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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : SINTOLUBE
Product code: refer to sales department

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

Lubricant
Sectors of use:
Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Manufacture of food products[SU4]
Product category:
Lubricants, Greases and Release Products
Process categories:
Industrial spraying[PROC7], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities[PROC8B]

Not recommended uses
Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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Produced by
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1.4. Emergency telephone number

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AEB USA
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AEB AFRICA (PTY) LTD
Switchboard: +27 215512700 (GMT +1; Language: English, Afrikaans)

AEB OCEANIA PTY LTD
Switchboard: +61 1300 704 971 (GMT +9; Language: English)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:
None

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Non hazardous

Hazard statement Code(s):
Non hazardous

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
None

Hazard statement Code(s):
Non hazardous

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
EUH208 - Contains preservatives: Benzisothiazolinone. May produce an allergic reaction. Contain Octylisothiazolinone; reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.
EUH210 - Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements:
None in particular.

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):
< 5% non-ionic surfactants.
Preservatives: Bronopol, Octylisothiazolinone, massa di reazione di 5-cloro-2- metil-2H-isotiazol-3-one e 2-metil-2H-isotiazol-3-one (3:1), Benzisothiazolinone.

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture does NOT contain substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

Do not ingest. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
Acetic acid (B) substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	>= 0,1 < 1%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Limits: Skin Corr. 1A, H314 %C >=90; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 25<= %C <90; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 10<= %C <25; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 10<= %C <25;	607-002-00-6	64-19-7	200-580-7	01-2119475328-30-XXXX
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	>= 0,1 < 1%	Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1		68439-50-9		Polymer
Benzisothiazolinone	< 0,05%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Limits: Skin Sens. 1, H317 %C >=0,05; Acute toxicity M-factor = 10 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE oral = 670,0 mg/kg	613-088-00-6	2634-33-5	220-120-9	01-2120761540-60-XXXX
Sodium hydroxide substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	< 0,1%	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Limits: Skin Corr. 1A, H314 %C >=5; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 2<=	011-002-00-6	1310-73-2	215-185-5	01-2119457892-27-XXXX

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		%C <5; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,5<= %C <2; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >=2; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 %C >=0,5;				
Octylisothiazolinone	< 0,0015%	EUH071; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 3, H311; Skin Corr. 1, H314; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Acute Tox. 2, H330; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Limits: Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,0015; Acute toxicity M-factor = 100 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 100 ATE oral = 125,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 311,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,3mg/l/4 h	613-112-00-5	26530-20-1	247-761-7	
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)B substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	< 0,0015%	EUH071; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 2, H310; Skin Corr. 1C, H314; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Acute Tox. 2, H330; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Limits: Skin Corr. 1C, H314 %C >=0,6; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 0,06<= %C <0,6; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >=0,6; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,06<= %C <0,6; Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,0015; Acute toxicity M-factor = 100 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 100 ATE oral = 100,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 50,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,5mg/l/4 h	613-167-00-5	55965-84-9		

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:
Ventilate the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product).:
Wash thoroughly with soap and running water.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product).:
Wash immediately and thorougly with running water for at least 10 minutes.

Ingestion:
Not dangerous. In case of malaise consult a doctor.

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

Skin contact may cause skin rash.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suggested extinguishing media:
Water spray, CO2, foam, dry chemical, depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Extinguishing media to avoid:
Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus
Safety helmet and full protective clothing.
The water spray can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction.
You may also use self-contained breathing apparatus, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated areas.
Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:
Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Privide a sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spills with earth or sand.
If the product has entered a watercourse, sewers or has contaminated soil or vegetation, notify the authorities.
Dispose of the waste material in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 Containment:
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or for removal. Possibly absorb it with inert materia or sucked it.
Prevent it from entering the sewer system.

