Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**4110023040**
Product name	**Antiisilicone to water**
UFI :	**QT12-00J2-J00W-5773**

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

Intended use **Anti -licone to water for professional and industrial use**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.**
Full address	**Via San Francesco, 22**
District and Country	**56033 Capannoli (PI)** **Italy**
	Tel. +39 0587 609433
	Fax +39 0587 607145
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet Supplier:	**mec@meccanocar.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:


Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P370+P378 In case of fire: use CO2 extinguisher to extinguish.

P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.

P312 If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER / doctor.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: 2-PROPANOL
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
2-PROPANOL		
INDEX 603-117-00-0 EC 200-661-7 CAS 67-63-0 REACH Reg. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	27 ≤ x < 28,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL		
INDEX 603-064-00-3	3,5 ≤ x < 4	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-539-1

CAS 107-98-2

REACH Reg. 01-2119457435-35-XXXX

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER / doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	Jsakymas dėl lietuvos higienos normos hn 23:2011 „cheminių medžiagų profesinio poveikio ribiniai dydžiai. Matavimo ir poveikio vertinimo bendrieji reikalavimai“ patvirtinimo
NOR	Norge	Forskrift om endring i forskrift om tiltaksverdier og grenseverdier for fysiske og kjemiske faktorer i arbeidsmiljøet samt smitterisikogrupper for biologiske faktorer (forskrift om tiltaks- og grenseverdier), 21. august 2018 nr. 1255
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

2-PROPANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400	
VLEP	FRA			980	400	
RD	LTU	350	150	600	250	
TLV	NOR	245	100			
NDS/NDSCh	POL	900		1200		SKIN
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500	
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	552	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	552	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2251	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	160	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	28	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				26 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				89 mg/m3				500 mg/m3
Skin				319 mg/kg bw/d				888 mg/kg bw/d

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	

VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
RD	LTU	190	50	300	75	SKIN
TLV	NOR	180	50			SKIN
VLE	PRT	375	100	568	150	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	180		360		SKIN
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	10	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	52,3	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	5,2	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	4,59	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				33 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				78 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3		369 mg/m3
Skin				43,9 mg/kg bw/d				183 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

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

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type AX filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

2-PROPANOL

Respiratory protection: Personal respiratory protective equipment is not normally required. In inadequately ventilated areas, where workplace limits are exceeded, where unpleasant odors exist, or where aerosols are present or smoke and mist occur, use self-contained breathing apparatus or a breathing apparatus with a type A filter or an appropriate combination filter, in compliance with EN 141.
Hand protection: The choice of an appropriate glove does not only depend on its material but also on other quality characteristics and is different from one manufacturer to another. Observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time provided by the glove supplier. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions in which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasions and contact times., Please note that in daily use the durability of a chemical resistant protective glove may be significantly less than permeation time measured according to EN 374.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Use gloves resistant to chemicals classified according to EN374: protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber (“latex”). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. In case of prolonged or frequently repeated contact, a glove with a protection class 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only short contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a work environment should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals that may be handled , physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	> 60 °C	
Boiling range	60-120 °C	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	

Flash point	31 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	not available
Decomposition temperature	not available
pH	not available
Kinematic viscosity	not available
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	0,94
Relative vapour density	not available
Particle characteristics	not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	30,00 %	-	282,00	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	17,77 %	-	167,05	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Dissolves various plastic materials.Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Absorbs and disolves in water and in organic solvents. With air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-PROPANOL

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strong acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

Do not distill to dryness. The product can oxidize at high temperatures. The generation of gases during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5. Incompatible materials

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

Avoid contact with: strong acids. Strong foundations. Strong oxidants.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Decomposition products depend on temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products may include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product. Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and

biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Dermal):	12800 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	4710 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sherman)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50: 5.84 other: g/kg body weight
Bibliographic reference: Smyth HF & Carpenter CP, FURTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE RANGE FINDING TEST IN THE INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (1948)
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapour)
Results: LC50: approx. 5 000 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50: 16.4 mL/kg bw
Bibliographic reference: Smyth HF & Carpenter CP, FURTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE RANGE FINDING TEST IN THE INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (1948)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: EU Method B.1
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50=3739 mg/kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: Not classified
Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.3
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50>2000 mg/kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-PROPANOL

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not classified
Reference: Nixon G, Tyson C & Wertz W, Interspecies Comparisons of Skin Irritancy (1975)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.4
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Non-irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Category 2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.5
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Non-irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-PROPANOL

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: Guinea pig (Hartley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.6
Reliability: 1
Species: Guinea pig (male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 476-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation
Bibliographic reference:
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (ICR; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male/female)
Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: OECD 453
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 500

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: Negative, NOAEL (fertility)=300 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative, NOAEL (development)=3000 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

2-PROPANOL

Based on available data and expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Based on available data and expert judgment, the substance is classified in the single exposure target organ toxicity class.

Target organs

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Central nervous system

Route of exposure

2-PROPANOL

Inhalation.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

2-PROPANOL

Method: OECD 451
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: NOAEC=5000 ppm

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Method: OECD 453
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: Negative, NOAEL=300 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 410
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative, NOAEL>1000 mg/kg bw/day

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LC50 - for Fish	6812 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	23300 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

2-PROPANOL
Rapidly degradable in water.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Easily degradable in water, 4% in 28 days.

2-PROPANOL
Rapidly degradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,05

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	< 1

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

2-PROPANOL
After pretreatment and compliance with hazardous waste regulations, they must be taken to a permitted hazardous waste landfill or hazardous waste incinerator.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
This product, when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state, must be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689/EEC. Disposal practices must comply with all state and provincial laws and state or local laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials, further evaluation may be necessary. Do not discharge into drains, onto the ground or into any body of water.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT
IMDG: PAINT
IATA: PAINT

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

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

Product
Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
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23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.
CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
02 / 09 / 11.