

# 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 FRESH CARE LIQUID  
Code: 047000100-EU

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

Intended use Deodorant for bowling shoes  
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. Brieltjenspolder 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 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye 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: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear eye protection / face protection.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: **ACETONE**

### 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>ACETONE</b>		
CAS 67-64-1	40 ≤ x < 42,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
INDEX 606-001-00-8		
Reg. no. -		
<b>ETHANOL</b>		
CAS 64-17-5	5 ≤ x < 6	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 200-578-6		
INDEX 603-002-00-5		

Reg. no. -

**METHANOL**

CAS 67-56-1

0 ≤ x < 0,1

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370

EC 200-659-6

INDEX 603-001-00-X

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.

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, alcohol resistant 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 unattended 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. Haitallisiksi 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
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

### ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
TLV	DNK	600	250	1200	500
VLA	ESP	1210	500		
TLV	EST	1210	500		
HTP	FIN	1200	500	1500	630
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500
AK	HUN	1210			
OEL	IRL	1210	500		
VLEP	ITA	1210	500		
MAC	NLD	1210		2420	
NDS	POL	600		1800	
MAK	SWE	600	250	1200	500
ESD	TUR	1210	500		
OEL	EU	1210	500		
TLV-ACGIH			250		500

### ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	1000			
TLV	CZE	1000		3000	
AGW	DEU	960	500	1920	1000
MAK	DEU	960	500	1920	1000
TLV	DNK	1900	1000		

VLA	ESP	1910	1000			
TLV	EST	1000	500	1900	1000	
HTP	FIN	1900	1000	2500	1300	
VLEP	FRA	1900	1000	9500	5000	
WEL	GBR	1920	1000			
TLV	GRC	1900	1000			
GVI	HRV	1900	1000			
AK	HUN	1900		7600		
OEL	IRL				1000	
RD	LTU	1000	500	1900	1000	
RV	LVA	1000				
OEL	NLD	260		1900		SKIN
TLV	NOR	950	500			
NPHV	SVK	960	500	1920		
MAK	SWE	1000	500	1900	1000	
TLV-ACGIH				1884	1000	

METHANOL						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/ 15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	200	1080	800	
MAK	DEU	270	200	1080	800	
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	
OEL	IRL	260	200			
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN
OEL	EU	260	200			SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	SKIN

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.

Biological exposure index: Methanol in urine: 15 mg/L. (end turn) (ACGIH 2018).

Biological exposure index: Acetone in urine 25 mg/L (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 I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

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

### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (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.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	Floral scent. Acetone odor
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	9,7
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 36 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	-12 °C (ISO 3679:2005; test n° 17LA06439, 3/11/2017).
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	46,83
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	0,90
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.

#### ACETONE

Attacks various types of rubber and plastic materials

#### METHANOL

Attacks some plastics, tires and coatings (Pohanish, 2009).

### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

#### METHANOL

Polymerizes only if heated.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

#### ACETONE

It forms explosive peroxides with strong oxidising agents.

In presence of a strong base (ex. sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide), the acetone strongly react with some halogenated hydrocarbons (trichloromethane, tribromomethane...) (INRS, 2008)

Acetone's aqueous solutions could easily ignite (10% Solution flash point: 27°C) (INRS, 2008)

#### ETHANOL

Forms an explosive mixture with the air (Pohanish, 2009).

Can strongly react with strong oxidising and strong acid

#### METHANOL

In the combustion develops formaldehyde. Reacts violently with strong oxidants; strong mineral acids. It can react with metallic aluminum at elevated temperatures.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition, sources of heat and open flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### ACETONE

May react dangerously if exposed to: strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, alkalis, amines, strong acids and peroxides.

#### ETHANOL

Strong mineral acids, oxidising agents, aluminium at higher temperatures

#### METHANOL

Strong oxidizing agents (chromosulfuric mixtures, nitro - sulfuric mixtures): risk of fire and explosion (very exothermic reaction).

Violent reaction with: alkali metals (hydrogen release). Incompatible with strong caustic substances.

### 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.

#### ETHANOL

During combustion produce irritant, corrosive and/or toxic vapours

#### METHANOL

Carbon oxides and formaldehyde (in the presence of air) or carbon monoxide and hydrogen (without air).

## 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

##### ETHANOL

It is rapidly absorbed by ingestion and by inhalation, poorly by skin contact (INRS, 2011).

It is distributed in all body tissues and fluids, especially the brain, lungs and liver (INRS, 2011).

About 80-90% of the ingested quantity is metabolized in the liver to acetaldehyde and then to acetic acid. Acetaldehyde is rapidly metabolized to acetic acid from the aldehyde dehydrogenase of the liver. The acetic acid is subsequently oxidized in the peripheral tissues in carbon dioxide and water. A small amount of ethanol absorbed (2 to 5%) is eliminated unchanged with urine and exhaled air. It can also be eliminated in breast milk at a concentration comparable to that of maternal blood (INRS, 2011).

##### ACETONE

Acetone is readily absorbed by inhalation, oral and dermal exposure. Acetone is rapidly distributed throughout the body, particularly in the high water content organs. Metabolism is dose-related. It is completely metabolized. At low-doses form methylglyoxal. When the concentrations increase the main metabolic pathway is propanediol formation.

The elimination is related to the dose too. At low concentrations the main elimination is exhalation, over 15 ppm acetone can be found in urine.

