

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

### **1.1. Product identifier**

Product code : Hygienfresh OmniParfum Exense  
Trades code : A80-101  
Product line: Hygienfresh

UFI: N2F1-P081-J00E-XNHS

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

Multifunctional essence for laundry and floors

Sectors of use:

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

Uses advised against

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

### **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](mailto:info@tintolav.com) - Sito internet: [www.tintolav.com](http://www.tintolav.com)

Email tecnico competente: [a.conedera@tintolav.com](mailto: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, Skin Sens. 1A, Eye Dam. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3

Hazard statement Code(s):

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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.

The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.

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, GHS07 - Danger



Hazard statement Code(s):  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):  
not applicable

Precautionary statements:

General

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

- P261 - Avoid breathing vapours.
- P264 - Wash your hand thoroughly after handling.
- 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
- P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Disposal

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

Contains:

Aqua, C13-15 parath-7, PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor oil, Isopropyl alcohol, Alcohol, Trichloromethyl phenyl carbonyl acetate, Cyclamen aldehyde, Tetrahydrolinalool, Amyl cinnamal, Citronellol, 4-tert butylcyclohexyl acetate, Cinnamyl alcohol, methylundecanal, Geraniol, Hexyl cinnamal, lauraldehyde, 3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal, Isoeugenol, Alpha isomethyl ionone, Limonene, methylchloroisothiazolinone, methylisothiazolinone.

Contiene (Reg.CE 648/2004):

15% - 30% Profumi, tensioattivi non ionici, <5% Amyl cinnamal, Citronellol, Cinnamyl alcohol, Geraniol, Hexyl cinnamal, Isoeugenol, Alpha isomethyl ionone, Limonene, methylchloroisothiazolinone, methylisothiazolinone

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):

,>= 15% < 30% perfumes, non-ionic surfactants,< 5% Amyl cinnamal, Citronellol, Cinnamyl alcohol, Geraniol, Hexyl cinnamal, Isoeugenol, Alpha isomethyl ionone, Limonene, methylchloroisothiazolinone, methylisothiazolinone

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 4,17 %

UFI: N2F1-P081-J00E-XNHS

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### 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

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

### 3.2 Mixtures

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
3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	68912-13-0	272-805-7	ND
2,2,2-trichloro-1-phenylehtylacetate - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Corr. 2, H315; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral = 6.800,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	90-17-5	201-972-0	01-2119929 625-31-000 0

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Substance	Concentration[ w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
benzyl acetate - FEMA 2135	>= 1 < 5%	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral = 2.490,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 245,000 mg//4 h	ND	140-11-4	205-399-7	01-2119638 272-42
Propan-2-ol - FEMA 2929	>= 1 < 5%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336 ATE oral = 2.100,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.100,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 29,000 mg//4 h	603-117-00-0	67-63-0	200-661-7	ND
2-phenylethanol - FEMA 2858	>= 1 < 5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 1.790,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 806,000 mg/kg	ND	60-12-8	200-456-2	01-2119963 921-31
Terpineol - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 4,760 mg//4 h	ND	8000-41-7	232-268-1	01-2119553 062-49-xxxx
diphenyl ether - FEMA 3667	>= 1 < 5%	Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 2.450,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 7.940,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 2,660 mg//4 h	ND	101-84-8	202-981-2	01-2119472 545-33-xxxx
2-Methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propionaldehyde - FEMA 2743	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 3.810,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	103-95-7	203-161-7	01-2119970 582-32-000 0
3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol - FEMA 3060	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 4.500,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,885 mg//4 h	ND	78-69-3	201-133-9	01-2119638 275-36

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Substance	Concentration[ w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
2-benzylideneheptanal	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 3.730,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	122-40-7	204-541-5	ND
Citronellol	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335 ATE oral = 3.450,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.650,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 1,300 mg/l/4 h	ND	106-22-9	203-375-0	01-2119453 995-23-000 0
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	32210-23-4	250-954-9	01-2119976 286-24
2-Methylundecanal - FEMA 2749	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 10.000,000 mg/kg	ND	110-41-8	203-765-0	01-2119969 443-29-000 0
Cinnamyl alcohol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1, H317 ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	104-54-1	ND	ND
Geraniol - FEMA 2507	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318 ATE oral = 3.500,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,500 mg/l/4 h	603-241-00-5	106-24-1	203-377-1	01-2119552 430-49-000 0
ethanol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 ATE oral = 7.060,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 20.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 20.000,000 mg/l/4 h	603-002-00-5	64-17-5	200-578-6	01-2119457 610-43
$\alpha$ -Hexylcinnamaldehyde	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	ND	101-86-0	202-983-3	01-2119533 092-50

