# SAFETY DATA SHEET QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

Product number ZGBDEICE750ML

Internal identification B17911, 17220

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

**Identified uses** Automotive glass de-icer.

Uses advised against

This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than

the identified uses stated above.

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

Supplier Volkswagen Group United Kingdom Ltd

Yeomans Drive Blakelands Milton Keynes

MK14 5AN 01908 601601

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Tel: +44 1604 701111 (Office Hours Monday - Friday (0900 Hrs - 1700 Hrs))

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

# 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

# Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

**Health hazards** Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Human health Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Symptoms following

overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting.

**Environmental** The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

**Physicochemical** The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours.

# 2.2. Label elements

#### **Pictogram**





Signal word Warning

**Hazard statements** H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

# QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

#### Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water or shower.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

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

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

#### Contains

PROPAN-2-OL

#### 2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2. Mixtures

PROPAN-2-OL 10-30%

CAS number: 67-63-0 EC number: 200-661-7 REACH registration number: 01-

2119457558-25-XXXX

#### Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336

ETHANOL 5-10%

CAS number: 64-17-5 EC number: 200-578-6 REACH registration number: 01-

2119457610-43-XXXX

# Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

ETHANEDIOL 5-10%

CAS number: 107-21-1 EC number: 203-473-3 REACH registration number: 01-

2119456816-28-XXXX

Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

1-5%

CAS number: 143-22-6 EC number: 205-592-6

REACH registration number: 01-

2119475107-38-XXXX

Classification

Eye Dam. 1 - H318

2-BUTOXYETHANOL 1-5%

CAS number: 111-76-2 EC number: 203-905-0 REACH registration number: 01-

2119475108-36-XXXX

Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302

Acute Tox. 4 - H312

Acute Tox. 4 - H332

Skin Irrit. 2 - H315

Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

METHANOL <1%

CAS number: 67-56-1 EC number: 200-659-6 REACH registration number: 01-

2119433307-44-XXXX

Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

Acute Tox. 3 - H301

Acute Tox. 3 - H311

Acute Tox. 3 - H331

STOT SE 1 - H370

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

# 4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for

breathing. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if

any discomfort continues.

**Inhalation** Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can

take place. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person

by administering oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if

readily available. Keep affected person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical

attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Skin contact Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove

contaminated clothing.

Eye contact Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15

minutes. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

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

General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the

length of exposure.

**Inhalation** This is unlikely to occur but symptoms similar to those of ingestion may develop. In case of

overexposure, organic solvents may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness

and intoxication, and at very high concentrations unconsciousness and death.

**Ingestion** May cause unconsciousness, blindness and possibly death.

**Skin contact** Skin irritation.

**Eye contact** May cause blurred vision and serious eye damage.

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

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly.

#### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

# 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with the following media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry

chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Do not use water, if avoidable.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

# 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours. Thermal decomposition

or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.

Hazardous combustion

products

Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and

other toxic gases or vapours.

# 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during

firefighting

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out

of sewers and watercourses.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective

clothing.

#### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

# 6.2. Environmental precautions

#### **Environmental precautions**

Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Methods for cleaning up

Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Keep combustible materials away from spillage. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

#### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not wear contact lenses. Avoid spilling. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original

Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry and cool place. Store under well-ventilated conditions at a temperature below 25°C.

Storage class Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

**Specific end use(s)** The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

# SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

# 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

# PROPAN-2-OL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 400 ppm 999 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 500 ppm 1250 mg/m³

#### ETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## **ETHANEDIOL**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 52 mg/m³ 20 ppm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 104 mg/m3 40 ppm vapour

Sk

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate

# 2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

No exposure limit value known.

