SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Identification of the product	Aqueous dispersion dense
Trade Name	Wadet 500
Type of product	Cleaning Agent
Synonyms	Not Available

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

Relevant Identified uses	Industrial

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name	BMC Air Filter
Address	Via Roslé, 115 40059 Medicina (BO) ITALY
Contact of the responsible person	Michele Vitale – Quality Control Dept – michele.vitale@bmcairfilters.com
Telephone	0039 0516971511
Fax	0039 051852659
Website	www.bmcairfilter.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Organization	CHEMTREC
Telephone	+1-800-262-8200
Other emergency number	0039 0516971511

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provision set forth in Regulation EC 1272/2008

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard Pictograms	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H319: Causes serious eye irritation H315 Causes skin irritation.
Precautionary statements	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water P305-P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

	lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Regulation EC 648/2004:
<5% Anionic surfactants
5-15% Phosphates

2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

N.A.

3.2 Mixtures

	Name	% (weight)	Classification 1272/2008
CAS: 7722-88-5 **EC N.:** 231-767-1 **Index N.:** - **REACH N.:** 01-2119489794-17-XXXX	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	10 - 15	3.1/4/Oral Acute Tox. 4 H302 3.3/1 Eye Dam. 1 H318
CAS: 111-76-2 **EC N.:** 203-905-0 **Index N.:** 603-014-00-0 **REACh N.:** 01-2119475108-36-XXXX	2-butoxyethanol	10 - 15	3.1/4/Dermal Acute Tox. 4 H312 3.1/4/Inhal Acute Tox. 4 H332 3.1/4/Oral Acute Tox. 4 H302 3.2/2 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 3.3/2 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
CAS: 1300-72-7 **EC N.:** 215-090-9 **Index N.:** - **REACH N.:** 01-2119513350-56-XXXX	Sodiumxylenesulfonat	10 - 15	3.3/2 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
CAS: 68585-34-2 **N° EC:** 500-223-8 **N° Index:** - **REACH N.:** 01-2119488639-16-XXXX	Sodiumlaurylmyristylether(2)sulfate	1 - 5	3.2/2 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 3.3/1 Eye Dam. 1 H318

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention..
Skin contact	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Treat symptomatically

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	Carbon dioxide, Foam. Dry chemical powder Water spray
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	None in particular

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Do not breathe combustion products.
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal..

Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do notenter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: May form unstable peroxides in storage is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

7.2 Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5 mg/m3 / --- ppm	10 mg/m3 / --- ppm	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	2-Butoxyethanol	2-Butoxyethanol	123 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	246 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Sk, BMGV

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See hand protection below
Hand protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aqueous dispersion dense (Liquid)	**Relative density (water=1)**	N.A.
Colour	N.A.	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	N.A.
Odour	N.A.	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	N.A.
Odour threshold	N.A.	**Decomposition Temperature**	N.A.
pH	8/9	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Non viscous
Melting point / Freezing point (°C)	N.A.	**Flash point**	N.A.
Boiling point	N.A.	**Explosive properties**	N.A.
Evaporation rate	N.A.	**Oxidising properties**	N.A.
Flammability	N.A.	**Lower Explosive Limit**	N.A.
Upper Explosive Limit	N.A.	**Vapour pressure (20°C)**	N.A.
Volatile component	N.A.	**Vapour densit (Air=1)**	N.A.

Solubility	Soluble	**VOC g/l**	N.A.

9.2 Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7.2

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7.2

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7.2

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7.2

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction. On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure. In 8-hour exposures at concentrations of 200 or 100 ppm no objective effects were seen other than raised urinary excretion of the metabolite butoxyacetic acid.
Ingestion	The material has not been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	Anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering.

	Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >300-<2000 mg/kg	Not Available
2-butoxyethanol	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg,
Sodiumxylenesulfonat	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	Not Available
Sodiumlaurylmyristylether(2)sulfate	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Values	Species
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	96	18.89568mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LC50	96	>100mg/L	Fish
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	48	>100mg/L	Crustacea
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	72	>100mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	NOEC	72	>100mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
2-butossietanolo	EC50	384	51.539mg/L	Crustacea
2-butossietanolo	LC50	96	222.042mg/L	Fish
2-butossietanolo	EC50	48	164mg/L	Crustacea
2-butossietanolo	NOEC	168	56mg/L	Crustacea
2-butossietanolo	EC50	96	720mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
sodium xylenesulfonate	LC50	96	>1000mg/L	Fish
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	>40.3mg/L	Crustacea
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	>40.3mg/L	Crustacea
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	96	>=230mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants

sodium xylenesulfonate	NOEC	96	31mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	NOEC	48	0.26mg/L	Fish

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Information not available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LogKOW = -1.7388)
2-butossietanolo	BCF = 2.51

12.4 Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Information not available

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (Not Applicable): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
EU Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP)
EU Regulation (EC) No 2015/830
EU Regulation (EC) No 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP)

EU Regulation (EC) No 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP)
EU Regulation (EC) No 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP)
EU Regulation (EC) No 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP)
EU Regulation (EC) No 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H315 Causes skin irritation
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H332 Harmful if inhaled

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.
Modifications from the previous version:
02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/15/16

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Identification of the product	Aqueous dispersion dense
Trade Name	Wadet 500
Type of product	Cleaning Agent
Synonyms	Not Available

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

Relevant Identified uses	Industrial

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name	BMC Air Filter
Address	Via Roslé, 115 40059 Medicina (BO) ITALY
Contact of the responsible person	Michele Vitale – Quality Control Dept – michele.vitale@bmcairfilters.com
Telephone	0039 0516971511
Fax	0039 051852659
Website	www.bmcairfilter.com

Emergency telephone number

Organization	CHEMTREC
Telephone	+1-800-262-8200
Other emergency number	0039 0516971511

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability	1
Health hazard	2
Reactivity	1
Specific hazard	-

GHS Classification	Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A

Label elements

GHS label elements	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H319: Causes serious eye irritation H315 Causes skin irritation.
Precautionary statements	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water P305-P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

N.A.

Mixtures

CAS	Name	% (weight)
7722-88-5	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	10 - 15
111-76-2	2-butoxyethanol	10 - 15
1300-72-7	Sodiumxylenesulfonat	10 - 15
68585-34-2	Sodiumlaurylmyristylether(2)sulfate	1 - 5

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention..
Skin contact	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Treat symptomatically

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	Carbon dioxide,

	Foam. Dry chemical powder Water spray
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	None in particular

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Do not breathe combustion products.
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal..
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do notenter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: May form unstable peroxides in storage is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Pyrophosphate, Sodium pyrophosphate, Tetrasodium diphosphate, Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (anhydrous), TSPP	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	240 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	Notes
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Sodium pyrophosphate decahydrate	4.3 mg/m3	48 mg/m3	Not Available
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See hand protection below
Hand protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aqueous dispersion dense (Liquid)	**Relative density (water=1)**	N.A.
Colour	N.A.	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	N.A.
Odour	N.A.	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	N.A.
Odour threshold	N.A.	**Decomposition Temperature**	N.A.
pH	8/9	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Non viscous
Melting point / Freezing point (°C)	N.A.	**Flash point**	N.A.
Boiling point	N.A.	**Explosive properties**	N.A.
Evaporation rate	N.A.	**Oxidising properties**	N.A.
Flammability	N.A.	**Lower Explosive Limit**	N.A.
Upper Explosive Limit	N.A.	**Vapour pressure (20°C)**	N.A.
Volatile component	N.A.	**Vapour densit (Air=1)**	N.A.
Solubility	Soluble	**VOC g/l**	N.A.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction. On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure. In 8-hour exposures at concentrations of 200 or 100 ppm no objective effects were seen other than raised urinary excretion of the metabolite butoxyacetic acid.
Ingestion	The material has not been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	Anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >300-<2000 mg/kg	Not Available
2-butoxyethanol	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg,
Sodiumxylenesulfonat	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	Not Available
Sodiumlaurylmyristylether(2)sulfate	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Values	Species
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	96	18.89568mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LC50	96	>100mg/L	Fish
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	48	>100mg/L	Crustacea
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	EC50	72	>100mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	NOEC	72	>100mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	384	51.539mg/L	Crustacea
ethyl ne glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	222.042mg/L	Fish
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	48	164mg/L	Crustacea
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	NOEC	168	56mg/L	Crustacea
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	96	720mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
sodium xylenesulfonate	LC50	96	>1000mg/L	Fish
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	>40.3mg/L	Crustacea
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	>40.3mg/L	Crustacea
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	96	>=230mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
sodium xylenesulfonate	NOEC	96	31mg/L	Algae or other aquatic plants
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	NOEC	48	0.26mg/L	Fish

