

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code : Hygienfresh Wet&Fresh Emulsene F4
Trades code : A39-550
Product line: Hygienfresh

UFI: JWE2-D01J-H003-E6QX

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

Degreasing detergent for WET Cleaning system with 4 enzymes and super-degreasing effect

Sectors of use:

Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Uses advised against

Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21]

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Tintolav s.r.l. - Via M. D' Antona 7 - 10028 Trofarello (TO) Tel. 011/649.68.27 Fax 011/649.67.42

Email: info@tintolav.com - Sito internet: www.tintolav.com

Email tecnico competente: a.conedera@tintolav.com

National contact: Malta: Emergency Ambulance 112
Accident & Emergency Department 2545 4030

1.4. Emergency telephone number

The UK National Poisons Emergency number +44 (0)870 600 6266
London: Emergency 24 hour telephone +44 (0) 207188 0100

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:

GHS05, GHS07

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3

Hazard statement Code(s):

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.

The product is dangerous to the environment as it is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.1.2 Additional information:

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):

GHS05 - Danger



Hazard statement Code(s):

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):

EUH208 - Contains dipentene, citral. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

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

Response

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):

>= 15% < 30% Non-ionic surfactants, >= 5% < 15% Anionic surfactants, < 5% Optical brighteners, Enzymes, Perfumes, limonene, Citral, methylchloroisothiazolinone, methylisothiazolinone

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 0,27 %

UFI: JWE2-D01J-H003-E6QX

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

No information on other hazards

3.1 Substances

Irrelevant

3.2 Mixtures

Note C - Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.

Note B - Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations. In Part 3 entries with Note B have a general designation of the following type: 'nitric acid ... %'. In this case the supplier must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated	>= 10,00 < 15%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 Limits: Eye Irrit. 2, H319 3<= %C <10; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >10; 1 1 ATE oral > 300,000 mg/kg	ND	157627-86-6	ND	ND
Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2"nitrilotriethanol (1:1).	>= 5 < 15%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 1.653,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 4.199,000 mg/kg	ND	27323-41-7	248-406-9	ND
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	>= 5 < 15%	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 1.720,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.700,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 374,000 mg/l/4 h	603-096-00-8	112-34-5	203-961-6	ND
Coconut diethanolamide	>= 3,00 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	68603-42-9	271-657-0	ND
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	>= 1 < 5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 438,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	25155-30-0	246-680-4	ND
2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	ND	10377-81-8	233-829-3	ND

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
		ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg				
dipentene Note: C	$\geq 0,1 < 1,00\%$	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 ATE oral = 4.400,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	601-096-00-2	5989-27-5	227-813-5	01-2119529 223-47-000 1
citral	$< 0,1\%$	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317 ATE oral = 4.960,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.250,000 mg/kg	605-019-00-3	5392-40-5	226-394-6	01-2119462 829-23-000 1
disodium 2,2'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyldivinylene)bis(benzenesulphonate)	$< 0,1\%$	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 3,660 mg/l/4 h	ND	27344-41-8	248-421-0	ND
Subtilisin substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	$< 0,1\%$	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Resp. Sens. 1, H334; STOT SE 3, H335 ATE oral = 1.800,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,130 mg/l/4 h	647-012-00-8	9014-01-1	232-752-2	01-2119480 434-38
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1) Note: B	$< 0,1\%$	EUH071; Acute Tox. 3, H301; Acute Tox. 2, H310; Skin Corr. 1C, H314; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Acute Tox. 2, H330; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Limits: Skin Corr. 1C, H314 %C $\geq 0,6$; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 $0,06 \leq \%C < 0,6$; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C $\geq 0,6$; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 $0,06 \leq \%C < 0,6$; Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C $\geq 0,0015$; 100 100	613-167-00-5	55965-84-9	ND	ND

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.

Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately

Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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

No data available.

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

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:

Water spray, CO₂, foam, dry chemical, depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus

Safety helmet and full protective suit.