6.3.2 Cleaning up:
After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:
None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
At work do not eat or drink.
See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.
Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.
Store in a cool and dry place, away from heat sources and direct exposure to sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial Manufacturing:
Handle with caution.
Store in a well ventilated place away from heat sources. (7-30°C)

Manufacture of food products:
Handle with care.
Store in a clean, dry, ventilated area away from heat and direct sunlight.
Keep container tightly closed. (7-30°C)

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

==========

Related to contained substances:
Acetic acid:
Limit value/Eight hours
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Australia: 10/25
Austria: 10/25
Belgium: 10/25
Canada-Ontario: 10/x
Canada-Québec: 10/25
Czech Republic : x/25
Denmark: 10/25
European Union: 10/25
Finland: 5/13
France: x/x
Germany (AGS): 10/25
Germany (DFG): 10/25
Hungary: x/25
Ireland: 10/25
Italy: 10/25
Latvia: 10/25
New Zealand: 10/25
People's Republic of China: x/10
Poland: x/15
Portugal: 10/25
Singapore: 10/25
South Korea: 10/25
Switzerland: 10/25
Turkey: 10/25
USA-NIOSH: 10/25
USA-OSHA: 10/25
United Kingdom: [10]/[25]

Limit value/Short term
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Australia: 15/37
Austria: 20-50
Belgium: 15/38
Canada-Ontario: 15/x
Canada-Québec: 15/37
Czech Republic: x/50
Denmark: 20/50
European Union: 20/50
Finland: 10(1)/25(1)
France: 10/25
Germany (AGS): 20(1)/50(1)
Germany (DFG): 20/50
Hungary: x/25
Ireland: 15(1)/37(1)
Italy: 20/50
Latvia: x/x
New Zealand: 15/37
People's Republic of China: x/20(1)
Poland: x/30
Portugal: x/x
Singapore: 15/37
South Korea: 15/37

Spain: 15/37
Sweden: 10(1)/25(1)
Switzerland: 20/50
Turkey: x/x
USA-NIOSH: 15(1)/37(1)
USA-OSHA: x/x
United Kingdom: [15]/[37]

Remarks
Austria: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values, proposal [5] ~ (for reference see bibliography)
Finland: (1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (AGS): (1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (DFG): STV 15 minutes average value
Ireland: (1) 15 minutes reference period
People's Republic of China: (1) 15 minutes average value
Sweden: (1) Short-term value, 15 minutes average value

Tipo OEL: UE - LTE(8h): 25mg/m3, 10ppm
Tipo OEL: ACGIH - LTE(8h): 10ppm, - STEL: 15 ppm - Note: URT and eye irr, pulm func

Sodium hydroxide:
Limit value – Eight hours
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Austria: x/2 inhalable aerosol
Belgium: x/2 (1)
Denmark: x/2
France: x/2
Hungary: x/2
Japan (JSOH): x/2(1)
Latvia: x/0,5
Poland: x/0,5
Romania: x/1
Spain: x/2
Sweden: x/1 (1)
Switzerland: x/2 inhalable aerosol (MAK)
USA – OSHA: x/2

Limit Value – Short Term
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Austalia: x/2(1)
Austria: x/4 inhalable aerosol
Canada - Ontario: x/2(1)
Canada – Québec: x/2(1)
Denmark: x/2
Finland: x/2(1)
Hungary: x/2
Ireland: x/2(1)
New Zealand: x/2(1)
People's Republic of China: x/2(1)
Poland: x/1
Romaniax/3(1)
Singapore: x/2
South Korea: x/2(1)
Sweden: x/2(1)(2)
Switzerland: x/2 inhalable aerosol (MAK)
USA – NIOSH: x/2(1)
United Kingdom: x/2

Remarks:

Australia: (1) Celling limit value
Canada – Ontario: (1) Celling limit value
Canada – Québec: (1) Celling limit value
Finland: (1) Celling limit value
Ireland: (1) 15 minutes reference period
Japan: (1) Occupational exposure limit ceiling: Reference value to the maximal exposure concentration of the substance during a working day
New Zealand: (1) Celling limit value
People's Republic of China: (1) Celling limit value
South Korea: (1) Celling limit value
Romania: (1) 15 minutes average value
Sweden: (1) Inhalable dust (2) Celling limit value
USA – NIOSH: (1) Celling limit value (15 min)
Argentine: CMP-C: 2 mg mg/m3
Czech Republic: PEL 1 mg/m3/ NPK-P 2 mg/m3
Italy: OEL: ACGIH -STEL: C 2.0 mg/m3; Tipo OEL: ACGIH - STEL: C2 mg/m3 - Note: URT, eye, and skin irr
Estonia: short-term esposure limit (maximum chemical substance average allowable concentration in inhaled air - 15 minutes) 2 mg/m3(Ceiling limit" means a maximum permissible continuous concentration of 15 minutes in the air for rapidly acting substances)
Norvay: ceiling value (a moment value that indicates the maximum concentration of a chemical in the breathing zone that should not be exceeded) 2 mg/m3
Lithuania: NRD 2 mg/m3
Slovakia: NPEL 2 mg/m3
South Africa: Short Term OEL-CL 2 mg/m³

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):
Limit value – Eight hours
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Austria: x/0.05
Germany (DFG): x/0.2 (1)
Switzerland: 0,2 (1) MAK
TLV-TWA 0,05 mg/m3

Limit Value – Short Term
(ppm)/(mg/m3)

Austria: x/x
Germany (DFG): x/0.4 (1)(2)
Switzerland: 0,4 (1) MAK

Remarks
Germany (DFG) (1) Inhalable fraction (2) 15 minutes average value
Switzerland (1) inhalable fraction

- Substance: Acetic acid
DNEL
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 25 (mg/m3)
Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 25 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 25 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 25 (mg/m3)
PNEC
Sweet water = 3,058 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 11,36 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,3058 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 1,136 (mg/kg/sediment)
intermittent emissions = 30,58 (mg/l)
STP = 85 (mg/l)
ground = 0,47 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Benzisothiazolinone
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 6,81 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 0,966 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 1,2 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 0,345 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,011 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 0,0499 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,001 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,00499 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 1,03 (mg/l)
ground = 10 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Sodium hydroxide
DNEL
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)

- Substance: reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)
DNEL
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,02 (mg/m3)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Industrial Manufacturing:
No specific monitoring foreseen (act according to good practice and specific rules for the type of risk associated)

Manufacture of food products:
No specific monitoring foreseen (act according to good practice and specific rules for the type of risk associated)

8.2.2 Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection
Not needed for normal use.

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection
Not needed for normal use.
In the case of individuals who are already sensitised to the substance or mixture in the product use chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3) unless otherwise provided by the employer and / or assessments of environmental investigations hygienistic

(ii) Other
During working operation wear protective clothing (generic workwear / antacid, safety shoes or other protective equipment) according to the instructions of the employer

(c) Respiratory protection
Not needed for normal use.

None required if airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limit listed in Exposure Limit Information. Use certified respiratory protection equipment meeting EU requirements (89/656/EEC, 245/2016 UE), or equivalent, when respiratory risks cannot be avoided or sufficiently limited by technical means of collective protection or by measures, methods or procedures of work organization.

(d) Thermal hazards
No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:
Use according to good working practices and avoid to disperse the product into the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	white	
Odour	odorless	
Odour threshold	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
pH	3,5 ± 0,5 (20°C; sol. 100%); 7,0 ± 0,5 (20°C; sol. 0,6%)	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flash point	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Evaporation rate	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour pressure	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour density	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Relative density	1,00 ± 0,05 (20°C)	
Solubility	Miscible in water at the concentrations of use	
Water solubility	miscible	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Decomposition temperature	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Viscosity	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Explosive properties	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Oxidising properties	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

==========
Related to contained substances:
Sodium hydroxide:
Highly reactive product

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

==========
Related to contained substances:
Sodium hydroxide:
Absorbs carbon dioxide when exposed to air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

It does not decompose when used for its intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