Substance	Concentration[ w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
		ATE oral = 2.450,000 mg/kg				
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran	>= 0,1 < 1%	Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 ATE oral = 3.250,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 3.250,000 mg/kg	603-212-00-7	1222-05-5	214-946-9	01-2119488 227-29-000 0
Dodecanal - FEMA 2615	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	112-54-9	203-983-6	01-2119969 441-33
3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral > 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal > 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 5,000 mg/l/4 h	ND	1637294-12-2	811-285-3	01-2120103 156-71
Isoeugenol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Limits: Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,01;	604-094-00-X	97-54-1	202-590-7	ND
polydimethylsiloxane	< 0,1%	ATE oral = 17.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 1.100,000 mg/l/4 h	ND	63148-62-9	ND	ND
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 >=0,6; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 0,06<=%C <0,6; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C >=0,6; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,06<=%C <0,6; Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,0015; 100 100	613-167-00-5	55965-84-9	ND	ND

Substance	Concentration[ w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
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## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 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 water and soap.

**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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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:

Move away from the area surrounding the spill or release. Not smoking.

Wear a mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Wear protective gloves and clothing.

Eliminate all open flames and possible sources of ignition.

Not smoking.

Provide adequate ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, if necessary, 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.

In residential areas do not use on large surfaces.

At work do not eat or drink.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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

There are no data on occupational exposure limits

- Substance: benzyl acetate

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 21,9 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 6,25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 5,5 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 3,125 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,125 (mg/kg bw/day)

- Substance: Propan-2-ol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 500 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 888 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 89 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 26 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 26 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 140,9 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 552 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 140,9 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 552 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 2251 (mg/l)

ground = 28 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Terpineol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 5,8 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

- Substance: Citronellol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 161,6 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

- Substance: Geraniol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 161,6 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

- Substance: ethanol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 950 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 343 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 114 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 206 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 87 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,96 (mg/l)  
sediment Sweet water = 3,6 (mg/kg/sediment)  
Sea water = 0,79 (mg/l)  
sediment Sea water = 2,9 (mg/kg/sediment)  
STP = 580 (mg/l)  
ground = 0,63 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance:  $\alpha$ -Hexylcinnamaldehyde

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,000078 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 0,00628 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,03 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 47,7 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,003 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 4,77 (mg/kg/sediment)

ground = 9,51 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 22 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 60 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 6,5 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 36 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,8 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0044 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 2 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,00044 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,394 (mg/kg/sediment)

ground = 0,31 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0064 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 1,3 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,00064 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,13 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 1 (mg/l)

ground = 0,256 (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:

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

## 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	
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	6-7	
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	

<b>Physical and chemical properties</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Determination method</b>
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 - 1.05 gr/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Relative vapour density	not determined	
Particle characteristics	irrelevant	

## 9.2. Other information

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 4,17 %

### 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

Nothing to report

### 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 = 2.534,7 mg/kg  
ATE(mix) dermal = ∞  
ATE(mix) inhal = 3.703,7 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity: diphenyl ether: LD50 = 2450 mg/kg bw rat

LD50 > 7940 mg/kg bw rabbit

LC50 = 2.66 mg/L

2-benzylideneheptanal: orl-rat LD50: 3730 mg / kg

The dermal LD50 value for alpha-amylcinnamaldehyde was calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg.

Citronellol: orl-rat LD50:3450 mg/kg

skn-rbt LD50:2650 mg/kg

ihl-rat LCLo:1.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4H

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rats (10 per dose, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate by gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw. No information on mortality was reported  
Rabbits (4, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally at 5000 mg/kg-bw. One rabbit died.