The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Wear a mask, gloves and protective clothing. Suitable: LaTeX, nitrile, PVC
Delete all naked flames and potential sources of ignition. Do not smoke.
Provide adequate ventilation.
Evacuate danger area and, where appropriate, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill with earth or sand.
If the product has entered a watercourse in sewers or has contaminated soil or vegetation, notify it to the authorities.
Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or for removal. Possibly absorb it with inert material.
Prevent it from entering the sewer system.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
At work do not eat or drink.
See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.
Store in a cool place, away from sources of heat and direct exposure of sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Private households (= general public = consumers):

Handle with care.

Store in ventilated place away from heat sources,
Keep the container tightly closed.

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

Handle with care. Store in a ventilated area and away from heat, keep the container tightly closed.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

CVE: TWA 10 ppm 67.5 mg/m³ STEL 15 ppm 101.2 mg/m³

MAK DFG 10 ppm 67 mg/m³

dipentene:

TWA: 30 from AIHA

TWA: 165.5 (mg/m³) from AIHA

Subtilisin:

ACGIH TLV: Ceiling: 0.00006 mg/m³ Ceiling (as crystalline active enzyme, listed under Subtilisins)

Belgium: 0.00006 mg/m³ Maximum Limit Value (8 hours)

Denmark: Ceiling: 0.00006 mg/m³

Ireland: TWA: 0.00006 mg/m³ STEL: 0.00006 mg/m³

Netherlands: Ceiling: 0.00006 mg/m³

Norway: 0.00006 mg/m³ Ceiling

Portugal: Ceiling: 0.00006 mg/m³

Spain: VLA-EC: 0.00006 mg/m³

Sweden: 1 glycineunit/m³ LLV 3 glycineunit/m³ LLV

Switzerland: STEL: 0.00006 mg/m³

Germany: = 1 glycineunit/m³ LLV = 3 glycineunit/m³ LLV

United Kingdom: 0.00004 mg/m³ TWA

- Substance: 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 67,5 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 20 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 34 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 10 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 1,25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 67,5 (mg/m³)

Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 34 (mg/m³)

Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 101,2 (mg/m³)

Local effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 50,6 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 1 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 4 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,1 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,44 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 200 (mg/l)

ground = 0,32 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Coconut diethanolamide

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 73,4 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 4,16 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 21,73 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 2,5 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 6,25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Workers dermal = 0,09 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Consumers dermal = 0,0562 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,007 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 0,195 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,001 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,019 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 830 (mg/l)
ground = 0,035 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 5,9 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 3,3 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 1,4 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 1,7 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 1,7 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,026 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 0,054 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,003 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,005 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 10 (mg/l)
ground = 0,014 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: disodium 2,2'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyldivinylen)bis(benzenesulphonate)

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 20,5 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 53 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 19 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 1,9 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0625 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 198000 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00625 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 19800 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 100 (mg/l)
ground = 1 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Subtilisin

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 1,8 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Consumers oral = 3,6 (mg/kg bw/day)
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,06 (mg/m³)
Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 0,000015 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0017 (mg/l)
Sea water = 0,00017 (mg/l)
STP = 65 (mg/l)
ground = 0,568 (mg/kg ground)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Private households (= general public = consumers):
No specific checks planned



Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):
No specific monitoring foreseen

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

When handling the pure product use safety glasses (spectacles cage) (EN 166).

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be checked before use. Use a technique suitable for removing gloves (without touching the outer surface of the glove) to avoid the skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with current legislation and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry your hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the requirements of EU directive 89/686 / EEC e the resulting EN 374 standards.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

minimum thickness: 0.11 mm

breakthrough time: 480 min

The choice of an appropriate glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics which vary from one manufacturer to another.

For the choice of the type of gloves to use consult the supplier / manufacturer of the gloves.

Observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves.

(ii) Other

When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.