(a) acute toxicity: Acetic acid: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 3310
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): 11.4 (varpori)
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): >2000
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd
Benzisothiazolinone: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 670
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 2000
Sodium hydroxide: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd
Skin contact - LC50 rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1350
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd
Octylisothiazolinone: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 125
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): 311
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): 0.27 (dusts / mists)
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Oral LD50 rat: na
LC50 (4 h) rat inhalation: na
LD50 660 mg / kg bw dermal rabbit: na
(b) skincorrosion/irritation: Acetic acid: Corrosive
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Non-corrosive
Benzisothiazolinone: Corrosive
Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive
Octylisothiazolinone: Corrosive
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Corrosive
Acetic acid: Irritating
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Non-irritating
Benzisothiazolinone: Irritating
Sodium hydroxide: Irritating
Octylisothiazolinone: Irritating
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Irritating
(c) serious eye damage/irritation: Acetic acid: Corrosive
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Non-corrosive
Benzisothiazolinone: Corrosive
Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive
Octylisothiazolinone: Corrosive
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Corrosive
Acetic acid: Irritating
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Irritating
Benzisothiazolinone: Irritating
Sodium hydroxide: Irritating
Octylisothiazolinone: Irritating
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Irritating
(d) respiratoryorskinsensitisation: Acetic acid: Non-sensitizing
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Non-sensitizing
Benzisothiazolinone: Sensitizing
Sodium hydroxide: Not sensitizing
Octylisothiazolinone: Sensitizing
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Sensitizing
(e) germ cell mutagenicity: Acetic acid: Non-mutagenic
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Non-mutagenic
Sodium hydroxide: NaOH did not induce mutagenicity in in vitro and in vivo studies (EU RAR, 2007; section 4.1.2.7, page 73).
Octylisothiazolinone: Not available
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Not available
(f) carcinogenicity: Acetic acid: Non-carcinogenic
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available

Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: Systemic carcinogenicity is not expected to occur as NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use. Finally, adequate studies are not available to assess the risk on local carcinogenic effects.
Octylisothiazolinone: Not available
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Not available
(g) eproductivetoxicity: Acetic acid: Not available
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use and for this reason it can be said that the substance will neither reach the fetus nor reach the male and female reproductive organs (EU RAR Sodium Hydroxide (2007), section 4.1.2.8, page 73). It can be concluded that a specific study is not required to determine reproductive toxicity.
Octylisothiazolinone: Not available
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Not available
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: Acetic acid: Not available
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, by ingestion and by contact with the skin causing corrosion
Octylisothiazolinone: Harmful if swallowed. Toxic by contact with the skin.
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Toxic if swallowed and in contact with skin
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposureAcetic acid: Not available
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: The introductory sections of Annexes VII-X indicate a specific adaptation to standard information requirements as in vivo testing should be avoided with corrosive substances at concentration / dose levels causing corrosivity. However, NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use and therefore no systemic effects of NaOH are expected after repeated exposure (EU RAR sodium hydroxide (2007); section 4.1.3.1.4, page 76).
Octylisothiazolinone: Not available
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Not available
(j) aspiration hazard: Acetic acid: Not available
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: Not available
Octylisothiazolinone: Not available
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): Not available

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

==========
Related to contained substances:
Acetic acid:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): >300
Acute toxicity - shellfish EC50 (mg / l / 48h): >300
Acute toxicity ErC50 algae (mg / l / 72-96h): >300

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated:

Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): <= 1
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): <= 1
Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): nd
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity algae NOEC (mg / l): nd

Benzisothiazolinone:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 2.18 Oncorhynchus mykiss - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 2.94 Daphnia magna - Method test, Directive 92/69 / EEC.
Acute toxicity ErC50 algae (mg / l / 72-96h): 0.15 Selenastrum capricornutum - Type of test: Growth inhibitor
Chronic toxicity - NOEC fish (mg / l 28 die): 0.3 Oncorhynchus mykiss - Type of test: Growth inhibitor
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l / 21d): 1.7 Daphnia magna - Type of test: Reproduction test - Method: OECD TG 211
Chronic toxicity algae NOEC (mg / l): nd
Toxicity to organisms soil living EC50 (mg / kg / 14d):> 410.6 Fetid Eisenia Method: OECD TG 207
Toxicity for living organisms in the soil EC50 (mg / kg / 28d): 263.7 Method: OECD TG 216
Acute toxicity M-factor = 10

