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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:Product name

## U01215

PERFORMA 60 E/BD
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use
Metalworking fluid for mechanical machining.
Uses advised against:
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Name
Full address
District and Country
address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet
Product distribution by:
1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

Different uses than those intended.

## CENTRO DISTRIBUZIONE UTENSILI SCPA

Via delle Gerole, 19
20867 CAPONAGO (MB)
ITALY
tel. +39 0295746081
fax. + 390295745182
info@cdu.net
Centro Distribuzione Utensili Scpa
+39 0295746081 during office hours 8.30-12.30-13.30-17.30.

## 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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. 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:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Eye irritation, category 2 } & \mathrm{H} 319 \\ \text { Skin sensitization, category 1A } & \mathrm{H} 317\end{array}$
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412

Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction. 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:
WARNING

Hazard statements:
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208
Contains:
N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-
METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-

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ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE) May produce an allergic reaction.
Precautionary statements:
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours.
P273
P280
P333+P313
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { P337+P313 } & \text { If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention. } \\ \text { P362+P364 } & \text { Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse }\end{array}$
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Contains: N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL)- $4-$ METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE)
"For professional and industrial uses"

### 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 $\quad x=C o n c . \% \quad$ Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
CAS 64742-53-6
$62,9 \leq x \leq 72,9$
Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note H L
EC 265-156-6
INDEX 649-466-00-2
Reg. no. 01-2119480375-34
FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH TRIETHANOLAMINE
CAS 68132-46-7 $\quad 5,35 \leq x \leq 8,35$
Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 268-638-4
INDEX -
SULFONIC ACIDS, PETROLEUM, SODIUM SALTS
CAS 68608-26-4
$0,50 \leq x \leq 1,93 \quad$ Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 271-781-5
INDEX -
Reg. no. 01-2119527859-22
2-PHENOXYETHANOL
CAS 122-99-6 $0,50 \leq x \leq 1,31$ Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 204-589-7
INDEX 603-098-00-9
Reg. no. 01-2119488943-21
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
CAS 112-34-5 $\quad 0,50 \leq x \leq 0,97 \quad$ Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 203-961-6
INDEX 603-096-00-8
Reg. no. 01-2119475104-44
N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL)- 4 -METHYL-1H-

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## BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE) <br> CAS - <br> $0,1 \leq x \leq 0,3 \quad$ Skin Irrit. 2 H 315 , Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Acute $1 \mathrm{H} 400 \mathrm{M}=1$, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1 <br> EC 939-700-4

INDEX
Reg. no. 01-2119982395-25

## BIPHENYL-2-OL

$0,1 \leq x \leq 0,28$ Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Acute $1 \mathrm{H} 400 \mathrm{M}=1$, Aquatic Chronic $1 \mathrm{H} 410 \mathrm{M}=1$
EC 201-993-5
INDEX 604-020-00-6
Reg. no. 01-2119511183-53
ETHANEDIOL
CAS 107-21-1 $0,0 \leq x \leq 0,001$ Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373

EC 203-473-3
INDEX 603-027-00-1
Reg. no. 01-2119456816-28

The full wording of hazard $(\mathrm{H})$ 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 $30-60$ minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.
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
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE 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

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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. 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

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after 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 in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Metalworking fluid for mechanical machining.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

| DEU | Deutschland | MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DNK | Danmark | Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer |
| ESP | España | INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015 |
| FIN | Suomi | HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriön julkaisuja <br>  <br> FRA |
| 2012:5 |  |  |

## DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL I 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 |


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Inhalation $5,4 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3 \mathrm{VND}$

| LTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threshold Limit Value Type | Country | TWA/8h mg/m3 | ppm |  | ppm |
| TLV-ACGIH |  | 5 |  | 10 |  |



| Threshold Limit Value Type | 2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Country | TWA/8h <br> mg/m3 | ppm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STEL/15 } \\ & \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3 \end{aligned}$ | ppm |  |
| AGW | DEU | 67 | 10 | 100,5 | 15 |  |
| MAK | DEU | 67 | 10 | 100,5 | 15 |  |
| TLV | DNK | 100 |  | 200 |  |  |
| VLA | ESP | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| HTP | FIN | 68 | 10 |  |  |  |
| VLEP | FRA | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| WEL | GBR | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| VLEP | ITA | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| OEL | NLD | 50 |  | 100 |  | SKIN |
| NDS | POL | 67 |  | 100 |  |  |
| VLE | PRT | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| OEL | EU | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| TLV-ACGIH |  | 67,5 | 10 | 101,2 | 15 |  |
| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Normal value in fresh water Normal value in marine water Normal value for fresh water sediment |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0,1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | mg/l mg/l $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |


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| ETHANEDIOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threshold Limit Value Type | Country | TWA/8h mg/m3 | ppm | STEL/15min mg/m3 | ppm |  |
| AGW | DEU | 26 | 10 | 52 | 20 | SKIN |
| MAK | DEU | 26 | 10 | 52 | 20 | SKIN |
| TLV | DNK | 26 | 10 |  |  | SKIN |
| VLA | ESP | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | SKIN |
| HTP | FIN | 50 | 20 | 100 | 40 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 |  |
| VLEP | ITA | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | SKIN |
| OEL | NLD | 52 |  | 104 |  | SKIN |
| NDS | POL | 15 |  | 20 |  |  |
| VLE | PRT | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH |  |  |  | 100 (C) |  |  |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| Normal value in fresh water |  |  | 10 | mg/l |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal value in marine water |  |  | 1 | mg/l |  |  |  |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment |  |  | 37 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |  |  |
| Normal value for marine water sediment |  |  | 3,7 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |  |  |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release |  |  | 10 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms |  |  | 199,5 | mg/l |  |  |  |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment |  |  | 1,53 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |  |  |
| Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Inhalation VND | $7 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3$ |  |  |  |  | $35 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3$ | VND |
| Skin |  | VND | $53 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |  | VND | $106 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |

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

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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.
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.
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 | amber |
| Odour | characteristic |
| Odour threshold | Not available |
| pH | 8,83 Sol.5\% |
| Melting point / freezing point | Not available |
| Initial boiling point | $>100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Boiling range | Not available |
| Flash point | $>125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 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 | $0,91-0,93 \mathrm{Kg} / l\left(20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Solubility | emulsifiable in water |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not available |
| Decomposition temperature | Not available |
| Viscosity | $>20,5$ mm2/sec $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Explosive properties | Not available |
| Oxidising properties | Not available |
| 9.2. Other information |  |
| VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : | $1,31 \% \quad-\quad 12,02 \quad$ g/litre |
| VOC (volatile carbon) : | $0,91 \% \quad-\quad 8,35 \quad \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{litre}$ |
|  |  |

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.
2-PHENOXYETHANOL
In water at $1 \%$ reacts to form a weak acid ( $\mathrm{pH}=6$ ).
ETHANEDIOL
In the air absorbs moisture. Decomposes at temperatures above $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 392^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

## 2-PHENOXYETHANOL

May form explosive mixtures with: air.
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
May react with: oxidising substances. May form peroxides with: oxygen. Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium. May form explosive mixtures with: air.
ETHANEDIOL
Risk of explosion on contact with: perchloric acid. May react dangerously with: chlorosulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid, phosphorus pentasulphide, chromium (III) oxide, chromyl chloride, potassium perchlorate, potassium dichromate, sodium peroxide, aluminium. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.
2-PHENOXYETHANOL
Avoid exposure to: moist air, heat, light.

## ETHANEDIOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
Keep away from: oxidising agents.
2-PHENOXYETHANOL
Incompatible with: strong oxidants.
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
When heated to decomposition releases: carbon monoxide, sulphuric acid, sulphur oxides.
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
May develop: hydrogen.
ETHANEDIOL
May develop: hydroxyacetaldehyde, glyoxal, acetaldehyde, methane, carbon monoxide, hydrogen.

## 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.

## ETHANEDIOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

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temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapour pressure of the substance.
ETHANEDIOL
Ingestion initially stimulates the central nervous system; later replaced by a phase of depression. There may be kidney damage, with anuria and uremia. Over-exposure symptoms are: vomiting, drowsiness, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose for humans is approx. $1.4 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$.

## Interactive effects

Information not available.

ACUTE TOXICITY

| LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: | Not classified (no significant component) |
| :---: | :---: |
| LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) 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) |
| SULFONIC ACIDS, PETROLEUM, SODIUM SALTS |  |
| LD50 (Oral) | > 2000 mg/kg Rat |
| BIPHENYL-2-OL |  |
| LD50 (Dermal) | > $5000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Rat |
| DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC |  |
| LD50 (Oral) | > $5000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Rat - API 1986a |
| LD50 (Dermal) | > $5000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Rabbit - API 1982 |
| LC50 (Inhalation) | > 5,53 mg///4h Rat - EMBSI 1988a |
| 2-PHENOXYETHANOL |  |
| LD50 (Oral) | > $300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal) | > $5000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw Rabbit |
| LC50 (Inhalation) | > $1000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3$ Rat |
| 2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL |  |
| LD50 (Oral) | 2410 mg/kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal) | 2764 mg/kg Rabbit |
| ETHANEDIOL |  |
| LD50 (Oral) | 7712 mg/kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal) | > $3500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Rat |
| LC50 (Inhalation) | > 2,5 mg/l Rat |

