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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : LUBISAN Super Dry
Product code: refer to sales department

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

Secondary action cleaner 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

AEB SpA - Via Vittorio Arici 104 S.Polo - 25134 Brescia (BS) Italy
Tel. +39.030.2307.1 Fax +39.030.2307281
E-mail: info@aeb-group.com - Internet: www.aeb-group.com
E-mail tecnico competente/technical dept.: sds@aeb-group.com

AEB USA
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AEB OCEANIA PTY LTD
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Produced by
AEB SpA
Via Vittorio Arici 104 S. Polo
25134 Brescia

1.4. Emergency telephone number

AEB SpA
Centralino/Switchboard: +39.030.2307.1 - (h 8.30-12.00 13.30-18.00 GMT +1; Lingua/Language: Italiano, English)

AEB USA
Switchboard: +1 2096258139 (GMT -8; Language: English)

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:
GHS05, GHS07, GHS09

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. (Acute toxicity M-factor = 1)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.
If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.
The product is dangerous for the environment as it is very toxic to aquatic organisms
The product is dangerous to the environment as it is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS05, GHS09 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
EUH208 - Contains preservatives: Benzisothiazolinone. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:
Prevention
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Disposal
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to local/regional/national/international regulations

Contains:
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol; 2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol; N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):
< 5% non-ionic surfactants, phosphonates, cationic surfactants

Prervatives: 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
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol	>= 1 < 2,5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Acute toxicity M-factor = 10 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE(mix) oral = 1.000,0 mg/kg		25307-17-9	246-807-3	01-2119510876-35-xxxx
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410		1218787-32-6	620-540-6	01-2119510877-33-XXXX

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		Acute toxicity M-factor = 10 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE(mix) oral = 1.200,0 mg/kg				
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE(mix) oral = 1.495,0 mg/kg		3332-27-2	222-059-3	01-2119949262-37-XXXX
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO)	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE(mix) oral = 300,0 mg/kg		26635-93-8	500-048-7	Polymer
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318; STOT SE 3, H335; STOT RE 2, H373; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Acute toxicity M-factor = 10 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 10 ATE(mix) oral = 300,0 mg/kg		1213789-63-9	627-034-4	01-2119473797-19-XXXX
Hydrogen ChlorideB substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	< 0,1%	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318; STOT SE 3, H335 Limits: Met. Corr. 1, H290 %C >=0,1; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >=1; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 %C >=10; Skin Corr. 1A, H314 %C >=25; STOT SE 3, H335 %C >=10;	017-002-01-X	7647-01-0	231-595-7	01-2119484862-27-XXXX
Benzisothiazolinone	< 0,1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Limits: Skin Sens. 1,	613-088-00-6	2634-33-5	220-120-9	01-2120761540-60-XXXX

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		H317 %C >=0,05; Acute toxicity M-factor = 10 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE(mix) oral = 670,0 mg/kg				
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<= %C <5; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,5<= %C <2; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >=2; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 %C >=0,5;	011-002-00-6	1310-73-2	215-185-5	01-2119457892-27-XXXX

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).:
Take off immediately contaminated clothing.
Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.
In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with watrer.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product).:
Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately
Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:
Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or medicinal mineral vaseline oil.

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

Ingestion may cause chemical burns in the mouth and throat.
In contact with the skin can cause burns.
In contact with eyes it causes very strong irritation, including redness and tearing.

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

Symptomatic treatment

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 mask, 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:
Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS)
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
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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 care. Store in a well ventilated place and away from heat sources. (7-30 ° C), in the original container tightly closed

Manufacture of food products:
Handle with care. Store in a well ventilated place and away from heat sources. (7-30 ° C), in the original container tightly closed

See the annex exposure scenario.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

==========
Related to contained substances:
Hydrogen Chloride:
Limit value – Eight hours
(ppm)/(mg/m3)
Australia: x/x
Canada – Ontario: x/x
Czech Republic: x/8
Finland: x/x
Germany (AGS): 2/3
Ireland: 5/8
Italy 5/8
Latvia: 5/8
People's Republic of China: x/x
Portugal: 5/8
Singapore: x/x
South Korea: 1/1,5
The Netherlands: x/8
Turkey: 5/8
USA – NIOSH: x/x

Limit value – Short-term
(ppm)/(mg/m3)

Australia: 5(1)/7,5(1)
Canada – Ontario: 2(1)/x
Czech Republic: x/15
Finland: 5(1)/7,6(1)
Germany (AGS): 4(1)/6(1)
Ireland: 10(1)/15(1)
Italy: 10/15
Latvia: 10(1)/15(1)
People's Republic of China: x/7,5(1)
Portugal: 10/15
Singapore: 5/7,5
South Korea: 2/3
The Netherlands: x/15
Turkey: 10(1)/15(1)
USA – NIOSH: 5(1)/7(1)