Geraniol: LD50 Oral (rat) (mg / kg body weight) = 3500

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

LC50 Inhalation (rat) of vapor / dust / aerosol / smoke (mg / l / 4h): 0.5

ethanol: LD50 Oral-rat-7.060 mg/kg

Remarks: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Other changes.

LC50 Inhalation-rat-10:0-20000 ppm

α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde: Oral (rat) LD50: 2450 mg/kg

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Acute Oral Toxicity

(1) Wistar rats (10/sex) were administered commercial grade HHCB (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. The corrected dose of HHCB was 3250 mg/kg-bw. One death occurred at this dose.

LD50 > 3250 mg/kg-bw

(2) Rats (10 females/dose; strain not specified) were administered commercial sample (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 3000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. It is not clear whether the reported dose reflected dose of the mixture or of HHCB. Therefore, a conservative estimate of the LD50 is considered to be 65% of the test concentration. No mortality was observed during the study.

LD50 > 1950 mg/kg-bw

polydimethylsiloxane: Inhalation LC50 (rat): > 1100 mg/m

Oral, rat: LD50 = > 17 gm/kg;

Skin, rabbit: LD50 = > 2 gm/kg;

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

benzyl acetate: Skin - rabbit - Irritating to skin - 24 h

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate: Skin irritation (Component) : human Result: No skin irritation Method: closed patch test

Exposure time: 48 h rabbit Result: Skin irritation

Exposure time: 24 h

benzyl acetate: Skin-rabbit-skin irritant-24 h

Propan-2-ol: Skin-rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

Terpineol: Skin-rabbit-skin irritant-Draize Test

diphenyl ether: Severely irritating (24-h exposure) Slightly irritating (4-h exposure)

2-benzylideneheptanal: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV

skn-gpg 100 mg/24H MOD

Citronellol: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV

Skin - Human - Skin irritation - 48 h

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rabbits (species, sex and number not specified) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally to the ears and backs. Observations of the backs included slight erythema after 1

and 5 min, severe erythema and slight edema at 15 min, and severe erythema and edema at 20 hours. On day 8, slight redness and severe scaling were observed. Observations of the ears included severe erythema and edema with blistering after 20 hours. Severe necrosis was recorded on day 8. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit skin

Geraniol: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV

skn-gpg 100 mg/24H SEV

skn-man 16 mg/24H SEV

ethanol: Skin-rabbit

Result: Irritating to skin. -12:0 am

polydimethylsiloxane: Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 uL/12:0 am Mild;

(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.

Geraniol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes. -12:00 am

(Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, b. 5.)

ethanol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Mild eye irritation-12:0 am

(Draize Test)

Propan-2-ol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Eye irritation- 24 h

Terpineol: Eyes-rabbit-Slight eye irritation Test Draize

diphenyl ether: Slightly irritating

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Albino rabbits (3/sex dose not specified) were instilled 0.1 mL aliquot of 0.625% solution (vehicle not reported) into the right eye of each rabbit with no further treatment while the left eye served as control. Scores were recorded according to the Draize scale. Slight to moderate irritation with conjunctival chemosis and discharge were observed in all three rabbits (mean score for redness and 1.9 for 1 chemosis). All eyes cleared by day 4. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit eyes.

polydimethylsiloxane: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 uL/12:0 am Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/1:0 Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 uL/12:0 am Moderate;

(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate: Sensitisation (Component) : Component: 68912-13-0

Test substance: 0.0%

maximisation study human

Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Test substance: 20% in petrolatum

Citronellol: mouse - May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Geraniol: Guinea pig

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: benzyl acetate: Laboratory tests revealed mutagenic effects.

Genotoxicity in vitro lymphocyte-topo-

mutation in mammalian somatic cells

In vitro genotoxicity-Hamster-Lungs

Cytogenetic analysis

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and Ta 1538 were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at 8 to 5000 g/plate in a bacterial reverse mutation assay in the presence and absence of metabolic activation. Positive and negative controls were used but their response was not provided. Cytotoxicity was observed at and above 200 g/plate.

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was not mutagenic in this assay.