(c) Respiratory protection

Not needed for normal use.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Related to contained substances:

dipentene:

Do not let this chemical agent contaminate the environment.

Subtilisin:

The local authority must be informed if the losses cannot be limited

Waste water must be conveyed to the waste water treatment plant

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Physical state	Liquid	
Colour	straw yellow	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Odour	Characteristic	
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined	
Flammability	nonflammable	
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined	
Flash point	> 65 °C	ASTM D92
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
pH	9-10	
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	
Solubility	Completely soluble in water	
Water solubility	Completely soluble in water	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined	
Vapour pressure	not determined	
Density and/or relative density	1.00 - 1.06 gr/cm ³	
Relative vapour density	not determined	
Particle characteristics	irrelevant	

9.2. Other information

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 0,27 %

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Irrilevant

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Irrilevant

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Related to contained substances:
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:
Avoid contact with air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.
It can generate toxic gases to contact with inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

ATE(mix) oral = 2.043,5 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = 125.000,0 mg/kg
ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity: dipentene: LD50 Oral-rat-4.400 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay). Respiratory disorder Skin and Appendages:

Other: Hair. Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system.

LD50 Dermal-rabbit->5.000 mg/kg

(b) skin corrosion/irritation: If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2''nitrilotriethanol (1:1): Irritating

Coconut diethanolamide: Irritating

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: Skin irritation-not irritating (2.5%), moderate irritation (5%), moderate-severe irritation (47-50%).

2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid: Irritation of the skin:

Rabbit (New Zealand White): non-irritant, (1993). Eye irritation:

Rabbit (New Zealand White): moderately irritating, 1998

Bovine (in vitro study): not severely irritating or corrosive, 2010

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.

Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2''nitrilotriethanol (1:1): Irritating

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol: Eyes-rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation-24h

Coconut diethanolamide: Acute Irritazione\Corrosione eyes

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: Eye irritation-mild irritation (1%); moderate irritation (5%), and severe irritation (47-50%)

(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: Coconut diethanolamide: Non-sensitizing

Subtilisin: Respiratory system: substance-sensitizing (human experience)

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol: Mutagenicity-Bacterial,: negative +/-activation

Chromosomal aberration,: negative +/-activation

Mutagenicity-Mammalian,: negative +/-activation

Subtilisin: No indication of mutagenic effects (OECD TG 471, 473, 476)

(f) carcinogenicity: Coconut diethanolamide: IARC Group 2B carcinogen-possible carcinogenic to humans

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: IARC: no component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% identified as known or anticipated carcinogen by IARC.

dipentene: Carcinogenicity-rat-Oral
Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Kidney tumors. Tumorigenic Effects: Testicular tumors.
Carcinogenicity-mouse-Oral
Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria: Tumorigenic. Gastrointestinal: Tumors.
This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity IARC, ACGIH, NTP, based on its or EPA classification.
IARC: Group 3-3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (D-Limonene)
(g) eproductivotoxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: Subtilisin: Target organ-specific toxic (single exposure) Irritant, respiratory tract (ACGIH 2001)
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2''nitrilotriethanol (1:1): Rabbit 90-day dermal NOAEL > 5 mg/kg bw (only dose tested)
(j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:

Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) > 300

Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2''nitrilotriethanol (1:1):
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1653
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 4199

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of air sar reached slowly for evaporation of this substance at 20 C;
However, for spraying or scattering, much more quickly.
Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to eyes the effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features.

ACUTE HAZARDS/symptoms dry SKIN.

EYE Redness. Pain.
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1720
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2700
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 374

Coconut diethanolamide:

Ingestion: oral rat LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg
Eye contact: irritating to the eye (rabbit). Can cause irreversible damage to the eye.
Skin contact: moderately irritating for a single application (4 h-rabbit)
Readily biodegradable in accordance with the criteria of Directive 67/548 and subsequent modifications.
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 438
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid:

Acute oral toxicity
Parameter: LD50 (2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid; CAS No.: 10377-81-8)
Exposure route: Orally
Species: Rat
Effective dose:> 2000 mg / kg
Acute dermal toxicity
Parameter: discriminating dose. (2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid; CAS No.: 10377-81-8)
Exposure route: Dermal
Species: Rat
Effective dose:> 2000 mg / kg
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

dipentene:

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 4400 mg/kg [Rat].

Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of inhalation (lung irritant).

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects:

Skin: Causes skin irritation. It can be absorbed through intact skin. However, it is generally regarded to have low toxicity by dermal route.

Eyes: Causes eye irritation.

Inhalation: Aspiration of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. May cause dizziness and suffocation. No nasal or pharyngeal irritation has been reported.

Ingestion: It is generally regarded to have low toxicity by oral route. It may produce burning pain in the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. There may be an odor of terpenes in the vomitus or breath.

It may affect behavior/central nervous and peripheral nervous system. Central nervous system effects may include excitement, somnolence, delirium, ataxia, convulsions, and stupor while peripheral system effects may include spastic paralysis. It may affect respiration (respiratory depression, choking, coughing, dyspnea, cyanosis). Other symptoms may include cyanosis, fever, and tachycardia. Systemic absorption of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. The urine may smell like violets.

Chronic Potential Health Effects:

Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may produce nausea, lowered blood sugar and cholesterol, and kidney damage (hematuria, albuminuria, tubular necrosis), and may also affect the liver.

Skin: It may be a weak sensitizer and responsible for some rare allergic responses (dermatitis)

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 4400

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

citral:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 4960

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2250

disodium 2,2'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyldivinylen)bis(benzenesulphonate):

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 3,66

Subtilisin:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1800

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 0,13

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1

Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with 2,2',2''nitrilotriethanol (1:1):

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 2,6

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Toxic to fish Lc50-Ipomismacrochirus-1,300 mg/l-96 h CL0-Leuciscus idus (dare or Golden)-> 1,000 mg/l-48 h Toxic to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: Ec50 Daphnia magna (water Flea grande)-2850 mg/l-48 h for Toxic Algae Desmodemus subspicatus CI50-(green)-100 mg/l >-12:0 am Toxic to bacteria Lc50-Acinetobacter-1,170 mg/l-4:0 pm

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1300 1

1

Coconut diethanolamide:

Acute/prolonged toxicity to fish: (83d) 2.52 mg/l (brachydanio rerio)

Acute toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50 (12:0 am) 2.8 mg/l (daphnia Magna)

Primary: Biodegradabilit > 90% (OECD)

Easy Biodegradabilit: 60% > (manometric Tests, O2 consumption)

Theoretical O2 demand (thod) 2.52 mg O2/mg.

Chemical O2 demand (COD): 2.51 mg O2/mg.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 2,39 1

1

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,67

2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid:

Acute (short-term) toxicity on fish

Parameter: LC50 (2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid; CAS No.: 10377-81-8)

Species: Cyprinus carpio

Effective dose: = 617 mg / l

Exposure time: 96 h

Acute (short-term) toxicity to Daphnia

Parameter: EC50 (2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid; CAS No.: 10377-81-8)

Species: Daphnia magna

Effective dose: = 423 mg / l

Exposure time: 48 h

Acute (short-term) toxicity to algae

Parameter: EC50 (2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid; CAS No.: 10377-81-8)

Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Effective dose: = 26 mg / l

Exposure time: 72 h

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 26 1

1

dipentene:

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,702 1

citral:

Oryzias latipes OECD TG 203 LC50 (96 h): 4.1 mg/L

Other Daphnia magna EC50 (72 hours) = 7 mg/L

Selenastrum capricornutum Other EC50 (72hr) = 5 mg/L

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 4,1 1

1

disodium 2,2'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyldivinylen)bis(benzenesulphonate):

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 10

Subtilisin:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,586

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1):

Acute toxicity to fish

The material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50 / EC50 / IC50 below 1 mg / l for the most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.19 mg / l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Flow-through test, 48 h, 0.16 mg / l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae / aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.027 mg / l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or equivalent

NOEC, Skeletonema costatum, Static test, 72 h, Growth rate, 0.0014 mg / l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), flow, 14 d, 0.05 mg / l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, Flow-through test, 21 d, 0.1 mg / l

100

NOEC (mg/l) = 0,05 100

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

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

The substance miscible in water and would leach into the groundwater, be lost in groundwater and be biologically degraded.

