150	600	250	
RV	LVA	350		600		
OEL	NLD	650				
TLV	NOR	245	100			
NPHV	SVK	500	200	1000		
MV	SVN	500	200			
MAK	SWE	350	150	600	250	
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400	

Legend:

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX:

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (end turn) (ACGIH 2018).

## 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 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 a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer

(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.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	grey
Odour	Mild, solvent-like
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	51 °C (ISO 3679:2005; test n° 17LA06437 , 03/11/2017)

Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	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	Not available
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
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.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: It can form peroxides if exposed to air and light for a long time.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

PROPAN-2-OL: Vapours may form explosive mixture 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 and naked flames.

PROPAN-2-OL: Keep away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Oxidizing agents.

PROPAN-2-OL: Oxidising agents, Acid anhydrides, aluminium, Halogenated components, acids

### 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

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](#)

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Easily absorbed by inhalation and spreads rapidly into the tissues. However it is easily excreted via the urine in the form of 2-methoxyacetic acid. (Arch Toxicol, 68, -588-94 - Johanson G, 1994)

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Reference : Inhalation toxicokinetics of butoxyethanol and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid in the male Sprague-Dawley rat. (Arch Toxicol, 68, -588-94 (1994))

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)

Route of administration: inhalation (vapor)

Results: It is easily absorbed by inhalation and spreads rapidly into the tissues. The absorbed levels are proportional to the exposure concentrations. The substance is easily removed in the urine, in the form of 2-butoxyacetic acid.

The substance is rapidly absorbed through the skin, respiratory and digestive tract.

[Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure](#)

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

In humans, following oral intake, there is metabolic acidosis, coma and hyperventilation. There is also hypotension, mydriasis and hypokalemia. In the course of intoxication, hemolytic anemia can be observed, sometimes accompanied by thrombocytopenia, hemoglobinuria and the presence of calcium oxalate crystals

in the urine.

Volunteers exposed to inhalation have shown signs of irritation of ocular and respiratory mucosa, in some cases accompanied by headache and nausea. Following inhalation exposure, the concomitant absorption by the cutaneous route is of particular importance (INRS, 2005).

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. The liquid has skin degreasing characteristics (IPCS, 2003).

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 401

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Guinea pig (Hartley; male/female)

Route of administration: oral

Results: DL50: 1 414 mg/kg bw

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Harmful if swallowed (Rat; CERH Hazard Data 2001-42 (2002)).

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit, strain not specified

Results: not corrosive, not irritating

Bibliographical references: Nixon G et al, Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 31, 481-490 (1975).

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: EU B.4

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Results: Irritating.

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the probative strength of the available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as a skin irritant.

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit New Zealand White

Results: serious eye irritation

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Results: Irritating.

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the probative force of the available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as a substance which causes serious damage to the eyes.

#### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 406

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: guinea pig

Results: not sensitising to skin. no data available for respiratory sensitisation

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the probative strength of the available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is not classified for the respiratory or skin sensitization hazard class.

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 406

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male/female)

Results: not sensitising to skin.

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Based on the evidence of available data, the substance is not classified for the hazard class CLP of genotoxicity

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Test in vitro

Species: S. typhimurium TA 1535; S. typhimurium TA 97; S. typhimurium TA 98; S. typhimurium TA 100; S. typhimurium TA 1537

Results: negative

Test in vivo

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 474

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse (B6C3F1; male)

Route of administration: intraperitoneal

Results: negative.

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the available data, the substance has no mutagenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of germ cell mutagenicity.

#### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Based on the evidence of available data, the substance is not classified for the hazard class CLP of carcinogenicity

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 451

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)

Route of administration: inhalation (vapor)

Results: negative. NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 125 ppm

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the available data, the substance has no carcinogenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of carcinogenicity.

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)

Route of administration: oral

Results: not toxic to reproduction. Available NOAEL: 1 000 mg/kg/day. no toxicity effects to reproduction

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the available data, the substance has no reproductive toxicity effects and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 409

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)

Route of administration: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (female): > 470 mg/kg bw/day

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344)

Route of administration: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (mother): 30 mg/kg bw/day. NOAEL (development): 100 mg/kg bw/day.

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

No developmental toxicity effects were observed (CIR, 1999).

#### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 426

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; female)

Route of administration: oral

Results: The study showed acute transient concentration-related narcosis and/or sedation and minor decreases in motor function. This would lead to classification as H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, blood, kidney and liver (IPCS, 2003).

