SAFETY DATA SHEET
NAPA Extreme Screenwash

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	NAPA Extreme Screenwash
Product number	NSW2001L, NSW2005L
Internal identification	B18907, 18376, 18377
Container size	1 litre to 5 litre Plastic Bottles
UFI	UFI: C8CP-D1S5-Y007-5FT5

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

Identified uses	All purpose automotive windscreen cleaner
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	NAPA 2 Eskan Court Campbell Park Milton Keynes MK9 4AN 03333 136597 www.NAPAautoparts.eu

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

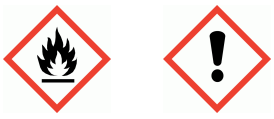
2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary statements	P102 Keep out of reach of children. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. 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. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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Detergent labelling	< 5% perfumes, Contains BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE
Supplementary precautionary statements	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. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. 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+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

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

ETHANOL			30-60%
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			1-5%
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-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			

PROPAN-2-OL			1-5%
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			

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

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	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. 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. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
Eye contact	Remove affected person from source of contamination. 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

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	In the unlikely event of over exposure to organic solvent vapours from this product, symptoms which may develop include headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.
Ingestion	Ingestion of large amounts may result in unconciousness, blindness and death.
Skin contact	Skin irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.

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	Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Extinguish with the following media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Water spray, fog or mist. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc.
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	Fire creates: Toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2). May explode when heated or when exposed to flames or sparks. Solvent vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. May form explosive or toxic mixtures with air. Vapour explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors and in sewers.
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	Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear chemical protective suit. Use air-supplied respirator, gloves and protective goggles.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Ensure suitable respiratory protection is worn during removal of spillages in confined areas. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation. In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. 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	Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Stop leak if possible without risk. DO NOT touch spilled material! Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Cover large spillages with alcohol-resistant foam. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. 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	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	Avoid spilling. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above an acceptable level. 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 container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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

ETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m³

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-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

PROPAN-2-OL

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

ETHANOL (CAS: 64-17-5)

DNEL	Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 343 mg/kg Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 950 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term Acute, local effects: 1900 mg/m³ 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/m³ 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

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 dw - Sediment (Marinewater); 3.46 mg/kg sediment dw - STP; 463 mg/l

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/kg - STP; 199.5 mg/l - Sediment (Marinewater); 3.7 mg/kg sediment dw - Soil; 1.53 mg/kg soil dw

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

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DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 500 mg/m³ 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

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	Wear chemical splash goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. Wear protective gloves made of the following material: 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	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact. 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	Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash station. No specific hygiene procedures recommended but good personal hygiene practices should always be observed when working with chemical products. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove any 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.
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	Coloured liquid.
Colour	Blue.
Odour	Alcoholic. Lemon. Perfume.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 6.0 to 9.0
Melting point	Below minus 30°C
Initial boiling point and range	circa 90°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	28°C Closed cup.

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Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: 3.3% v/v ETHANOL IN AIR
Relative density	0.950 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Completely soluble in water. Very soluble in the following materials: Alcohols. Almost insoluble in the following materials: Hydrocarbons. Aromatic solvents.
Comments	Information given is applicable to the product as supplied.

9.2. Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not applicable. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Fire creates: Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Acrid smoke or fumes. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO_2).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg)	18,469.17

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg)	100,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	550.0

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes: Category 2.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	May cause damage to organs.

General information	To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Inhalation	Vapours may irritate throat/respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Nausea, vomiting. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	Ingestion of large amounts may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, drowsiness and unconciousness. Methanol can cause blindness when ingested.
Skin contact	Contains components which may penetrate the skin. Product has a defatting effect on skin. May cause allergic contact eczema.

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Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute and chronic health hazards	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. Risk of long-term effects is considered to be minimal from exposure to concentrations below the level of OEL. Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Central and/or peripheral nervous system damage. Brain damage.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion. Skin absorption
Target organs	Central nervous system Eyes Gastro-intestinal tract Kidneys Liver Respiratory system, lungs Blood
Medical symptoms	Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Nausea, vomiting. Severe stomach pain. Central nervous system depression. Blindness. Unconsciousness, possibly death.
Medical considerations	Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Visual disturbances, including blurred vision.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

ETHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	7,060.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	7,060.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} vapours mg/l)	124.7
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	124.7
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Animal data	Not irritating.
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes: Category 2.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	

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STOT - single exposure	Data lacking.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	
STOT - repeated exposure	Data lacking.
Aspiration hazard	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Ingestion	After absorption: euphoria. After a latency period: dizziness, inebriation, paralysis, cyanosis, narcosis, respiratory paralysis.

ETHANEDIOL

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	7,712.0
Species	Rat
Notes (oral LD_{50})	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.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	3,501.0
Species	Mouse
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	3,501.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} vapours mg/l)	2.6
Species	Rat
Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	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 damage/irritation	Not irritating. Rabbit
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.

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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
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-BUTOXYETHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} 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 mg/l)	11.0
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Extreme pH	Slightly irritating. Rabbit
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Slightly irritating. 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	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 components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity	Not considered toxic to fish.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 15300 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 9268 - 14221 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	LOEC, 192 hours: 5000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	LOEC, : 6500 (16hr) mg/l,

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)

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Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 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 life stage	NOEC, 7 days: 15380 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 7 days: 8590 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia Sp.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 1464 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 1800 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 911 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata NOEC, 72 hours: 88 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable but it must not be discharged into drains without permission from the authorities. 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.

Ecological information on ingredients.

ETHANOL

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

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-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.

ETHANOL

Partition coefficient	log Pow: < 2

ETHANEDIOL

Bioaccumulative potential	Not potentially bioaccumulative

Partition coefficient	log Pow: -1.36

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.

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-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 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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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 applicable.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Waste is classified as hazardous 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) 1993

UN No. (IMDG) 1993

NAPA Extreme Screenwash

UN No. (ICAO)	1993
UN No. (ADN)	1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL)
Proper shipping name (ADN)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, 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
ICAO packing group	III
ADN packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-E, S-E
ADR transport category	3
Emergency Action Code	•3Y
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	30
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

NAPA Extreme Screenwash

National regulations	Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 (as amended). The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SI 2019 No. 720 (as amended) The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SI 2019 No. 758 (as amended)
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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issued by	HS&E Manager.
Revision date	11/06/2021
Revision	1
SDS number	20842
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.