85% (28 d, Ready Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (s)) readily biodegradable

2-aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid:

Parameter: Biodegradation

Effective dose: approx. 73%

Exposure time: 28 days

Parameter: Biodegradation

Effective dose:> 60%

Exposure time: 10 days

Easily biodegradable.

citral:

OECD TG 301 c Readily biodegradable

1/2 T Photodegradation = 1.14 years (direct) T 1/2 = 2.83 hours (indirect)

Subtilisin:

Rapidly biodegradable (OECD TG 301B)

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1):

Biodegradation (aquatic metabolism): 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT):

t $\frac{1}{2}$ anaerobic = 0.2 days. t $\frac{1}{2}$ aerobic = 0.38 - 1.3 days. 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-

one (MIT): aerobic t $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.38 - 1.4 days

Biodegradability: Considered to be rapidly degradable. The product is not readily biodegradable according to OECD / EC criteria.

Biodegradation: <50%

Exposure time: 10 d

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 0.38 - 1.3 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water (log Pow): 0.401 Method not specified.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate:

Bioaccumulation-28 leptomismacrochirus d -64 g/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 220

citral:

None

Subtilisin:

Do not bio-accumulate

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1):

Low potential for bioconcentration (FBC or Log Pow < 100 < 3).

12.4. Mobility in soil

Related to contained substances:

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

The high idrosolubilit and low octanol/water partition coefficient indicates that adsorption to suspended solids and sediments are not significant

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

Not included in the scope of application regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods: by road (ADR); by rail (RID); by air (ICAO / IATA); by sea (IMDG).

14.2. UN proper shipping name

None

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Related to contained substances:

2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Restrictions relating to the product or to substances contained in annex XVII to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

3 product section.

Substances.

Point. 55 BUTYL DIGLYCOL

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

Substances in the Candidate List (REACH Article 59)
Based on available data, no SVHC substances are present

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has made an assessment of chemical safety

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture, 2.2. Label elements, 2.3. Other hazards, 3.2 Mixtures, 4.1. Description of first aid measures, 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, 7.1. Precautions for safe handling, 8.1. Control parameters, 8.2. Exposure controls, 9.2. Other information, 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, 11.2. Information on other hazards, 12.1. Toxicity, 12.2. Persistence and degradability, 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential, 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment, 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties, 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

- H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
- H318 = Causes serious eye damage.
- H412 = Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H315 = Causes skin irritation.
- H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.
- H312 = Harmful in contact with skin.
- H335 = May cause respiratory irritation.
- H226 = Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H334 = May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- H301 = Toxic if swallowed.
- H310 = Fatal in contact with skin.
- H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H330 = Fatal if inhaled.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

- H315 - Causes skin irritation. Classification procedure: Calculation method
- H318 - Causes serious eye damage. Classification procedure: Calculation method
- H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Classification procedure: Calculation method

Main normative references:

- Directive 1999/45/EC
- Directive 2001/60/EC
- Regulation 1272/2008/EC
- Regulation 2010/453/EC

** The information contained herein is based on our knowledge at the date above.
Related solely to the product and do not constitute a guarantee of a particular quality.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hygienfresh Wet&Fresh Emulsene F4

Issued on 11/12/2024 - Rel. # 3 on 11/12/2024

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In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

It is the duty of the user to ensure that these are appropriate and complete information regarding the specific use intended.

This data sheet cancels and replaces any previous edition.