Sodium hydroxide:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 45
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 40
Acute toxicity to algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): n.d
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): n.d
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): n.d
Chronic toxicity to algae NOEC (mg / l): n.d

Available data indicate that NaOH concentrations of approximately 20 to 40 mg / L may be acutely toxic to fish and invertebrates (single species test). There is a lack of data on the increase in pH due to the addition of these quantities of NaOH in the test waters used. In waters with relatively low buffering capacity, NaOH concentrations of 20-40 mg / L may lead to an increase in pH with one or more pH units (EU RAR, 2007; section 3.2.1.1.3, page 30).

The OECD SIDS (2002) assigned a low reliability code ("invalid" or "not assignable") to all available tests, since in general the tests were not conducted according to current guidelines (EU RAR, 2007 ; section 3.2. 1.1.4, page 30). Furthermore, in many test reports there were no data on pH, buffer capacity and / or composition of the test medium, although this is essential information for NaOH toxicity testing. This is the most important reason why most of the tests were considered "invalid". Despite this lack of valid data, it is not necessary to perform further aquatic toxicity tests with NaOH, as all available tests have resulted in a rather small range of toxicity values (acute toxicity test: 20 to 450 mg / L; test chronic toxicity:> or = 25 mg / L) and there are sufficient data on the pH ranges tolerated by the main taxonomic groups.

Furthermore, a generic PNEC cannot be derived from the single species toxicity data for NaOH, as the pH of natural waters and the buffering capacity of natural waters show considerable differences and aquatic organisms / ecosystems are adapted to these specific natural conditions, with resulting in different pH optima and tolerated pH ranges (EU RAR, 2007; section 3.2.1.1.4, page 30). According to the OECD SIDS (2002), a lot of information is available on the relationship between pH and ecosystem structure, and natural changes in the pH of aquatic ecosystems have also been quantified and widely reported in ecological publications and manuals.

Octylisothiazolinone:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): nd
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): nd
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): nd
Chronic toxicity - NOEC fish (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity NOEC algae (mg / l): nd
Acute toxicity M-factor = 100
Chronic toxicity M-factor = 100

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): nd
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): nd
Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): nd
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): nd
Chronic toxicity algae NOEC (mg / l): nd
Acute toxicity M-factor = 100
Chronic toxicity M-factor = 100

Use according to good working practices and avoid to disperse the product into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

==========
Related to contained substances:
Acetic acid:
Easily biodegradable (20d 96%)

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated:
Readily biodegradable (> 60%) OECD 301

Benzisothiazolinone:
Quickly biodegradable

Sodium hydroxide:
according to REACH regulation, it is not necessary to conduct the study if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, adaptation column 2).

Octylisothiazolinone:
Not available

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):
Unavailable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

==========
Related to contained substances:
Acetic acid:
Not applicable

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated:
Unavailable

Benzisothiazolinone:
Unlikely bioaccumulation

Sodium hydroxide:
According to REACH, it is not necessary to conduct the study if the substance has a low bioaccumulation potential (Annex IX, adaptation column 2). Considering its high water solubility, NaOH should not bioconcentrate in organisms. Log Pow is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates (EU RAR 2007, section 3.1.1 page 19 and section 3.1.3.4, page 26). Furthermore, sodium is an element present in nature prevalent in the environment and to which organisms are regularly exposed, for which they have a certain ability to regulate the concentration of the organism.

Octylisothiazolinone:
Not available

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):
Unavailable

12.4. Mobility in soil

==========
Related to contained substances:
Acetic acid:
Not applicable

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated:
Unavailable

Benzisothiazolinone:
Not available

Sodium hydroxide:
According to the REACH regulation, it is not necessary to conduct an adsorption / desorption study if, based on the physicochemical properties, the substance can be expected to have a low adsorption potential (Annex VIII, adaptation column 2).