(f) carcinogenicity: benzyl acetate: Cancerogenicit-rat-Oral

Oncogenia: second neoplastic RTECS gastrointestinal tumors

Cancerogenicit-rat-Oral

Oncogenia: Liver cancer second neoplastic RTECS:

This product or contains a component that cannot be classified according to its effect carcinogen IARC classification, ACGIH, NTP or EPA.

IARC: Group 3-3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Benzyl acetate)

Geraniol: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

(g) eprodivetotoxicity: diphenyl ether: In the repeated-dose dietary toxicity study described previously, reproductive organs of both genders were weighed and examined macroscopically and histopathologically. No adverse effects related to treatment were observed.

Pregnant female Sprague-Dawley rats (24/dose) were administered a mixture of diphenyl oxide (73.5 percent) and biphenyl (26.5 percent) by gavage at 0, 50, 200 or 500 mg/kg-day in corn oil on gestational days 6 through 15. Dams were observed for mortality, weight gain, food consumption and clinical signs of toxicity. Fetal resorptions, viability post implantation loss, total implantations and mean litter weight were determined. One-half of fetuses were processed for soft-tissue evaluations and the other half for skeletal evaluations. Two dams at 500 mg/kg/day died. Reduced maternal body weight gain and food consumption were seen at 200 and 500 mg/kg-day. No treatment-related effects on developmental outcomes was observed.

LOAEL (maternal toxicity) = 200 mg/kg-from

ethanol: Reproductive toxicity-Human-female-Oral

Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other measures or neonatal effects.

Effects on Newborn: Drug dependence.

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Mated female Crl:CD(SD)Br rats (animals/sex/dose not specified) were administered HHCB via gavage at 0, 2, 6 or

20 mg/kg-bw/day beginning on gestation day 14. The F1 offspring were exposed in utero and throughout lactation.

At the end of the pre-weaning period, 24 male and 24 female pups per dose were retained for further study. On day 22 post-partum, excess pups and parents were sacrificed and examined for abnormalities. When offspring were 84 days of age, males and females were mated and produced litters. After day 21 post-partum, all F2 pups and F1 dams were sacrificed and examined internally and externally for abnormalities. No adverse effects on behavior or reproduction were observed at any dose in parental animals or in F1 or F2 pups.

NOAEL (systemic and reproductive toxicity) = 20 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposediphenyl ether: NOAEL (male) = 301 mg/kg-bw/day (the highest dose tested)

NOAEL (female) = 334.8 mg/kg-bw/day (the highest dose tested)

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: In a modified developmental toxicity screening test (OCED TG 421), Crl: CD pregnant (SD) rats were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate (a mixture of 71% 28% trans and cis) in corn oil by gavage at 0, 40, 160 or 640 mg/kg-bw per day during gestation days 7 20. Rats were Caesarean-sectioned on day 21 of gestation and examined for number and distribution of corpora lutea, implantation sites and placenta. Live and dead fetuses and early and late resorptions were recorded. Fetuses were examined for sex ratio, gross external alterations and skeletal and soft tissue alterations. There were no effects on maternal body weights, weight gain, food consumption or organ weights. Pup viability, body weights, external observations and microscopic examination showed no significant alterations that could be related to the administration of the test substance.

NOAEL (maternal or developmental toxicity) = 640 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Sprague-Dawley rats (15/sex/dose) were administered HHCB via the diet at 0, 5, 15, 50 or 150 mg/kg-bw/day for 13

weeks. Test concentrations were determined from a range finding study in which a LOAEL of 300 mg/kg-bw/day (based on hepatic effects) was determined. Mean estimated test substance intakes were 5.4, 15.7, 51.8 or 155.8 mg/kg-bw/day for males and 5.1, 15.6, 51.9 or 154.6 mg/kg-bw/day for females. There were no mortalities, adverse clinical signs or treatment-related effects on body weight, hematology or ophthalmologic evaluation. Slightly lower mean plasma triglyceride levels were observed at week 13 in males at 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day. Slightly lower plasma glucose concentrations were noted at week 7 in males and females given 15, 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day and at week 13 in males given 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day; these effects were not seen at the end of the 4-week recovery period. There were no treatment-related differences in absolute organ weights or organ weight