Remarks
Australia (1) Celling limit value
Canada – Ontario (1)Celling limit value
Finland (1)15 minutes average value
Germany (AGS) (1) 15 minutes average value
Latvia (1) 15 minutes average value
People's Republic of China (1) Celling limit value
Turkey (1) 15 minutes average value
USA – NIOSH (1) Celling limit value

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

- Substance: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 0,25 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 0,621 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 0,179 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,179 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,000214 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 1,692 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,000021 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,169 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 5 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 2,112 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 0,3 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 0,745 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 0,214 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,214 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,00021 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 1,692 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,000002 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,1692 (mg/kg/sediment)

intermittent emissions = 0,00087 (mg/l)
STP = 1,5 (mg/l)
ground = 5 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 6,2 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 11 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 1,53 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 5,5 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,44 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0335 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 5,24 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,0335 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,524 (mg/kg/sediment)
intermittent emissions = 0,0335 (mg/l)
STP = 24 (mg/l)
ground = 1,02 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: (Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,38 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,04 (mg/kg bw/day)
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,00026 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,76 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,000002 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,376 (mg/kg/sediment)
intermittent emissions = 0,0016 (mg/l)
STP = 0,55 (mg/l)
ground = 5 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Hydrogen Chloride
DNEL
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 8 (mg/m3)
Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 15 (mg/m3)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,036 (mg/l)
Sea water = 0,036 (mg/l)
intermittent emissions = 0,045 (mg/l)
STP = 0,036 (mg/l)

- 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)

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
During the manipulation of the pure product use safety goggles (EN 166) except for various provisions by the employer and/or assessments of environmental hygiene investigations

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection
When handling the pure product, use chemical-resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374 2/EN374-3).
In the case of persons already aware of the substances/mixtures present in the product, use chemical-resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3) except for a number of provisions by the employer and/or assessments of environmental hygiene investigations

(ii) Other
During the work operations according to the provisions of the manager (employer) wear clothing to protect the skin (generic work dress/anti-acid, safety shoes or other intended devices).

(c) Respiratory protection
Not necessary if aeriform concentrations are kept below the exposure limit. Use protections (89/656/EEC, 245/2016 EU)
or equivalent if respiratory risks cannot be avoided or sufficiently limited through collective protection or through work organisation measures, methods or procedures.

(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	clear liquid	
Colour	yellow	
Odour	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Odour threshold	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
pH	7.5 ± 0.5 (20 ° C; sol. 0.6%); 4.5 ± 0.5 (20 ° C; sol. 100%)	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flash point	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Evaporation rate	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour pressure	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour density	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Relative density	1.0 ± 0.05 (20 ° C)	
Solubility	in water	
Water solubility	miscible at the concentrations of use	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Decomposition temperature	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Viscosity	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Explosive properties	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Oxidising properties	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	

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 dangerous reactions if handled and stored according to the provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are expected

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, direct light and any source of ignition

10.5. Incompatible materials

None in particular.

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

ATE(mix) oral = 15.669,1 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = ∞
ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1 000 - 1 587
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): scientifically unnecessary study
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): scientifically unnecessary study
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1,200 - 2,000

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): na.
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): na
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 1495
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 2000
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 300.
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): na
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): na
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 300
Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 2000
Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): na
Hydrogen Chloride: Ingestion-rat LD50 (mg/kg/bw 24h): n.a.

Skin contact-LC50 rat/coniglio (mg/kg/bw 24h): n.a.

Inhalation-rat LD50 (mg/l/4h): 39.5-58.8
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
(b) skincorrosion/irritation: If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Corrosive (3 min of application highlight skin corrosion after 24 hours)
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Corrosive
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Non-corrosive
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Adverse effects have been observed
Hydrogen Chloride: Corrosive
Benzisothiazolinone: Corrosive
Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Irritant (rabbit at 0.5 ml of undiluted substance OECD method 0404 caused severe erythema and edema and after 24 hours of necrosis and crusting. There is no evidence of corrosion at the 1 hour observation time)
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Irritating
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Irritating
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Irritating
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Adverse effects have been observed
Hydrogen Chloride: Irritating
Benzisothiazolinone: Irritating
Sodium hydroxide: Irritating
(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Study not scientifically justified, as being classified as Skin Corr. , is also classified as Eye Dam.1
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Study not scientifically justified, as being classified as Skin Corr. , is also classified as Eye Dam.1
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Causes eye damage
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Corrosive
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Corrosive
Hydrogen Chloride: Corrosive
Benzisothiazolinone: Corrosive
Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Study not scientifically justified, as being classified as Skin Corr. , is also classified as Eye Dam.1
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Irritating