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 25 ppm 123 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm 246 mg/m³ Sk

#### **METHANOL**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm 266 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 250 ppm 333 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 2006/15/EC 200 ppm 260 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Ingredient comments

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

### PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

**DNEL** Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

> Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 319 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 89 mg/m3 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 888 mg/kg/day

**PNEC** - Fresh water; 140.9 mg/l

- Marine water; 140.9 mg/l

- Intermittent release; 140.9 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 552 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 552 mg/kg

- STP; 2251 mg/l - Soil; 28 mg/kg

#### ETHANOL (CAS: 64-17-5)

**DNEL** Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 343 mg/kg

> Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Workers - Inhalation; Short term Acute, local effects: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer - Inhalation; Short term Acute, local effects: 950 mg/m3 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 206 mg/kg Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 114 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 87 mg/kg

**PNEC** - Fresh water; 0.96 mg/l

- Marine water; 0.79 mg/l

- STP; 580 mg/l

- Intermittent release; 2.75 mg/l

- Sediment (Freshwater); 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw - Sediment (Marinewater); 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw

- Soil; 0.63 mg/kg soil dw

# ETHANEDIOL (CAS: 107-21-1)

**DNEL** Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 106 mg/kg bw/day

Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 35 mg/m3

Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 53 mg/kg bw/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 7 mg/m3

PNEC - Fresh water; 10 mg/l

- Marine water; 1 mg/l

- Sediment (Freshwater); 37 mg/kg sediment dw

- Intermittent release; 10 mg/l

Soil; 1.53 mg/kgSTP; 199.5 mg/l

- Sediment (Marinewater); 3.7 mg/kg sediment dw

- Soil; 1.53 mg/kg soil dw

# 2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL (CAS: 143-22-6)

**DNEL** Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 195 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 50 mg/kg bw/day

General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 117 mg/m³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 25 mg/kg bw/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 2.5 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC - Fresh water; 1.5 mg/l

Marine water; 0.15 mg/lIntermittent release; 5 mg/l

- STP; 200 mg/l

Sediment (Freshwater); 5.77 mg/kg sediment dwSediment (Marinewater); 0.13 mg/kg sediment dw

- Soil; 0.45 mg/kg soil dw

# 2-BUTOXYETHANOL (CAS: 111-76-2)

**DNEL** Industry - Dermal; Short term : 89 mg/kg/day

Industry - Inhalation; Short term: 663 mg/m³ Industry - Dermal; Long term: 75 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term: 98 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term: 44.5 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Short term: 13.4 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Short term: 123 mg/m³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term: 49 mg/m³

PNEC - Fresh water; 8.8 mg/l

- Marine water; 0.88 mg/l - Soil; 3.13 mg/kg soil dw

- Intermittent release; 9.1 mg/l

Sediment (Freshwater); 34.6 mg/kg sediment dwSediment (Marinewater); 3.46 mg/kg sediment dw

- STP; 463 mg/l

METHANOL (CAS: 67-56-1)

**DNEL** Industry - Dermal; Short term Acute: 40 mg/kg bw/day

Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 40 mg/kg bw/day

Industry - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 260 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term Acute: 8 mg/kg bw/day

Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg bw/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 50 mg/m³

Industry - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 260 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 260 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 50 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 50 mg/m³

PNEC - Fresh water; 20.8 mg/l

Marine water; 2.08 mg/lSoil; 3.18 mg/kg soil dw

- STP; 100 mg/l

- Sediment (Freshwater); 77 mg/kg sediment dw

- Intermittent release; 1540 mg/l

- Sediment (Marinewater); 7.7 mg/kg sediment dw

#### **BENZYL VIOLET 4B (CAS: 1694-09-3)**

**DNEL** No DNEL available.

PNEC No PNEC available.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Protective equipment





Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

Eye/face protection

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. In case of intensive contact, wear protective gloves (EN 374). Adhere to the manufacturer's instructions and information relating to the use, storage, care and replacement of protective gloves. protective gloves shall be replaced immediately when physically damaged or worn. Appropriate Material - Butyl, Material Thickness - 0.6 to 0.8mm, Breakthrough Time - 8Hrs

Other skin and body protection

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove non-impervious clothing that becomes contaminated. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Respiratory protection

If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Gas filter, type A2.

# **QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE**

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

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

**Appearance** Clear liquid.

Colour Blue.

Odour Slight alcoholic.

Melting point Below -25°C

Initial boiling point and range ~88°C @ 760 mm Hg

Relative density 0.975 @ 20°C

Solubility(ies) Soluble in water.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 380 g/litre.

#### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability No particular stability concerns. Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as

recommended.

# 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

products

Not applicable. Will not polymerise.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with the following materials:

Acids. Oxidising agents.

# 10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Strong oxidising agents.

# 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and

other toxic gases or vapours.

# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

# 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 5,058.67

Acute toxicity - dermal

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 54,054.05

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 540.54

General information To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not

been thoroughly investigated.

Inhalation Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following

overexposure may include the following: Coughing.

**Ingestion** Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.

Skin contact Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Eye contact** Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness.

Pain.

Acute and chronic health

hazards

Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Route of exposure Inhalation Skin absorption Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs Central nervous system Eyes Gastro-intestinal tract Kidneys Liver Respiratory system, lungs

Blood

Medical symptoms Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness,

dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Visual disturbances, including blurred vision.

# Toxicological information on ingredients.

# PROPAN-2-OL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD50

mg/kg)

5,840.0

Species Rat Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀)

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 5,840.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> 16.4

mg/kg)

Species Rabbit Rabbit

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 12,874.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation 25.5

(LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours 25.5

mg/l)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Not irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

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Serious eye

Rabbit eyes: Severe eye irritation.

damage/irritation

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not available.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not considered to be a skin sensitizer

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Negative.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity -

fertility

Does not interfere with fertility.

Reproductive toxicity -

development

No evidence of reproductive toxicity in animal studies.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Oral and inhalation repeated exposure studies demonstrated target organ effects in

male rats (kidney) and male/female mice (thyroid) by mechanisms of action that are not relevant to humans. Based on available data the classification criteria are not

met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Aspiration hazard if swallowed. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage

(chemical pneumonitis, possibly fatal).

Inhalation

Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo.

Ingestion No specific health hazards known.

Skin contact No specific health hazards known.

Eye contact Irritating to eyes. Splashes in eyes may cause strong pain. Vapour acts as irritant.

Acute and chronic health

hazards

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiritory system during ingestion or

from vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

**ETHANEDIOL** 

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD50

mg/kg)

7.712.0

**Species** 

Rat

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Notes (oral LD₅o) Acute oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans eventhough animals test

> results would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or

diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects,

cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure.

500.0 ATE oral (mg/kg)

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> 3,501.0

mg/kg)

**Species** Mouse

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 3,501.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation

(LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)

2.6

**Species** Rat

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) At room temperature exposure to vapour is minimal due to low volatility. With good

ventilation single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effect. If the product is heated or the working area has poor ventilation, vapour/mist may accumulate and

cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Not irritating. Rabbit

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye

Not irritating. Rabbit

damage/irritation

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity The current toxicological kowledge allows to not classify the product as a

carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity -

fertility

Ingestion of large amounts has been shown to interfere with reproduction in

animals.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In

animals effects have been reported on the following organs: kidneys and liver.

NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat

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**Target organs** Kidneys

Inhalation At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good

> ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause

respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

Ingestion Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even

> though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, male and female

7,712 mg/kg.

Skin contact Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

> Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn

skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Route of exposure Ingestion.

**Target organs** Kidneys Liver

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅o

mg/kg)

5,170.0

Rat **Species** 

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,170.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> 3,540.0

mg/kg)

**Species** Rabbit

3,540.0 ATE dermal (mg/kg)

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Data lacking.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye Risk of serious damage to eyes.

damage/irritation

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Data lacking.

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Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Negative.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo**Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Data lacking.

Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity -** Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

fertility

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard No data available.

.

**Eye contact** May cause chemical eye burns.

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL** 

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅o

mg/kg)

1,414.0

**Species** Guinea pig

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 1,414.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours 11.0

mg/l)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Extreme pH Slightly irritating. Rabbit

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye Slightly irritating. Rabbit

damage/irritation

Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

# QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Negative.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** Negative.

Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity -

fertility

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

development

No evidence of reproductive toxicity in animal studies.

**Inhalation** Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical

pneumonitis.

Ingestion Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if

vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

**Skin contact** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Eye contact** Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

Route of exposure Ingestion Inhalation

Target organs Brain Respiratory system, lungs Mucous membranes

Medical symptoms Skin irritation. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. High concentration of

vapours may irritate respiratory systemand lead to headache, fatigue, nausea and

vomiting.

#### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity** The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. The product components

are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have

hazardous effects on the environment.

