



SAFETY DATA SHEET CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Product number 56160

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

Identified uses Antifreeze liquid.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Univar
Aquarius House
6 Mid Point Business Park
Bradford
BD3 7AY
+44 1274 267300
+44 1274 267306
sds@univar.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone SGS - +32 (0)3 575 55 55 (24h)

Sds No. 56160

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Contains ETHANEDIOL

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

ETHANEDIOL 30-60%		
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-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT 1-5%		
CAS number: 19766-89-3	EC number: 243-283-8	REACH registration number: 01-2119488942-23-XXXX
Classification Repr. 2 - H361d		
METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE <0.1%		
CAS number: 29385-43-1	EC number: 249-596-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119979081-35-XXXX
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411		
2-AMINOETHANOL <0.1%		
CAS number: 141-43-5	EC number: 205-483-3	REACH registration number: 01-2119486455-28-XXXX
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412		

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

Inhalation Move affected person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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Ingestion	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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

Inhalation	Vapours in high concentrations are anaesthetic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Central nervous system depression.
Ingestion	Ingestion of large amounts may cause unconsciousness. Harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
Skin contact	Prolonged skin contact may cause redness and irritation.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

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

Notes for the doctor	If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol: loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.
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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Ketones. Aldehydes.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Protective actions during firefighting Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Contain and collect extinguishing water.

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 Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Avoid inhalation of spray mist and contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation.

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.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Absorb spillage with inert, damp, non-combustible material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Provide adequate ventilation.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

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

ETHANEDIOL

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

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

Sk

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

Sk

2-AMINOETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1 ppm 2.5 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 3 ppm 7.6 mg/m³

Sk

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Ingredient comments WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

ETHANEDIOL (CAS: 107-21-1)

Ingredient comments	WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits
DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 35 mg/m ³ Industry - Dermal; Long term : 106 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 53 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 7 mg/m ³
PNEC	- Fresh water; 10 mg/l - Marine water; 1 mg/l - Soil; 1.53 mg/kg - STP; 199.5 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 37 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 3.7 mg/kg - Intermittent release; 10 mg/l

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE (CAS: 29385-43-1)

DNEL	Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.5 mg/kg/day Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 8.8 mg/m ³ Consumer - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 0.25 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.25 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.25 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 4.4 mg/m ³
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.008 mg/l - Marine water; 0.008 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.086 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 0.0025 mg/kg/day - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.0025 mg/kg/day - Soil; 0.0024 mg/kg/day - STP; 39.4 mg/l

2-AMINOETHANOL (CAS: 141-43-5)

Ingredient comments	WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits
DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 1 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 3.3 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 3.3 mg/m ³ Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.24 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 2 mg/m ³ Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 3.75 mg/kg
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.085 mg/l - Marine water; 0.0085 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.028 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 0.434 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.0434 mg/kg - Soil; 0.0367 mg/kg - STP; 100 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

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Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

Eye/face protection

The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Butyl rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). EN 374

Other skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination.

Hygiene measures

Eating, smoking and water fountains prohibited in immediate work area.

Respiratory protection

If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Combination filter, type A2/P3. EN 136/140/141/145/143/149

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Mild.
Odour threshold	Data lacking.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 7.5 - 8.5
Melting point	No information available.
Initial boiling point and range	No information available.
Flash point	Data lacking.
Evaporation rate	Data lacking.
Evaporation factor	No information available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Data lacking.
Other flammability	No information available.
Vapour pressure	Data lacking.
Vapour density	Data lacking.
Relative density	1.065 @ 15.6°C
Bulk density	No information available.
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.

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Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Data lacking.
Decomposition Temperature	Data lacking.
Viscosity	Data lacking.
Explosive properties	Data lacking.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	No information available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information

Other information	Not determined.
Refractive index	No information available.
Particle size	No information available.
Molecular weight	No information available.
Volatility	No information available.
Saturation concentration	No information available.
Critical temperature	No information available.
Volatile organic compound	No information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Will not polymerise.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of the following substances: Carbon.
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg)	1,024.3
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Skin corrosion/irritation

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Animal data No information available.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation No information available.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation No information available.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro No information available.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity No information available.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Inhalation Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs. Vapours in high concentrations are anaesthetic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Central nervous system depression.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. May cause liver and/or renal damage. May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Skin contact Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Target organs Liver Kidneys

Toxicological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 10,600.0

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) LD₅₀ > 10600 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Acute toxicity inhalation 2.5
(LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)

Species Rat

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) LD₅₀ > 2.5 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours 2.5
mg/l)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Not irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye Not irritating.
damage/irritation

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vivo This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Possible risk of
development adverse reproductive effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Inhalation Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Lethal dose to humans 100ml

Skin contact Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Target organs Liver Kidneys

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE**Acute toxicity - oral**

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 720.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 720.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 4,000.0

Species Rabbit

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Not irritating. Rabbit

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation May cause temporary eye irritation. Rabbit

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Negative.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity No information available.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Fertility - NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat P Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 200 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Inhalation Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

Skin contact Powder may irritate skin.