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

## SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation.

## RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin. May produce an allergic reaction.
Contains:
N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE)

## GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

## CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.
ETHANEDIOL
Available studies have shown no carcinogenic potential. In a carcinogenicity study lasting two years, carried out by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP), in which ethylene glycol was administered in the feed, "no evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female B6C3F1 mice was observed (NTP, 1993).

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

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STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

ASPIRATION HAZARD
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Viscosity: $>20,5 \mathrm{~mm} 2 / \mathrm{sec}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

| 12.1. Toxicity |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC LC50 - for Fish $\quad>100 \mathrm{mg} / / 96 \mathrm{~h}$ Fish |  |
| 2-PHENOXYETHANOL |  |
| LC50 - for Fish | > $100 \mathrm{mg} / / / 96 \mathrm{~h}$ Pimephales promelas |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | > $100 \mathrm{mg} / / / 48 \mathrm{~h}$ Daphnia magna |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | $>100 \mathrm{mg} / / / 72 \mathrm{~h}$ Desmodesmus subspicatus |
| Chronic NOEC for Fish | > $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ Pimephales promelas |
| Chronic NOEC for Crustacea | > $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ Daphnia magna (OECD - 211) |
| 2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL <br> LC50 - for Fish | $1300 \mathrm{mg} / / / 96 \mathrm{~h}$ Lepomis macrochirus |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | > $100 \mathrm{mg} / / / 48 \mathrm{~h}$ Daphnia magna |
| ETHANEDIOL |  |
| LC50 - for Fish | 72860 mg///96h Pimephales promelas |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | > $100 \mathrm{mg} / / / 48 \mathrm{~h}$ Daphnia magna |
| Chronic NOEC for Fish | 15380 mg/l Pimephales promelas |
| Chronic NOEC for Crustacea | 8590 mg/l Ceriodaphnia sp. |

N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE)
LC50 - for Fish $>1 \mathrm{mg} / / / 96 \mathrm{~h}$
EC50 - for Crustacea $>1 \mathrm{mg} / / / 48 \mathrm{~h}$ Daphnia

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

BIPHENYL-2-OL
Solubility in water
$1200 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$
Rapidly biodegradable.

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
Solubility in water
Insoluble
Entirely biodegradable.

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2-PHENOXYETHANOL
Solubility in water
Rapidly biodegradable.
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
Rapidly biodegradable.
ETHANEDIOL
Solubility in water
Rapidly biodegradable.

N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE)
Solubility in water Insoluble

Biodegradability: Information not available.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia

BIPHENYL-2-OL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3 Log Kow
BCF

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water > 3 Log Kow
BCF $<500$

2-PHENOXYETHANOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2
BCF
0,3493

ETHANEDIOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -1,36

N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-1H-
BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHYLAMINE, 2H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-4-METHYL-, $2 H-$
BENZOTRIAZOLE-2-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)-5-METHYL-, 1H-BENZOTRIAZOLE-1-METHANAMINE, N,N-BIS(2-
ETHYLHEXYL)-6-METHYL-(MIXTURE)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
7,5
12.4. Mobility in soil

2-PHENOXYETHANOL
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,6
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

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### 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.

## 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

$\frac{\text { Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006 }}{\frac{\text { Product }}{\text { Point }}}$| $\frac{\text { Contained substance }}{\text { Point }}$ |
| :--- |
| $\frac{\text { Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH) }}{\text { On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1\%. }}$ |
| $\frac{\text { Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH) }}{\text { None. }}$ |
| $\frac{\text { Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012: }}{\text { None. }}$ |
| Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention: |
| None. |
| $\frac{\text { Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention: }}{\text { None. }}$ |$.$| 2-(2119475104-44 |
| :--- |


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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.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (VwVwS 2005)
WGK 2: Hazard to waters
15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment for the mixture was carried out.

## SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard $(\mathrm{H})$ indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:
Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Irrit. $2 \quad$ Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2 Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE $3 \quad$ Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1
Skin Sens. 1A
Skin sensitization, category 1

Aquatic Acute 1
Aquatic Chronic 1 Skin sensitization, category 1B

Aquatic Chronic 3
H302 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very 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

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- 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 (EU) 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

- 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.