N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Irritating
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Irritating
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Adverse effects have been observed
Hydrogen Chloride: irritating
Benzisothiazolinone: Irritating
Sodium hydroxide: Irritating
(d) respiratoryorskinsensitisation: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: It was not found to be a skin sensitiser when - OECD 406 This indicates that respiratory sensitization is unlikely (physical fitness, a liquid with low vapor pressure, requires minimal exposure by inhalation.
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: No adverse effects have been observed
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Not available
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: No adverse effects have been observed
Hydrogen Chloride: Non-sensitizing
Benzisothiazolinone: Sensitizing
Sodium hydroxide: Not sensitizing
(e) germ cell mutagenicity: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: I don't mutagneo
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Unavailable
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Non-mutagenic
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Unavailable
Hydrogen Chloride: Non-mutagenic
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).
(f) carcinogenicity: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: There are three in vitro tests negative for genotoxicity which show that it is unlikely to be a genotoxic carcinogen and the absence of any systemic organ toxicity that could increase the possibility of any carcinogenic genotoxic substance due to the disruption of normal organ. There is no data to indicate a classification by carcinogenicity and a carcinogenesis test is not scientifically justified
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Unavailable
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Non-carcinogenic
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Unavailable
Hydrogen Chloride: Non-carcinogenic
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.
(g) eproductivetoxicity: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Non-toxic for reproduction
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Fertility: no adverse effects were observed (oral, rat) NOAEL 125 mg / kg bw / day Development: no adverse effects were observed (oral, rat) NOAEL 150 mg / kg bw / day
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Non-toxic for reproduction
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Unavailable
Hydrogen Chloride: Non-toxic for reproduction
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.
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Toxic effects can be attributed to the oral administration of a corrosive / irritant test substance which causes effects due to direct contact with the prestomacal tract and to a much lesser extent than the gastrointestinal tract (small intestine).
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Unavailable
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Not available
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Unavailable
Hydrogen Chloride: 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
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Toxic effects can be attributed to the oral administration of a corrosive / irritant test substance which causes effects due to direct contact with the prestomacal tract and to a much lesser extent than the gastrointestinal tract (small intestine). The effects were observed at levels between 30 and 150 mg / kg / day and therefore potentially classifiable as category 2 (10 -100 mg / kg) for specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure, if based on a study of 90 days. However, there are no indications of specific systemic toxic effects such as serious organ damage even at 150 mg / kg. Therefore, since the only effects observed at 150 mg / kg are direct irritants, with local effects limited only in the prestomacal tract to 30 mg / kg, the substance does not meet the CLP (GHS) criteria for the classification of specific target organ toxicity.
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: NOAEL (dog): 13 mg / kg bw / day NOEL (rat): 500 ppm [1]
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Not available
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: NOAEL (rat): 3.25 mg / kg bw / da
Hydrogen Chloride: Toxic by repeated exposure to the respiratory tract and lungs with route of exposure inhalation (gas phase)
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).
(j) aspiration hazard: 2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol: Unavailable
2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol: Unavailable
N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide: Not available
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO): Unavailable
(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines: Unavailable
Hydrogen Chloride: Not available
Benzisothiazolinone: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: Not available

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

==========
Related to contained substances:
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 0.1
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 0.043
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (µg / l / 72-96h): 86.7
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): not necessary
Chronic toxicity - NOEC crustaceans (µg / l): 10.7
Chronic toxicity NOEC algae (µg / l): 34.1
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,1 Acute toxicity M-factor = 10
NOEC (mg/l) = 0,043

2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 0.1
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 0.0043
Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): 0.0087
Toxicity chronic - fish NOEC (mg / l): na
Chronic toxicity - shellfish NOEC (mg / l): 0.0011
Chronic toxicity algae NOEC (mg / l): 15
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,1 Acute toxicity M-factor = 10

N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide:
RAINBOW TROUT (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96H LC50 0.1-1.0 mg / l

(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO):
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): na
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): na
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): na
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): <0.01 (CESIUS)
Chronic toxicity - NOEC crustaceans (mg / l): <0.01 (CESIUM)
Chronic toxicity NOEC algae (mg / l): <0.01 (CESIUM)
NOEC (mg/l) = 0,01