Considering its high water solubility, NaOH should not bioconcentrate in organisms. The high water solubility and low vapor pressure indicate that NaOH will be found primarily in the aquatic environment.
The 73% aqueous NaOH solution at room temperature is a highly viscous gelatinous material and without additional dilution (precipitation), it is not expected to infiltrate the soil to any significant extent. The 50% aqueous NaOH solution is liquid and is expected to infiltrate the soil to a measurable extent. As a dilution of NaOH
increases, increases its speed of movement through the ground. During movement through the ground, some ion exchange will occur.
Also, part of the hydroxide can remain in the aqueous phase and will move down through the soil in the direction of groundwater flow (EU RAR 2007, section 3.1.3, page 24).

Octylisothiazolinone:
Not available

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1):
Unavailable

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No PBT/vPvB ingredient is present

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

Regulation (EC) No 2006/907 - 2004/648

The (I) surfactant (s) content (s) in this preparation complies (comply) with (i) the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation CE/648/2004 on detergents. All data are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of Member States and will be provided, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer, to those authorities.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.
Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

Not included in the field of application of regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods: by road (ADR); by rail (RID); by air (ICAO / IATA); by sea (IMDG).

14.2. UN proper shipping name

None

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Transport in bulk is not foreseen

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances (All. XVII Reg. EC 1907/2006): not applicable
Substances in Candidate List (art. 59 Reg. EC 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC in a proportion ≥ 0.1%.
Substances subject to authorisation (Ann. XIV Reg. CEC 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC in a proportion ≥ 0.1%.
Reg. EC 648/04: see 2.2
Reg. (EU) n. 1169/2011: see 2.2

Reg (UE) 528/2012: see.to 2.2

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No need for attached exposure scenarios according to Reg.CE 1907/2006

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 2.2. Label elements

Description of hazard statements set out in paragraph 3
H226 = Flammable liquid and vapour.
H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 = Causes serious eye damage.
H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.
H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412 = Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H290 = May be corrosive to metals.
H301 = Toxic if swallowed.
H311 = Toxic in contact with skin.
H330 = Fatal if inhaled.
H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H310 = Fatal in contact with skin.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Main normative references:
Reg. (CE) n. 1907 del 18/12/06 REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of CHemicals) et seq.
Reg. (CE) 1272/2008 CLP (Classification Labelling and Packaging) et seq.
Regulation (EC) n. 648 of 31/03/04 (on detergents) et seq.
Regulation (UE) n. 1169/2011 (on the provision of food information to consumers)
Directive 2012/18/EU (on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances) et seq.
Regulation (UE) 528/2012 (Biocides) et seq.

Procedure used to classify under CLP mixture (Reg . EC 1272/2008): Calculation Method

Training required: This document must be submitted to the employer to determine the possible need for appropriate training for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

n.a.: not applicable
n.d.: not available
ADR: Accord europèen relative au transport International des merchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimat
BFC: BioconCentration Factor
BOD: Biochemical Oxigen Demand
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service number
CAP: Centre AntiPoison
CE/EC number EINECS (European Inventory of existing Commercial Substances) e ELINCS (European List of notified Chemical Substances)
CL50/LC50: Lethal Concentration 50
DL50/LD50: Lethal Dose 50

COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
EC50: half maximal Effective Concentration
ERC: Enviroment Release Classes
EU/UE: European Union
IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods code
Kow: Octanol water partition coefficient
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT: Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PC: Product Categories
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
PROC: Process Categories
RID: Règlement concernent le transport International ferroviaire des merchandises dangereuses (Regulations concerning International rail transport of dangerous goods)
STOT: Target Organ Systemic Toxicity
STOT (RE): Repeated Exposure
STOT (SE): Single Exposure
STP: Sewage Treatment Plants
SU: Sector of Use
SVCH: Substance of Very High Concern
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
vPvB: Very Persistent Very Bioaccumulative

References and Sources:
• ECHA Registered Substances:
• https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances
• SDS supplier
• GESTIS DNEL Database: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-dnel-datenbank/index-2.jsp
• GESTIS International Limit Value: http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de

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*** this tab annuls and replaces any previous edition. (IIXX)

Changes to the previous edition: label elements variation, documental update