# 12.1. Toxicity

# Ecological information on ingredients.

#### PROPAN-2-OL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 9640 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 24 hours: 9714 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic

plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus

Acute toxicity - microorganisms

EC<sub>50</sub>, : > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

# ETHANEDIOL

**Toxicity** Product not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: 72860 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic

plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 6500 - 13000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Acute toxicity -

microorganisms

EC20, 30 minutes: > 1995 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early NOEC, 7 days: 15380 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

life stage

Chronic toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

NOEC, 7 days: 8590 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia Sp.

#### 2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: 2400 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 2210 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic

plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: > 612.6 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus NOEC, 72 hours: 62.5 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus

Acute toxicity -

microorganisms

IC<sub>50</sub>, 16 hours: >5000 mg/l, Activated sludge

# 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 1464 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 1800 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic

plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: 911 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata NOEC, 72 hours: 88 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

# 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The surfactant(s) contained in this product complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them at their direct request, or at the request of a detergent manufacturer. The product is biodegradable but it must not be discharged into drains without permission from the authorities.

# Ecological information on ingredients.

# PROPAN-2-OL

# **QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE**

Persistence and

degradability

The product is expected to be biodegradable.

Biodegradation

Water - Degradation (%) 95%: 21 days

**ETHANEDIOL** 

Persistence and

degradability

The product is biodegradable.

Biodegradation

Water - Degradation (%) 90 - 100%: 10 days

Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent

biodegradability).

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

Persistence and

degradability

The product is readily biodegradable.

**Biodegradation** Water - Degradation (%) 85: 28 days

The substance is readily biodegradable.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Persistence and

degradability

The product is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PROPAN-2-OL

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 0.05

**ETHANEDIOL** 

Bioaccumulative potential Not potentially bioaccumulative

Partition coefficient log Pow: -1.36

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

Bioaccumulative potential Not potentially bioaccumulative

Partition coefficient log Pow: -0.49 log Kow: ≤ 4.5

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient log Pow: < 2: 0.8

12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.

# QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

#### PROPAN-2-OL

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

Adsorption/desorption

coefficient

Water - Koc: ~ 1.1 @ °C

Henry's law constant 0.00000338 atm m3/mol @ 25°C

**ETHANEDIOL** 

Mobility The product is soluble in water. Volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist

soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is

very high.

Adsorption/desorption

coefficient

Water - Koc: ~ 1 @ °C

Henry's law constant ~ 8.05E-09 atm m3/mol @ 25°C

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

**Mobility** Potential for mobility in soil is very high.

Adsorption/desorption

coefficient

Water - Koc: 0 - 50 @ °C

Henry's law constant ~ 1.40E-06 atm m3/mol @ °C

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

Henry's law constant 0.0098 Pa m3/mol @ °C

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB**This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

PROPAN-2-OL

Results of PBT and vPvB This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

assessment

**ETHANEDIOL** 

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

2-[2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY]ETHANOL

Results of PBT and vPvB This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

assessment

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

**Results of PBT and vPvB** This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. assessment

# 12.6. Other adverse effects

# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Waste should be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site

in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging

must be empty (drop-free when inverted).

**Disposal methods** Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a

licensed waste disposal contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal

because of the risk of an explosion.

#### SECTION 14: Transport information

# 14.1. UN number

**UN No. (ADR/RID)** 1987

**UN No. (IMDG)** 1987

**UN No. (ICAO)** 1987

**UN No. (ADN)** 1987

# 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name

ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)

(ADR/RID)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)

Proper shipping name (ADN) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 3

ADR/RID classification code F1

ADR/RID label 3

IMDG class 3

ICAO class/division 3

ADN class 3

# Transport labels



# 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group III

IMDG packing group III

ADN packing group

#### QUANTUM DE-ICER CONCENTRATE

ICAO packing group III

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-E, S-D

ADR transport category 3

Emergency Action Code •3Y

Hazard Identification Number

(ADR/RID)

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

30

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

# SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 (as amended).

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009

No. 716).

**EU legislation** Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of

Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as

amended).

Guidance Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.

CHIP for everyone HSG228.

Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (Sixth edition) L131.

# 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

#### SECTION 16: Other information

**Revision comments** NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

**Issued by** HS&E Manager.

Revision date 29/06/2018

Revision 5

Supersedes date 12/01/2016
SDS status Approved.

Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H370 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system, Optic Nerve (Nervus Opticus)).

H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.