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 19610-6165**

Product name **FOAM DETERGENT FOR MOTORCYCLES**

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

Intended use **Car and motorcycle cleaner**

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:

Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary statements:

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 / eye protection / face protection.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Contains: ETHANOLAMINE
ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS
SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

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)**
ETHANOLAMINE		
CAS 141-43-5	4,5 ≤ x < 5	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 205-483-3		
INDEX 603-030-00-8		
Reg. no. 01-2119486455-28-XXXX		
SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS		
CAS 68439-57-6	2,5 ≤ x < 3	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC 931-534-0		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119513401-57-XXXX		
ALCOHOL, C12-18,		

ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS
CAS 68081-91-4 2,5 ≤ x < 3 Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 500-189-4
INDEX -
Reg. no. 01-2119489681-26-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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. 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

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

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. 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 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

ETHANOLAMINE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	2,5	1	7,5	3	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
WEL	GBR	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
TLV	NOR	2,5	1			SKIN
VLE	PRT	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
OEL	EU	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		7,5	3	15	6	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,07	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,007	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,357	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,036	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1,29	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				1,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			0,28 mg/m3	0,18 mg/m3			0,51 mg/m3	1 mg/m3
Skin				1,5 mg/kg bw/d				3 mg/kg bw/d

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,19	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,019	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,687	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,069	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	7,5	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				15 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				52 mg/m3				175 mg/m3
Skin			7,9 mg/kg bw/d	1650 mg/kg bw/d			13,2 mg/kg bw/d	2750 mg/kg bw/d

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,024	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,767	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,077	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	4	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1,21	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				12,95 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				45,04 mg/m3				152,22 mg/m3
Skin				1295 mg/kg bw/d				2158,33 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.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

ALCOHOLS, C8-10, ETHOXYLATES

Suitable are protective gloves with the following specifications. The recommendation is valid for laboratory conditions, specific workplace conditions must be taken into consideration separately.
Suitable materials also with prolonged direct contact (Recommended: protection index 6, corresponding to> 480 minutes of breakthrough time according to EN 374):
natural rubber / natural latex (NR) - coating thickness 0.5 mm

ETHANOLAMINE

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.

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Suitable are protective gloves with the following specifications. The recommendation is valid for laboratory conditions, specific workplace conditions must be taken into consideration separately.
Recommended protective gloves
Nitrile / 0.4 mm / Level 4> 120 min. In case of full contact

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	orange
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	10,9
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 60 °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	1,06
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
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.

ETHANOLAMINE

Corrosion to metals:
Corrosive effect on: copper copper alloys
Formation of flammable gases: Remarks: Does not form flammable gases in the presence of water.

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.

ETHANOLAMINE

May react dangerously with: acrylonitrile, chloroepoxypropane, chlorosulphuric acid, hydrogen chloride, iron-sulfur compounds, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, mesityl oxide, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, strong acids, vinyl acetate, cellulose nitrate.

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHANOLAMINE

Avoid exposure to: air, sources of heat.

Avoid extreme temperatures. See section MSDS 7 - Handling and storage.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ETHANOLAMINE

Incompatible with: iron, strong acids, strong oxidants.

Substances to avoid:
oxidizing agents, isocyanates, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, acids, acid substances, copper alloys, mild steel

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ETHANOLAMINE

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, nitrous gases

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

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
> 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
>2000 mg/kg

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

ETHANOLAMINE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 1 089 mg / kg bw
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: LC50> 1.3 mg / L air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50 2 504 mg / kg bw

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (WISTAR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> = 2 000 mg / kg bw

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 401
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 2 310 mg / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat
Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)
Results: LC50> 52 mg / L air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50 6 300 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

ETHANOLAMINE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (Vienna White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Positive, category 1

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Corrosive

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Respiratory sensitization
ETHANOLAMINE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Kamijo Y., Hayashi I., Ide A., Yoshimura K., Soma K., Majima M.,
Effects of inhaled monoethanolamine on bronchoconstriction (2009)

Skin sensitization
ETHANOLAMINE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Wahlberg JE and Boman A, Alkanolamines - sensitizing capacity, cross reactivity and review of patch test reactivity. (1996)

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pigs (Dunkin-Hartley; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOLAMINE

Method: Not indicated - in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts (V79)
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Chen TH, et al., Inhibition of Metabolic Cooperation in Chinese Hamster V79 Cells by Various Organic Solvents and Simple Compounds (1984)
Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 476-in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: mouse lymphoma L5178Y
Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Guideline 475-in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

carcinogenicity

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (CFY; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL> = 195 mg / kg bw / day
Bibliographic reference: Hunter, B. and Benson, H.G., Long-term toxicity of the surfactant alpha-olefin sulphonate (AOS) in the rat. (1976)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility
ETHANOLAMINE

Method: OECD Guideline 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 300 mg / kg bw / day (nominal)

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 300 mg / kg bw / day

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
ETHANOLAMINE

Method: OECD Guideline 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL> = 450 mg / kg bw / day

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 414
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL> 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 2 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOLAMINE

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

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

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

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

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

Target organ
ETHANOLAMINE

Respiratory tract

Route of exposure
ETHANOLAMINE

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOLAMINE

Method: OECD Guideline 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative
Method: OECD Guideline 412
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)
Results: NOAEC 10 mg / m^3 air

ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS

Method: OECD Guideline 408
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (WISTAR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL> 225 mg / kg bw / day
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (ICR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: NOEL 2.38

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (CFY; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 96 mg / kg bw / day
Bibliographic reference: Hunter, B. and Benson, H.G., Long-term toxicity of the surfactant alpha-olefin sulphonate (AOS) in the rat. (1976)

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ALCOHOLS, C8-10, ETHOXYLATES	
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3,4 mg/l/72h
SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS	
LC50 - for Fish	4,2 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,97 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,2 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,2 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ALCOHOLS, C8-10, ETHOXYLATES
Quickly biodegradable, 80-90% in 28 days.
ALCOHOL, C12-18, ETHOXYLATES, SULPHATES, SODIUM SALTS
Quickly biodegradable, 76% in 30 days.
SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS
Quickly biodegradable, 80% in 28 days.

ETHANOLAMINE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHANOLAMINE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-2,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

ETHANOLAMINE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	-0,5646

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

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.

ETHANOLAMINE
Waste treatment methods
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 switched to recycling after being thoroughly cleaned.

SULPHONIC ACIDS, C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALKANO HYDROXY AND C14-16 (EVEN NUMBER) -ALCENE, SODIUM SALTS
Disposal methods:
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty the containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its the container must be disposed of safely. Significant quantities of waste product the residues must not be disposed of via the sewers but treated properly effluent treatment plant. Dispose of excess and non-recyclable products through a authorized contractor for waste disposal. Disposal of this product, solutions and possible by-products should always comply with environmental requirements legislation on the protection and disposal of waste and any local regional authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	2491

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	ETHANOLAMINE or ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
IMDG:	ETHANOLAMINE or ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION
IATA:	ETHANOLAMINE or ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 8	Label: 8
IMDG:	Class: 8	Label: 8
IATA:	Class: 8	Label: 8

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 80	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-B	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 856
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 852
	Special Instructions:	A3, A803	

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

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

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:

Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
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4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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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
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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 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 15 / 16.