

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required. Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited. If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

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

Appearance	liquid
Colour	Not available
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	70 °C (158 °F)
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1.020 Kg/l
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

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

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

10.2. Chemical stability

<h1>Tenax</h1>	Tenax Spa	Revision nr. 1
	TEPOX Q GIALLO R	Dated 12/14/2015 Printed on 23/04/2018 Page n. 7/14

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER: over 94°C/201°F it may form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with oxidising agents and aluminium.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL: can react with oxidising agents. It forms peroxides with atmospheric oxygen. When it reacts with aluminium it can generate hydrogen. May form explosive mixtures with air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL: avoid contact with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL: oxidising substances, strong acids and alkaline metals.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL: hydrogen.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritant to the skin and especially to the eyes; spleen damage may occur. Inhalation is unlikely to occur at room temperature due to the low vapour tension of the substance.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
LD50 (Oral)3384 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)2700 mg/kg Rabbit

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
LD50 (Oral)5300 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)13000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)54.6 mg/l/4h Rat

Carcinogenicity Assessment:107-98-21-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
ACGIH:: A4

SECTION 12. Ecological information

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER
Solubility in water mg/l 1000 - 10000

2-(2-
BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
Solubility in water mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly degradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Solubility in water mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER
Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water -0.54

2-(2-
BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water 1

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

< 1

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Information not available

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

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

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

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

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

111-90-0	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
34590-94-8	MONOETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
	MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

111-90-0

34590-94-8

107-98-2

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 313 TRI:

111-90-0

34590-94-8

107-98-2

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)

RCRA Code:

No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachusetts:

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)

107-98-2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)Minnesota:

34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)

107-98-2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)New Jersey:

111-90-0

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)

34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)

107-98-2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)New York:

No component(s) listed.

Pennsylvania:

111-90-0

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)

34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)

107-98-2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)California:

34590-94-8

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL
MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol
ethers)

107-98-2

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol
ethers)Proposition 65:International RegulationsSubstances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Canadian WHMIS

Information not available

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquid, category 4
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 4
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 @ RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112@)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit

Tenax

Tenax Spa

Revision nr. 1

Dated 12/14/2015

TEPOX Q GIALLO R

Printed on 23/04/2018

Page n. 14/14

- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.