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Based on the available data, the substance has no specific target organ toxicity effects for single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Based on the available data, the substance does not show any specific target organ toxicity effect for repeated exposure and is not classified under the related CLP hazard class

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 408

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344; male/female)

Route of administration: oral

Results NOAEL (histopathologic): < 69 mg/kg bw/day

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 453

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)

Route of administration: inhalation (vapor)  
 Results NOAEC (Pigmentation of Kupffer cells): < 31 ppm  
 Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 411  
 Reliability (Klimisch score): 1  
 Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male/female)  
 Route of administration: dermal  
 Results: NOAEL: > 150 mg/kg bw/day  
 OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE  
 Based on the available data, the substance has no specific target toxicity effects for repeated exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### PROPAN-2-OL

There are no data available for hazards in case of aspiration.

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

There are no data available for hazards in case of aspiration.

#### OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

There are no data available for hazards in case of aspiration.

## 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

##### PROPAN-2-OL

LC50 - for Fish	9640 mg/l/96h (Pimephales promelas)
EC50 - for Crustacea	9714 mg/l/24h (Daphnia magna, equivalent or similar to OECD 202)

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1800 mg/l/7d (Scenedesmus quadricauda)
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2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LC50 - for Fish	1464 mg/l/96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss; OECD 203)

EC50 - for Crustacea	1800 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna; OECD 202)
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EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	911 mg/l/72h (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata; OECD 201)
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EC10 for Crustacea	134 mg/l/21d (Daphnia magna; OECD 211)
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Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 100 mg/l/21d (Danio rerio; OECD 204)
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Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg/l/21d (Daphnia magna; OECD 211)
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Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	88 mg/l/72h (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata; OECD 201)
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#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

PROPAN-2-OL: Readily biodegradable, 53% in 5 days (equivalent or similar to EU Method C.5)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: Readily biodegradable, 90,4% in 28 days (OECD 301 B).

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

##### PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,05 Log Kow (CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics)

##### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,81 Log Kow (BASF standard method)

##### OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,77 Log Kow US EPA (2011)  
 BCF 78,67 US EPA (2011)

#### 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.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

#### 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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1993

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL)
IMDG:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL)
IATA:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ISOPROPANOL)

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3



#### 14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities:	Tunnel restriction
		5 L	code: (D/E)

Special Provision: -

IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities:
		5 L

IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity:	Packaging instructions:
		220 L	366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity:	Packaging instructions:
		60 L	355
	Special Instructions:	A3	

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: P5c

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

#### Product

#### Point 3.

Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/ 2008:

- (a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
- (b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
- (c) hazard class 4.1;
- (d) hazard class 5.1.

#### Point 40.

Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.

#### 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)

OCTYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE

CAS 9036-19-5

Sunset Date: 04/01/2021

n. 42	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenol, ethoxylated (covering well-defined substances and UVCB substances, polymers and homologues) EC No: — CAS No: —	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) — environment)
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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

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

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

## SECTION 16. Other information

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Flammable liquid, category 3, H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.	On basis of test data
Serious eye damage, category 1, H318 - Causes serious eye damage.	Calculation method
Skin irritation, category 2, H315 - Causes skin irritation.	Calculation method
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3, H412 -Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Calculation method

#### Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flam. Liq. 3 (H) indicates mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 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)

- 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 the recipient of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

The recipient of this SDS shall make sure of reading and understanding the information included by all people who handle, store, use, or otherwise come into contact in any way with the substance or mixture to which this SDS is referred to. In particular, the recipient shall provide adequate training to the personnel for the use of hazardous substances and/or mixtures. The recipient shall verify the suitability and completeness of the provided information according to the specific use of the substance or mixture.

However, the substance or mixture referred to by this SDS shall not be used for uses other than those specified in Section 1. The Supplier don't assume responsibility for improper uses. Since the use of the product does not fall under the direct control of the Supplier, the user shall, under his own responsibility, fulfill national and EU regulations concerning health and safety.

The information included in this SDS are provided in good faith and are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge, at the revision date indicated, available to the Supplier indicated in Section 1 of this SDS. It shall not be meant that the SDS is a guarantee of any specific property of the substance or mixture. The information concern only to the substance or mixture specifically designated in Section 1 and it could not be valid for the substance or mixture used in combination with other materials or in any process not specified in the text.

This version of the SDS substitutes all the previous versions.