Persistence and degradability

Information not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LogKOW = -1.7388)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	BCF = 2.51

Mobility in soil

Information not available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.
Modifications from the previous version:
02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/15/16

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Identification of the product	Aqueous dispersion dense
Trade Name	Wadet 500
Type of product	Cleaning Agent
Synonyms	Not Available

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

Relevant Identified uses	Industrial

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name	BMC Air Filter
Address	Via Roslé, 115 40059 Medicina (BO) ITALY
Contact of the responsible person	Michele Vitale – Quality Control Dept – michele.vitale@bmcairfilters.com
Telephone	0039 0516971511
Fax	0039 051852659
Website	www.bmcairfilter.com

Emergency telephone number

Organization	CHEMTREC
Telephone	+1-800-262-8200
Other emergency number	0039 0516971511

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability	1
Health hazard	2
Reactivity	1
Specific hazard	-

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

Ingredient	CAS Number	Classification description
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	7722-88-5	Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Combustible liquid, Very Toxic Material Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A

Label elements

GHS label elements	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H319: Causes serious eye irritation H315 Causes skin irritation.
Precautionary statements	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water P305-P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

N.A.

Mixtures

CAS	Name	% (weight)
7722-88-5	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	10 - 15
111-76-2	2-butoxyethanol	10 - 15
1300-72-7	Sodiumxylenesulfonat	10 - 15
68585-34-2	Sodiumlaurylmyristylether(2)sulfate	1 - 5

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention..
Skin contact	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Treat symptomatically

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	Carbon dioxide, Foam. Dry chemical powder Water spray
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT	None in particular

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Do not breathe combustion products.
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal..

Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do notenter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: May form unstable peroxides in storage is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Notes
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available

Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	240 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	720 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	30 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	30 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	30 ppm	TLV Basis
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	30 ppm	TLV Basis
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	97 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	97 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	Notes
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Sodium pyrophosphate decahydrate	4.3 mg/m3	48 mg/m3	Not Available
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See hand protection below
Hand protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aqueous dispersion dense (Liquid)	**Relative density (water=1)**	N.A.
Colour	N.A.	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	N.A.
Odour	N.A.	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	N.A.
Odour threshold	N.A.	**Decomposition Temperature**	N.A.
pH	8/9	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Non viscous
Melting point / Freezing point (°C)	N.A.	**Flash point**	N.A.
Boiling point	N.A.	**Explosive properties**	N.A.
Evaporation rate	N.A.	**Oxidising properties**	N.A.
Flammability	N.A.	**Lower Explosive Limit**	N.A.
Upper Explosive Limit	N.A.	**Vapour pressure (20°C)**	N.A.
Volatile component	N.A.	**Vapour densit (Air=1)**	N.A.
Solubility	Soluble	**VOC g/l**	N.A.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction. On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure. In 8-hour exposures at concentrations of 200 or 100 ppm no objective effects were seen other than raised urinary excretion of the metabolite butoxyacetic acid.
Ingestion	The material has not been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	Anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.
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Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens Canada
Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment (English)
Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment (French) International
Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
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