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines:
Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h):> 0.01
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 0.320 - 0.980
Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): 0.080-0.460
Chronic toxicity - NOEC fish (mg / l): na
Chronic toxicity - NOEC crustaceans (mg / l) (21 days) 0.013
Chronic toxicity NOEC algae (mg / l): 0.030-0.150
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,08 Acute toxicity M-factor = 10
NOEC (mg/l) = 0,013 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 10

Hydrogen Chloride:
Acute toxicity-fish LC50 (mg/l/83d): 3.25-3.50
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg/l/72-69): 4.82
Acute toxicity-crustacea EC50 (mg/l/48 h):

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.
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 45

The product is dangerous for the environment as it is very toxic to aquatic organisms following acute exposure.
The product is dangerous for the environment as it is toxic to aquatic organisms following acute exposure.

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

==========
Related to contained substances:
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol:
There are eight biodegradability test results valid for ethoxylated primary fats. The biodegradation rates 28 d (Closed Bottle test, Sturm test and Manometric Respiration) varied from 63 to 76. Furthermore, all the important aspects for obtaining a biodegradability test result are satisfied. Final (complete) biodegradation was demonstrated with a pure culture study and in a simulation test of a biological treatment, 2) high degradation rates were also demonstrated with a pure culture and 3) the occurrence of competent microorganisms in Non-adapted ecosystems were demonstrated by the ease with which competent bodies were isolated. All primary amino acids with alkyl chains ranging from 10 to 18 unsaturated / saturated should therefore be classified as easily biodegradable.

2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol:
Quickly biodegradable OECD 301 / D - 28d> -60%

N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide:
Biodegradable

(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO):
Rapid degradable OECD 301 / D - 28d> -60%

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines:
Quickly biodegradable Guideline 301D

Hydrogen Chloride:
No data available.

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).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

==========
Related to contained substances:
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol:
The rapid observed biotransformation of amines C12 to C18 alkydietanol shows that these substances are very unlikely to accumulate in fish. This was confirmed by the calculated BCF values, which are all below the CLP threshold value of 500 l / kg. It was therefore concluded that C12-C18-alkyldietanolamines have a low bioaccumulation potential and that an in vivo evaluation of the bioaccumulation potential e.g. carrying out an OECD 305 bioaccumulation test should not lead to BCF values> 500 l / kg. The weight test of each of the points of fate (log Kow, metabolism, biodegradability, bioavailability, BCF model) is limited but, if considered together, it is justified to conclude that primary ethoxylated alkylamine (2EO) do not accumulate in the food chain and have low bioaccumulation potential

2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol:
BFC 500 Log Kow (Log Pow) 3.6 (25 ° C)

N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide:
Not available

(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO):
Unavailable

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines:
BFC 173 Kd: 697 L / kg 2.6 - 51.9% organic carbon

Hydrogen Chloride:
No data available.

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.

12.4. Mobility in soil

==========
Related to contained substances:
2,2'-(octadec-9-enylimino)bisethanol:
Log Kow (Log Pow): 3.4 LogKoc: 4.95

2,2'-(C16-18 (evennumbered, C18 unsaturated) alkyl imino) diethanol:
Koc at 20 ° C: 90520

N,N-Dimethyltetradecylamine N-Oxide:

Easily absorbed by the soil

(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine, ethoxylated (1-4.5 EO):
Unavailable

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine, C16-18-(even numbered, saturated and unsaturated)-alkylamines:
Henry's law constant: 0.01 Pa.m³.mol-1 (25 ° C)

Hydrogen Chloride:
No data available.

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).

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. Send to authorized discharge plants or for incineration under controlled conditions. Operate according to local and National rules in force

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number


ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 3082

If subject to the following characteristics is ADR exempt:
Combination packagings: per inner packaging 5 L per package 30 Kg
Inner packaging placed in skrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 5 L per package 20 Kg

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: MATERIA PERICOLOSA PER L'AMBIENTE, LIQUIDA, N.A.S. (Ammine in miscela)
ADR/RID/IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Mixture of fatty amines)
ICAO-IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Mixture of fatty amines)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class : 9
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label : 9+ ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
ADR: Tunnel restriction code : --
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities : 5 L
IMDG - EmS : F-A, S-F

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is environmentally hazardous
IMDG: Marine polluting agent : Yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

The transport must be carried out by authorized vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Edition of the agreement A.D.R. and national provisions. The transport must be carried out in the original packaging and in packages that are made from materials resistant to content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. The process of loading and unloading of dangerous goods have received adequate training on the risks presented by prepared and on possible procedures to be taken in the event of emergency situations