Higher is the concentration, higher is the elimination by exhalation

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### ETHANOL

Method: OECD 401

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Cox CD; Male/Female)

Exposure: oral

Results: LD50= 10470 mg/kg bw

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male/Female)

Exposure: inhalation (vapours)

Results: LC50 (4h)= 116.9 mg/l air

##### ACETONE

CL50-8 hours (inhalation): 50100 mg/m3 (Rat OECD, 1999)

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

##### ETHANOL

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Results: not irritating

##### ACETONE

Based on the evidence of available data, determined by the judgement of experts, the substance is not classified for the hazard class CLP of skin irritating/corrosive

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

##### ETHANOL

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rabbit

Results: irritating

##### ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Exposure: Eye instillation

Results: irritating

#### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### ETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 406

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Guinea pig (Pirbright white, female)

Results: not sensitising

##### ACETONE

Method: Guinea pig maximisation test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: guinea pig (Hartley)

Exposure: intradermal and epicutaneous

Results: not sensitising

Bibliographical references: Contact Dermatitis 31: 72-85, Anno 1994, Autori:

Nakamura A, Momma J, Sekiguchi H, Noda T, Yamano T, Kaniwa M-A, Kojima S,

Tsuda M, Kurokawa Y.

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### ETHANOL

In vitro test

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 476

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse lymphoma cells

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation.

In vivo test

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 478

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (CFLP and Alderley Park; male)

Route of administration: oral

Results: ambiguous. Ethanol is unlikely to be a dominant lethal mutagen, at least up to the maximum tolerated dose.

##### ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 97, TA 98, TA 100 (in vitro test)

Results: negative

#### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### ETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 453 - READ ACROSS from supporting substance

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (B6C3F1; male/female)

Route of administration: inhalation (vapour)

Results: negative. NOAEC (carcinogenicity)  $\geq$  1.3 mg/L air.

##### ACETONE

Method: no guideline followed

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse

Exposure: dermal contact

Results: negative

Bibliographical references: Cancer Res 38: 3236-3240, Anno 1978, Autori: Van

Duuren BL, Loewengart G, Seldman I, Smith AC, Melchionne S.

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

##### ETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse (CD-1; male/female)

Route of administration: oral (water)

Results: no demonstrable effect on fertility in this two-generation study.

##### ACETONE

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

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

##### ETHANOL

Method: no guideline followed

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of administration: oral

Results: has differential effects on fetal weight and skeletal development, and the skeletal sites differ in their sensitivity to ethanol.

Reference: Simpson ME, Duggal S, & Keiver K - Prenatal ethanol exposure has differential effects on fetal growth and skeletal ossification, 2005.

##### ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Exposure: aerosol inhalation

Results: negative

#### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

##### ETHANOL

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

##### ACETONE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness, armonized classification from Annex VI CLP

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### ETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Spregue-Dawley, male/female)

Results: NOAEL = 10 ml/Kg for a mixture containing 16.25% ethanol for increased kidney weight and renal tubular epithelial hyperplasia in males (equivalent to 1.73 g/kg).

Target organ: Kidneys

Route of exposure: Oral (water)

#### ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fisher 344)

Results: mildly toxic when administered for 13 weeks. The LOAEL was 1,700 mg/kg bw/d.

Target organ: Kidneys, testes and haematopoietic system.

Route of exposure: Oral (water)

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### ETHANOL

Date not available.

#### ACETONE

Date not available.

## 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

##### ETHANOL

LC50 - for Fish 14200 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (US EPA E03-05)

EC50 - for Crustacea 5012 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia (ASTM E729-80)

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 275 mg/l/72h Chlorella vulgaris (OECD 201 )  
Chronic NOEC for Fish 250 mg/l 120 ore, Danio rerio (equivalent or similar to OECD 212)

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 9,6 mg/l (7 d), Ceriodaphnia dubia (Cowgill, U.M.et al, Arch Environ Contam Toxicol 20(2):211-217.)

##### ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish 6210 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (equivalent or similar to OECD 203)

EC50 - for Crustacea 8800 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex. "Adema, D.M.M. (1978) Hydrobiologia 59, 125-134".

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 530 mg/l/8 d Microcystis aeruginosa (DIN 38412 part 9)

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea > 1106 mg/l/28 d Daphnia magna. "Arch Environm Contam Toxicol 12: 305-310"

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

ETHANOL: Readily biodegradable, 60% in 10 days (BOD - Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water 1971. 13th ed, American Public Health Assoc, NY)

ACETONE: Rapidly degradable (equivalent or similar to OECD 301 B)

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,35 Log Kow 24°C (OECD 107)

ACETONE

BCF 3 Valore calcolato: EPIWIN v3.20, BCFWIN v2.17

#### 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: 1266

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PERFUMERY PRODUCTS

IMDG: PERFUMERY PRODUCTS

IATA: PERFUMERY PRODUCTS

#### 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: II

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special Provision: 640D

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

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364

Pass.: Maximum quantity: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353

Special Instructions: A3, A72

#### 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 contained:

METHANOL 69

N. CAS 67-56-1

N. CE 200-659-6

Shall not be placed on the market to the general public after 9 May 2019 in windscreen washing or defrosting fluids, in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,6 % by weight.'

#### 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**

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

## SECTION 16. Other information

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

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	On basis of test data
Eye irritation, category 2, H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	Calculation method

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**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.