



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

In compliance with EC Regulations No.: 1907/2006, 830/2015 and 1272/2008 (CLP).

Date last modified: 22 January 2018 - version 5.0

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

#### **1.1 Product Identifier**

**Product Name: BOILER SLUDGE CONDITIONER**

**Product Code #: 673002 (30 lt)**

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

**Intended Use: Industrial applications; Boiler Water Treatment.**

**Uses advised against:** This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Intended Uses above and the instructions written in this Safety Data Sheet.

#### **1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

##### **Company/undertaking identification**

##### **Supplier/Manufacturer:**

Marichem Marigases Hellas SA

Sfaktirias 64,

185 45 Piraeus,

Greece

Tel. No.: ++30 210 4148800

Fax No.: ++30 210 4133985

<http://www.marichem-marigases.com>

**e-mail: [mail@marichem-marigases.com](mailto:mail@marichem-marigases.com)**

#### **1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Tel. No.: ++30 210 4148800 (including working hours)

##### **Emergency Information:**

Inside U.S. and Canada: (800)-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Outside U.S. and Canada: 1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

National Emergency Centre (Greece): ++30 210 7793777

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the mixture

Classification under EC 1272/2008 regulation - GHS classification.

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Acute Tox. 4  
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Acute Tox. 4

**SIGNAL WORD: WARNING**



#### **Hazard Statement(s):**

H303: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### 2.2 Label Elements

#### **Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.**

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP Regulation.

#### **Hazard Pictograms**



**GHS07**

**Signal Word: WARNING**

#### **Hazard Statements**

H303: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **Precautionary Statements**

#### **Prevention:**

P261: Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
P264: Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

### Response

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Storage

P405: Store locked up.

### Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

### Other Hazards

PBT Substances: None

P Substances: None

Other Hazards

Ingestion may cause irritation to mucous membranes.

May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs.

**Product classification and labelling according to Directive 67/548/EEC, European [Dangerous Preparations Directive](#) (1999/45/EC), European Regulation 648/2004 and their amendments.**

Symbol: **Xn, Harmful**



**Harmful (Xn)**

R-phrases: R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

S-phrases: S2: Keep out of the reach of children.  
S23: Do not breathe gas/fumes.  
S24: Avoid contact with skin.  
S62: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Chemical Composition:

| Ingredients   | CAS Number  | Proportion | Hazard Code (s)*              |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) | 64742-82-1  | 6%-12%     | H226; H304; H336; H372; H411. |
| 2-Propylheptanol ethoxylate   | 160875-66-1 | 2%-10%     | H318                          |
| Ingredients that do not contribute to the classification of the product | -           | 78%-92%    | -                             |

\*See section 16 for the full text of the Hazard Code(s) declared above.

Occupational Exposure Limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General Information:** Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use water in a jet.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

### 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Information: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### 6.2 Environmental Precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other

appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

### 6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

**Additional Advice:** See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General Precautions

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances

to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of

flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

#### Product Transfer

Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

#### Recommended Materials

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

#### Unsuitable Materials

Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

#### Container Advice

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

### Additional Information

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters

**Name of Substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

UK Workplace Exposure Limits

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted:

| Material                               | Source | Type     | ppm     | mg/m <sup>3</sup>     | Notation |
|--|--------|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------|
| RCP<br>Mineral<br>spirits<br>150 - 200 | UK SIA | TWA (8h) | 100 ppm | 600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |          |

