

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **411 00 14860-2784 5I**
411 00 19315-5950 20I

Product name **EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL**

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

Intended use **Metalworking coolants**

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 **moreno.meini@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 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Eye irritation, category 2

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL



Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Contains: DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING
 DIETHANOLAMINE

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

| Identification | x = Conc. % | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|--|-----------------|--|
| DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING | | |
| CAS 64742-53-6 | 27 ≤ x < 28,5 | Carc. 1B H350 |
| EC 265-156-6 | | |
| INDEX 649-466-00-2 | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119480375-34-XXXX | | |
| DIETHANOLAMINE | | |
| CAS 111-42-2 | 10 ≤ x < 11,5 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315 |
| EC 203-868-0 | | |
| INDEX 603-071-00-1 | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119488930-28-XXXX | | |
| 2-BUTOXYETHANOL | | |
| CAS 111-76-2 | 0,85 ≤ x < 0,95 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315 |
| EC 203-905-0 | | |

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

INDEX 603-014-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119475108-36-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**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained 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

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|--------------------|------|--|--------------------------|
| Oral | | | | 0,74 mg/kg bw/d | | | |
| Inhalation | | 1,19 mg/m3 | | 2,73 | 5,58 | | 5,58 mg/m3 2,73 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 0,97 | | | 0,97 mg/kg bw/d |

DIETHANOLAMINE**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|------|------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 2 | 0,46 | | | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 15 | 3 | | | |
| TLV | NOR | 15 | 3 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1 | | | | SKIN |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | | 0,021 | | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | | 0,002 | | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | | 0,092 | | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | | 0,009 | | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | | 100 | | mg/l |
| Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning) | | 1,04 | | mg/kg |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | | 1,63 | | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | | 0,06 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | 0,125 mg/m3 | 0,125 mg/m3 | | | 0,5 mg/m3 | 0,75 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 0,07 mg/kg bw/d | | | | 0,13 mg/kg bw/d |

2-BUTOXYETHANOL**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 98 | 20 | 245 | 50 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 49 | 10 | 246 | 50 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 123 | 25 | 246 | 50 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 98 | 20 | 246 | 50 | SKIN |
| TLV | NOR | 50 | 10 | | | SKIN |
| VLE | PRT | 98 | 20 | 246 | 50 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 98 | 20 | 246 | 50 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 97 | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|--|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | | 8,8 | | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | | 0,88 | | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | | 34,6 | | mg/kg |

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 3,46 | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 463 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning) | 0,02 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 2,33 | mg/kg |

| Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | 26,7 mg/kg bw/d | | 6,3 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | 147 mg/m3 | 426 mg/m3 | | 59 mg/m3 | 246 mg/m3 | | | 98 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | 89 mg/kg/d | | 75 mg/kg bw/d | | 89 mg/kg bw/d | | 125 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.

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.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II 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.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

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

DIETHANOLAMINE**Hand protection:**

Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374)

Suitable materials also with prolonged direct contact (Recommended: protection index 6, corresponding to > 480 minutes of breakthrough time according to EN 374):

for example. nitrile rubber (0.4 mm), chloroprene rubber (0.5 mm), polyvinyl chloride (0.7 mm) and others

The manufacturer's instructions for use must be observed due to the wide variety of types.

Additional note: specifications are based on tests, literature data and information from glove manufacturers or derive from similar substances by analogy.

Due to many conditions (eg temperature), it should be considered that the practical use of a chemical protective glove in practice can be much shorter than the breakthrough time determined through testing.

Do not wear protective gloves when working on machines with rotating parts or rotating tools, if there is a risk of getting caught.

It is recommended to use liquid tight gloves no more than necessary, ideally they should be replaced every hour or use cotton undergloves.

Using liquid tight gloves without replacing them after at least 4 hours a day is considered stressful for the skin (wet work). Use should not be continuous and should not replace technical and organizational measures.

Eye protection:

Tightly sealed safety goggles (splash goggles) (e.g. EN 166)

Body protection:

Body protection should be chosen based on activity and possible exposure, e.g. apron, protective boots, chemical protection suit (according to EN 14605 in case of splashes or EN ISO 13982 in case of dust).