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
Substances subject to authorisation (Ann. XIV Reg. CEC 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC
Reg. EC 648/04: see 2.2
Reg. (EU) n. 1169/2011: see 2.2
Reg (UE) 528/2012: see.to 2.2

Seveso category:
E1 - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP4 - Irritant — skin irritation and eye damage
HP14 - Ecotoxic

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 3. Information on ingredients 7.3. Specific end use(s), 8.1. Control parameters, 8.2. Exposure controls, 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, 12.1. Toxicity, 12.2. Persistence and degradability, 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential, 12.4. Mobility in soil, 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Description of hazard statements set out in paragraph 3
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 = Causes serious eye damage.
H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335 = May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 = May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure .
H290 = May be corrosive to metals.
H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

This msds was made in good faith by AEB technical Office on the basis of the information available at the date of the last revision. The person in charge must regularly inform the employees about the specific risks they encounter when using this substance/product. The information contained here relate only to the substance/the preparation indicated and may not apply if the product is used improperly or in combination with others. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a guarantee, either express or implied. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the opportunities and completeness of the information contained herein for their own particular use.

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

Changes to the previous edition: issued in according to Reg. (UE) 878/20

SUMI

Safe Use of Mixtures Information

AISE_SUMI_IS_8b_1

Version 1.1, August 2018

Transfer and dilution of concentrated product by using dedicated dosing system

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

This SUMI applies to industrial uses where products are transferred to or diluted in a dedicated dosing system. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_8b_1_L** and **AISE_SWED_IS_8b_1_S**

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	60 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves. See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications. 
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. **Don't smoke.** **Don't use in proximity of open flame.**	
Wash hands after use. **Avoid contact with damaged skin.** **Do not mix with other products.**	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

Disclaimer

This is a document for communicating generic conditions of safe use of a product. It is the responsibility of the formulator to link this SUMI to the SDS of a specific product that he is selling.
If a SUMI (or associated SWED) code is mentioned in the SDS of a product, the formulator of that product declares that all substances in the mixture are present in such concentration, that the use of the product within the conditions of the SUMI is safe. When available, this safe use is ensured by evaluating the results of the chemical safety assessments as performed by the raw material suppliers. When no chemical safety assessment has been carried out by the supplier for an ingredient that contributes to the classification of the mixture, the formulator has performed a safety assessment himself.
Following Occupational Health legislation, the employer of workers that use products that are assessed as safe following SUMI conditions remains responsible for communicating relevant use information to employees. When developing workplace instructions for employees, SUMI Sheets should always be considered in combination with the SDS and the label of the product.
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SUMI

Safe Use of Mixtures Information

AISE_SUMI_IS_7_5

Version 1.1, August 2018

Industrial spraying; Automated task; Open system; Long term

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

The SUMI applies to industrial spraying products. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_7_5**.

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	480 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications.
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. **Don't smoke.** **Don't use in proximity of open flame.**	
Wash hands after use. **Avoid contact with damaged skin.** **Do not mix with other products.**	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

Disclaimer

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WORKING ISTRUCTION TABLE

IMPROVEMENT THROUGH BIOTECHNOLOGY

This tab provides instructions for appropriate and safe use of products and proper management of emergency situations for cleaning staff/users.

Attached to MSDS rel#10 08/19/21

Use description	Industrial spraying[PROC7],Transfer of substance or preparation (charging / discharging) from/to containers at dedicated facilities[PROC8B]
Product name	**LUBISAN Super Dry**
Classification of the product (100%)	H315- Causes skin irritation. H318 - CCauses serious eye damage.. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. EUH208: Contains preservatives: Benzisothiazolinone. May produce an allergic reaction.
Classification of the diluted product (maximum use concentration)	At maximux concentration of use (0,6%) the product is classified: Not dangerous according to reg.(CE) n. 1272/2008
Handling of the product (100%)	Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. At work do not eat or drink.
Handling of the diluted product	Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors At work do not eat or drink.
DPI required concentrated product (racking, concentrated use)	Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3)
Diluited product	No DPI required for intende uses
In case of emergency (accidents involving exposure to the product)	Immediately inform the customer. Immediately inform the employer. Contact Poisons Centres tel. number in 1.4 section of the MSDS
Accidental release large quantities measures: concentrated product	Wear gloves, mask and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS) Possibly absorb it with inert materia or sucked it. After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

Diluited product	Wear gloves and protective clothing. (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS) Wash with water the area and materials involved
Storage of the product	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.
In case of accidents, emergency or fire	Immediately inform the customer. Follow company emergency instruction.