(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

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate:

Acute oral toxicity (Component) LD50 rat Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: RIFM

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 rabbit Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg

Sensitisation (Component) : Component: 68912-13-0

Test substance: 0.0%

maximisation study human

Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Test substance: 20% in petrolatum

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

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

2,2,2-trichloro-1-phenylethylacetate:

LD50 Oral - rat - 6.800 mg / kg

DL50 Dermal - on rabbit -> 2,000 mg / kg

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 6800

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

benzyl acetate:

Oral LD50-rat-2,490 mg/kg

Observations: behavior: somnolence (General depressed activity)

LD50 Dermal-rabbit-> 5,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 245 8 hours

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2490

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

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 245

Propan-2-ol:

ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C; However, for spraying or scattering, much more quickly.

Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract the substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, causing depression. Much greater exposure to the OEL may lead to unconsciousness.

Effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Vertigo. Drowsiness. Headaches. Sore throat. See If Swallowed. CUTE CUTE.

EYE Redness.

INGESTION abdominal pain. Difficulty in breathing. Nausea. State of unconsciousness. Vomiting. (Further see inhalation).

N O T and use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2100

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2100

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 29

2-phenylethanol:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1790

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 806

Terpineol:

LD50 oral, rat-5,420 mg/kg

Ld50 oral, rat-4,300 mg/kg

Dermal Ld50-rabbit-> 2,000 mg/kg

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) = 4,76

diphenyl ether:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2450

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 7940

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 2,66

2-Methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propionaldehyde:

Oral-rat LD50 3810 mg / kg

Remarks: Behavior: ataxia Behavior: coma Cute and annexed: other: hair

Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. Vol. 2, Pg. 327, 1964.

LD50 Dermal - rat -> 5.000 mg / kg

Remarks: Sense organs: sight: lacrimation Behavior: drowsiness (depressive activity generic) Skin and appendages: other: hair

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3810

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

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:

LD50 oral, rat-> 5,000 mg/kg oral rat

Ld50-4,500 mg/kg Inhalation-rat

LCLO-male and female-8h-0.885 mg/l

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 4500

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 0,885

2-benzylideneheptanal:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3730

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

Citronellol:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3450

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2650

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 1,3

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

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

2-Methylundecanal:

LD50 Oral - rat -> 5.000 mg / kg

DL50 Dermal - rabbit -> 10,000 mg / kg

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 10000

Cinnamyl alcohol:

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

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

Geraniol:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3500

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

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 0,5

ethanol:

ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes and ingestion.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C.

Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to the eyes. Inhalation of high vapour can concetrazioni cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features. The substance may have an effect on the high central nervous system respiratory tract, causing irritation, headaches, fatigue and lack of concentration. See Notes.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Headaches. Fatigue. Drowsiness.

CUTE CUTE.

EYE Redness. Pain. Burning.

SWALLOWED burning sensation. Headaches. Confusion. Vertigo. State of unconsciousness.

NOT and consumption of ethanol during pregnancy can have adverse effects on the unborn child. Chronic ethanol ingestion can cause cirrhosis of the liver.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 7060

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 20000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 20000

$\alpha$ -Hexylcinnamaldehyde:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2450

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

Dodecanal:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal:

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) = 5

polydimethylsiloxane:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 17000

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

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 1100

## 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

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 4,6

benzyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish Lc50-Oryzias latipes-4 mg/l-96 h

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

1

Propan-2-ol:

Toxicity to fish LC50-Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)-9, 640.00 mg/l-96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

-EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea)-5, 102.00 mg/l- 24 h  
EC50 Immobilization-Daphnia magna (Water flea)-6.851 mg/l- 24h  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 5102 1  
1

Terpineol:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 68

diphenyl ether:

Fish 96-h LC50 (mg/L) 4.2  
Aquatic Invertebrates 48-h EC50 (mg/L) 1.7  
Aquatic Plants 72-h EC50 (mg/L) 2.5  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,7 1  
1

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:

Toxic to fish Lc50 semi-static test-Danio rerio (zebrafish)-8.9 mg/l-96 h  
method: OECD 203 semi-static test TG  
NOEC-Danio rerio (zebrafish)-5 mg/l-96 h  
method: OECD 203 Toxic TG to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates – Daphnia magna Ec50 Immobilization (big water Flea)-14.2 mg/l-48 h method: OECD TG 202 Immobilization NOEC-Daphnia magna (water Flea grande)-8.2 mg/l-48 h Method: OECD TG 202 Toxic for algae growth Inhibition Ec50 Desmodesmus subspicatus-(green algae)-13.2 mg/l-72 h method: OECD 201 TG NOEC growth-inhibitor Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)-8.5 mg/l-72 h method: OECD 201 TG  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 8,9 1  
1

2-benzylideneheptanal:

Fish: 96h LC50: 0.91 mg / L (Oryzias latipes)  
Crustacea: 48h EC50: 0.28 mg / L (Daphnia magna)  
Algae: 72h EC50: 2.3 mg / L (Selenastrum capricornutum)  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,28

Citronellol:

LC50 (96 h) 14,66 mg/l, Leuciscus idus  
EC50 (48 h) 17 mg/l, Daphnia magna  
EC50 (72 h) 2,4 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 2,4 1  
1

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate:

Golden ide (Leuciscus idus) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 0, 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L under static conditions for 48 hours. EF Marlowet was used as a solubilizer. Mortality was 0, 10, 100 and 80% at 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L.  
48-h LC50 = 14 mg/L  
Water fleas (Daphnia magna) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 2.8 to 28.4 mg/L (measured concentrations, 2.4 to 28.4 mg/L) under static conditions for 48 hours.  
48-h EC50 = 23.4 mg/L  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 14 1  
1

Geraniol:

static test LC50-zebrafish (zebra fish)-ca. 22 mg/l-96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)  
Broadcast application EC50-Daphnia magna (Water flea)-10.8 mg/l-48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)  
Growth inhibition EC50-Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)-13.1 mg/l-72 h  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 10,8 1  
1

ethanol:  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 11200

$\alpha$ -Hexylcinnamaldehyde:  
Freshwater Fish Toxicity: acute LC50 >1-10 mg/L  
Freshwater Invertebrates Toxicity: acute EC <1 mg/L  
Algal Toxicity: acute EC <1 mg/L.  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,99

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:  
21 days Daphnia magna NOEC 111 g/L NOEC 21 days Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) 68 g/L NOEC 35-day  
early life stage test Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 68 g/L NOEC 72 h Algae (Pseudokirchneriella  
subcapitata) 201 g/L 8 weeks NOEC Earthworm (Eisenia fetida) 45 g/kg Soil DM 4 weeks Springtails NOEC (Folsomia  
candida) 45 g/kg Soil DM  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,282

3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal:  
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,62

polydimethylsiloxane:  
Daphnia magna NOEC 572 mg/kg  
Physical effects such as surface entrapment have been observed when testing aquatic invertebrates in clean  
laboratory water, but similar effects are not expected in natural environments where a large variety of other  
surfaces provide opportunities for deposition.

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:

diphenyl ether:

51–94% after 7 days (inherently biodegradable);

76% after 20 days (readily biodegradable)

6.3% after 28 days OECD TG 301C (not readily biodegradable)

20% after 75 days (resistant to biological action)

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:

aerobic-28 d exposure time Result: 60-70%-Rapidly biodegradable.

Method: OECD TG 301

2-benzylideneheptanal:

51% (by BOD), 81% (by TOC)

Geraniol:

Aerobic chemical oxygen demand:

Exposure time 3 days

Result: 80 - 100% - Easily biodegradable.

(OECD Test Guideline 301A)

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:

diphenyl ether:

BCF = 196 (measured in trout);

BCF = 112–583 (measured in carp);

BCF = 49–594 (measured in carp)

polidimetilsilossano

\*\*\*\* Not translated \*\*\*\*

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:

Geraniol:

log Pow: 3.47

### **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

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## **SECTION 15. Regulatory information**

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

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**

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

## **SECTION 16. Other information**

### **16.1. Other information**

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.
- H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H315 = Causes skin irritation.
- H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.
- H336 = May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H335 = May cause respiratory irritation.
- H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H332 = Harmful 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
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. 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.

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.