**Additional Information:** Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

#### Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

| Material                 | Determinant   | Sampling time                      | BEI          | Reference            |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Benzene                  | t,t-Muconic acid in<br>Creatinine in urine                | Sampling time:<br>End<br>of shift. | 500 µg/g     | ACGIH BEL<br>(2008)  |
|                          | S-<br>Phenylmercapturic<br>acid in<br>Creatinine in urine | Sampling time:<br>End<br>of shift. | 25 µg/g      | ACGIH BEL<br>(2008)  |
| Xylene, Mixed<br>Isomers | Methylhippuric<br>acids in Creatinine<br>in urine         | Sampling time:<br>End<br>of shift. | 1.5 g/g      | ACGIH BEL<br>(2009)  |
|                          | Methylhippuric<br>acids in Creatinine<br>in urine         | Sampling time:<br>End<br>of shift. | 650 mmol/mol | UKEH40BMGV<br>(2005) |

|              |  |  |         |                  |
|--------------|--|--|---------|------------------|
| Ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene in End-exhaled air                                     | Sampling time: Not critical.                     |         | ACGIH BEL (2008) |
|              | Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in Creatinine in urine | Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week. | 0.7 g/g | ACGIH BEL (2009) |

#### Derived No Effect Levels (DNEL/DMEL) Table

| Component   | Exposure Route | Exposure Type (long/short)  | Application Area | Value                 |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Hydrocarbons, C8-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) | Inhalation     | long term, systemic effects | Worker           | 330 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
|   | Dermal         | long term, systemic effects | Worker           | 44mg/kg/d             |
|   | Inhalation     | long term, systemic effects | Consumer         | 71 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
|   | Dermal         | long term, systemic effects | Consumer         | 26mg/kg/d             |
|   | Oral           | long term, systemic effects | Consumer         | 26mg/kg/d             |

#### PNEC related information

Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH),

USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/> Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA),

USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/> Health and Safety Executive (HSE),

UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp> L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France

<http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

## 8.2 Exposure Controls

### General Information



The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes.

## **Occupational Exposure Controls**

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

#### **Eye Protection**

Monogoggles (EN166)

Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

#### **Hand Protection**

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection.

Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

#### **Body protection**

Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing.

#### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering

respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

#### **Thermal hazards**

Not applicable

## **Environmental Exposure Controls**

### **Environmental exposure control measures**

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1.1. Appearance

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Physical State:</b> | Liquid         |
| <b>Color:</b>          | White, viscous |
| <b>Odor:</b>           | Odorless       |

#### 9.1.2. Basic data

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Boiling Point Range:</b>                  | >100°C at 20°C                             |
| <b>Solubility in water:</b>                  | Soluble                                    |
| <b>Flash Point:</b>                          | >61°C at 20°C                              |
| <b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>             | Not Available                              |
| <b>Vapour Pressure:</b>                      | Not Available                              |
| <b>Relative vapor density (air=1):</b>       | Not Available                              |
| <b>Specific Gravity (gr/cm<sup>3</sup>):</b> | 0.98 at 20°C                               |
| <b>pH:</b>                                   | 11   |
| <b>9.2 Other Information:</b>                | No further relevant information available. |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Not applicable.

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Data not available.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

## 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

## 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

**Name of substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

**Basis for Assessment:** Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

**Routes of Exposure:** Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute Oral Toxicity:** Low toxicity: LD50 >5000 mg/kg, Rat.

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:** Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat.

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:** Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration / 4 hours, Rat.

**Skin Irritation:** Not irritating to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

**Eye Irritation:** Not irritating to eye.

**Respiratory Irritation:** Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

**Sensitisation:** Not expected to be a sensitiser.

**Aspiration hazard:** Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

**Mutagenicity:** Not mutagenic.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to be carcinogenic. Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans.

**Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:** Not expected to impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:** Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

**Name of Substance:** 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate

**Acute oral toxicity:** LD50: > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

Species: rat

The value is estimated from tests on similar products.

**Acute inhalation toxicity:** LC50: > 20 mg/l

**Acute dermal toxicity:** LD50: > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

**Skin irritation:** No skin irritation

**Eye irritation:** Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Sensitisation:** Not sensitizing.

**Repeated dose toxicity:** NOEL: 250 mg/kg

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Genotoxicity in vitro: Negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Negative

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure: NOEL: 250 mg/kg

## HEALTH EFFECTS

**Inhalation:** Exposure to high concentrations of vapour or mist can cause dizziness, headache, drowsiness, nausea cough and unconsciousness.