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

2-AMINOETHANOL**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,720.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) OECD 401

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,720.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,025.0

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) OECD 402

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,025.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 4,500.0

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 11.0

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 1.5

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Corrosive to skin. OECD 404

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: OECD 406 Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity No specific test data are available.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility No specific test data are available.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

STOT - single exposure No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure May cause respiratory system irritation.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Causes burns.

Skin contact Harmful in contact with skin. Causes burns.

Eye contact May cause chemical eye burns. Causes burns.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2-AMINOETHANOL

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Not considered toxic to fish.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

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

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 96 hours: 6500 - 13000 mg/l,

Acute toxicity - microorganisms EC₅₀, 30 minutes: 225 mg/l, Activated sludge

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Toxicity	Toxic to aquatic life.
<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 55 mg/l, Cyprinodon variegatus (Sheepshead minnow) NOEC, : 30 mg/l, Cyprinodon variegatus (Sheepshead minnow) OECD 203
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 55 mg/l, Daphnia magna NOEC, 21 days: 0.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna OECD 202
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 53 mg/l, Freshwater algae NOEC, 72 hours: 1.18 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus OECD 201
<u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u>	
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 18.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna

2-AMINOETHANOL

Toxicity	Harmful to aquatic life.
<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 349 mg/l, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp) LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 170 mg/l, Carassius auratus (Goldfish) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 227 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 3684 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 300 - 1000 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 114 - 196 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 200 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 65 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 2.5 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 22 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus OECD 201 EC ₅₀ , 72 hour: 2.8 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₂₀ , 30 minutes: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge EC ₅₀ , 3 hours >: 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge OECD 209
<u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u>	
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.85 mg/l, Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is expected to be biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Persistence and degradability	The substance is readily biodegradable.
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CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Biodegradation - Degradation (%) 90%: > 10 days
OECD 301A

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Persistence and degradability The product is not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 4 %: 28 days

2-AMINOETHANOL

Persistence and degradability The product is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.**ETHANEDIOL**

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient -1.36

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Bioaccumulative potential The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances. BCF: 2.4,

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.08

2-AMINOETHANOL

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

Partition coefficient log Kow: -1.91 OECD 107

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Ecological information on ingredients.**ETHANEDIOL**

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Water - Koc: 1 @ °C

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Mobility Slightly soluble in water.

2-AMINOETHANOL

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Mobility

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

2-AMINOETHANOL

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANEDIOL

Cod

1.22

Other adverse effects

None known.

METHYL 1H BENZOTRIAZOLE

Other adverse effects

Not determined.

2-AMINOETHANOL

Other adverse effects

No information required.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information

Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Do not puncture or incinerate, even when empty.

Disposal methods

Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General

The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

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

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****EU legislation**

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).
Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
 ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
 ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
 CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
 DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.
 IATA: International Air Transport Association.
 IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
 Kow: Octanol-water partition coefficient.
 LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
 LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
 PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.
 REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
 RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
 vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
 MARPOL 73/78: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978.
 cATpE: Converted Acute Toxicity Point Estimate.
 BCF: Bioconcentration Factor.
 BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand.
 EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
 LOAEC: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.
 NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
 NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.
 LOEC: Lowest Observed Effect Concentration.
 DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level.
 EL50: Exposure Limit 50
 hPa: Hectopascal
 LL50: Lethal Loading fifty
 OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 POW: Octanol-water partition coefficient
 SCBA: self-contained breathing apparatus
 STP: Sewage Treatment Plant
 VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity
 Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)
 Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)

Key literature references and sources for data

Supplier's information.

Revision comments

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

Revision date

23/10/2018

Version number

1.000

SDS number

56160

SDS status

Approved.

CAFLON OAT YELLOW 50%

Hazard statements in full

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Signature

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