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Appearance | liquid |
| Colour | colourless |
| Odour | characteristic |
| Odour threshold | Not available |
| pH | 9 |
| Melting point / freezing point | Not available |
| Initial boiling point | 100 °C |
| Boiling range | Not available |
| Flash point | > 100 °C |
| Evaporation rate | Not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not available |
| Lower inflammability limit | Not available |
| Upper inflammability limit | Not available |
| Lower explosive limit | Not available |
| Upper explosive limit | Not available |
| Vapour pressure | Not available |
| Vapour density | Not available |
| Relative density | 1 |
| Solubility | soluble in water |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available |

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not available |
| Decomposition temperature | >100 |
| Viscosity | >30 cSt |
| Explosive properties | Not available |
| Oxidising properties | Not available |

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

DIETHANOLAMINE

Reacts with acids. The progress of the reaction is exothermic. Reacts with oxidizing agents. Reacts with halogenated compounds. Reacts with acid chlorides. Incompatible with acid chlorides and acid anhydrides.

In the presence of nitrosating agents this substance can form nitrosamines.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

DIETHANOLAMINE

Temperature: 60 ° C

Avoid excessive temperatures.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

High temperatures and sources of ignition. Prolonged exposure with air / oxygen and light.

10.5. Incompatible materials

DIETHANOLAMINE

oxidizing agents, nitrosating agents, substances that form acids, acids, isocyanates

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

DIETHANOLAMINE

carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, nitrous gases

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 615 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 405 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 2,2 mg/l/4h Rat

DIETHANOLAMINE

LD50 (Oral) 710 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12200 mg/kg Rabbit

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

LD50 (Oral) 5000 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) 2000 mg/kg rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 2,18 mg/l/4h rat

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: OECD 401

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50:> 5 000 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)

Results: LC50: 2.18 mg / L air

Method: OECD 402

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50:> 5 000 mg / kg bw

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 401

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 1414 mg / kg bw
Method: CFR title 49, section 173.132
Reliability: 2
Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: Not classified
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not classified

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: EU Method B.4
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating
Bibliographic reference: Jacobs G, Martens M, Mosselmans G, Proposal of limit concentrations for skin irritation within the context of a new EEC directive on the classification and labeling of preparations. (1987)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

DIETHANOLAMINE

Method: OECD Guideline 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Himalayan; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

Bibliographic reference: Not sensitizing

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)

Results: Negative

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: *S. typhimurium*

Results: Positive with metabolic activation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

DIETHANOLAMINE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471-in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: *Escherichia coli* WP2 and WP2uvrA

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: *S. typhimurium* TA 1535

Results: negative

Bibliographic reference:

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DIETHANOLAMINE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LOAEL 40 mg / kg bw / day

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: OECD 421

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (CD BR Sprague Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 720 mg / kg bw / day

Bibliographic reference: Heindel JJ, Gulati DK, Russel VS, Reel JR, Lawton AD and Lamb JC, Assessment of Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl and monophenol Ether reproductive toxicity using a continuous breeding protocol in Swiss CD-1 mice (1990).

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

DIETHANOLAMINE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD))

Exposure route: dermal

Results: LOAEL 150 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

DIETHANOLAMINE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), NAPHTHENIC, LIGHT FROM HYDROTREATING

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 125 mg / kg bw / day

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 412-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC > 980 mg / m³ air

Method: OECD 410-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: NOAEL = 1000 mg / kg bw / day

DIETHANOLAMINE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LOAEL 160 ppm

Method: OECD Guideline 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)

Results: NOAEC 15 mg / m³ air

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LOAEL 32 mg / kg bw / day

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL <69 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC <31 ppm

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 411

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative; NOAEL > 150 mg / kg bw / day

ASPIRATION HAZARD

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIETHANOLAMINE
Quickly biodegradable, 93% in 28 days
2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Easily degradable.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

DIETHANOLAMINE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,81

DIETHANOLAMINE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -1,71

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

DIETHANOLAMINE

Incinerate in an appropriate incineration plant, observing the regulations of the local authorities.

It is not possible to specify a waste code compliant with the European waste catalog (EWC), due to the dependence on use.

The waste code in accordance with the European waste catalog (EWC) must be specified in collaboration with the agency / producer / disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging:

Contaminated packaging should be emptied as much as possible; therefore it can be transferred for recycling after being thoroughly cleaned.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: None

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

Product

Point 3

Contained substance

Point 28 DISTILLATES
(PETROLEUM),
NAPHTHENIC,
LIGHT FROM
HYDROTREATING
Reg. no.: 01-
2119480375-34-
XXXX

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL

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:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Carc. 1B | Carcinogenicity, category 1B |
| Acute Tox. 4 | Acute toxicity, category 4 |
| STOT RE 2 | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage, category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

LEGEND:

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

EMULSIFIABLE CUTTING OIL**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII 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.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 15 / 16.