**Skin contact:** Prolonged or repeated contact of liquid can cause dry skin and defats of skin.

**Eye contact:** Liquid in eyes produces pain and irritation with mild temporary damage, vapour slightly irritating to eyes.

**Ingestion:** It can be aspired into lungs, which can cause Cough, Diarrhoea, Sore throat and vomiting.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Name of substance: Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)**

#### Acute Toxicity

**Fish:** Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

**Aquatic crustacea:** Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

**Algae/aquatic plants :** Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

**Microorganisms:** Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

#### Chronic Toxicity

**Fish:** NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l (based on modeled data).

**Aquatic crustacea:** NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l (based on test data).

**Name of Substance: 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate**

Toxicity to fish: LC50: > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout).

The value is estimated from tests on similar products.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50: > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea).

The value is estimated from tests on similar products.

Toxicity to algae: EC50: > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (algae).

The value is estimated from tests on similar products.

### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability

**Name of substance: Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)**

Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

**Name of Substance: 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate**

**Degradation:** Readily biodegradable. >60% BOD, 28 days, Closed Bottle Test (OECD 301D).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Name of substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Name of Substance:** 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Name of substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

**Name of Substance:** 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate

No data available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Name of substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

**Name of Substance:** 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate

This substance is not considered to be a PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulation, Toxic).

This substance is not considered to be vPvB (very Persistent nor very Bioaccumulating).

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Name of substance:** Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

None known.

**Name of Substance:** 2-Propylheptanol Ethoxylate

No data available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

**Material Disposal:** Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

**Container Disposal:** Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

**Local Legislation:** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be in compliance.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Not classified as dangerous material according to US DOT, IMDG, ADR/RID and IATA/ICAO codes.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in this safety data sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A CSA has been carried out for the raw materials in this product, from the raw materials manufacturers (when needed to be carried out).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### 16.1 Full text of Hazard Code(s) referred in Section 3

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road).

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail).

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

bw: Body weight.

Carc.: Carcinogenicity.

CAS number: Chemical Abstracts Service number.

CLP: Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation.

CSA: Chemical Safety Assessment.  
CSR: Chemical Safety Report.  
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.  
dw: Dry weight.  
EC number: EINECS and ELINCS number.  
EC: European Commission.  
EC50: Half maximal effective concentration.  
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.  
EmS: Emergency Schedule.  
ERC: Environmental Release Category.  
ES: Exposure scenario.  
food: oral feed.  
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.  
Irrit.: Irritation.  
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 %.  
LD50: Median Lethal dose.  
LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.  
MK value: Maximum Concentration value.  
NCO: An international corporation that provides customer service contracting.  
NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.  
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.  
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.  
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.  
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.  
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.  
PROC: Process category.  
REACH: The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.  
Resp.: Respiratory.  
Sens.: Sensitization.  
STEL value: Short Term Exposure Limit value.  
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure.  
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure.  
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity.  
STP: Sewage Treatment Plant.  
SU: Sector of use.  
Tox.: Toxicity.  
TWA value: Time Weighted Average value.  
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

### **16.3 Notice to reader**

All information, instructions and statements contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet are compiled in accordance with European Directives, corresponding national legislation and on the basis of information given by our suppliers.

The information disclosed in this Material Safety Data Sheet (which supersedes all previous versions) is believed to be correct, at the date of issue, to the best of our current knowledge and experience. It only relates to the specific product designated herein and it may not be valid when said product is used in combination with any other products or in any processed form, unless specified in the text. This document aims to provide the necessary health and safety information of the product and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. It is the responsibility of the recipient of this Material Safety Data Sheet to ensure that information given here is read and understood by all who use, handle, dispose of or in any way come in contact with the product.

Also, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with local legislation relating to safety, health, environment and waste management. Data and information provided concerning the product are informative, exclusively presented to the customer.