Safety Data Sheet

WK Endreiniger – pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II

Issue date: 18 October 2026

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: WK Endreiniger.

1.2 Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

Professional and industrial use as a non-abrasive general-purpose/multipurpose cleaner (PC-CLN-2). Follow the instructions for use and check material compatibility.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Wandelkraft Chemie GmbH · Eichelsweg 6 · 64367 Mühltal · Germany
Phone: +49 171 3560169 · Email: office@wandelkraft24.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+49 171 3560169

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the mixture

The mixture is not classified as hazardous under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The information on combustion behaviour is based on UN Test L.2 (see Section 9.2).

2.2 Label elements

EUH210: Safety data sheet available on request. Based on the stated classification of the mixture, no CLP hazard pictograms are required.

2.3 Other hazards

The product has a flash point of approximately 49 °C. According to the documented UN L.2 test, it does not sustain combustion; nevertheless, heating and contact with ignition sources can create a fire hazard. Available substance data indicate that the PBT/vPvB criteria under REACH Annex XIII are not met; endocrine-disrupting properties are not known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	CAS 107-98-2 · EC 203-539-1 · REACH 01-2119457435-35-XXXX · ≥ 10 to < 20 wt.% · Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336
Ethanol	CAS 64-17-5 · EC 200-578-6 · REACH 01-2119457610-43-XXXX · ≥ 5 to < 10 wt.% · Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 (specific concentration limit for H319: C ≥ 50 %)
Propylene glycol monopropyl ether	CAS 1569-01-3 · EC 216-372-4 · REACH 01-2119474443-37-XXXX · ≥ 4 to < 5,5 wt.% · Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Eye Irrit. 2, H319
3-Methoxybutan-1-ol	CAS 2517-43-3 · EC 219-741-8 · REACH 01-2119548352-41-XXXX · ≥ 1 to < 5 wt.%

The full wording of the hazard statements is provided in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General	Seek medical advice in case of symptoms or uncertainty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or a person having convulsions.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air; keep warm and at rest.
Skin contact	Wash affected skin thoroughly with water and soap; apply a replenishing skin-care product if required.
Eye contact	Rinse eyes with running water for 10–15 minutes with eyelids held open; protect the unaffected eye and obtain ophthalmological assessment.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. If conscious and able to swallow, give one glass of water in small sips. Do not induce vomiting; obtain immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No specific symptoms have been described. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may remove skin oils and promote irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No special measures specified; treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: water, foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide, sand, nitrogen or a fire blanket. Unsuitable: full water jet. Select extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides may be released in a fire. The cleaner has a flash point of approximately 49 °C; keep away from ignition sources.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires. Remove undamaged containers from the hazard area if this can be done safely.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Spilled product may create a slipping hazard. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid ignition sources and ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into drains, surface waters, soil and subsoil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Immediately absorb spilled material with suitable absorbent material such as cloth or nonwoven wipes; rinse affected surfaces with water. Dispose of collected material in accordance with Section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Handling: Section 7; personal protection: Section 8; disposal: Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Close containers tightly after use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes; ensure adequate ventilation. Do not spray onto naked flames or incandescent objects. Keep ignition sources away.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container and protect from frost. German storage class under TRGS 510: 10.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Follow the technical data sheet and instructions for use. Check material compatibility before application on a suitable, preferably inconspicuous area.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Propylenglykolmonomethylether (CAS 107-98-2)	German TRGS 900: 100 ppm / 370 mg/m³; peak limitation 2(I), Y. EU TWA 100 ppm / 375 mg/m³; EU STEL 150 ppm / 568 mg/m³ (Skin).
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	German TRGS 900: 200 ppm / 380 mg/m³; peak limitation 4(II), Y.
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether – biological limit	German TRGS 903: 15 mg/l in urine; sampling at the end of exposure or shift.
RCP method	Not relevant.

Selected worker DNELs (long-term, inhalation): propylene glycol monomethyl ether 369 mg/m³ (systemic); ethanol 380 mg/m³ (systemic); propylene glycol monopropyl ether 263 mg/m³ (systemic). Substance-specific DNEL/PNEC values exist for other exposure routes and environmental compartments; consider them in the risk assessment. Check German occupational limits against the latest applicable TRGS before use.

8.2 Exposure controls

Eye/face protection	Wear safety goggles to EN 166 where splashing is possible.
Hand protection	Chemical protective gloves to EN 374, nitrile rubber (NBR), thickness 0.4 mm; stated breakthrough time 480 minutes. Confirm suitability and actual wearing time with the glove manufacturer for the specific use.
Respiratory protection	If exposure limits are exceeded, use suitable respiratory protection with type A filter. Observe conditions of use and wearing-time limits.
Hygiene	Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Wash hands after use and contaminated clothing before reuse; do not carry product-soaked wipes in clothing pockets.

Contaminants absorbed during use or mixing with other substances may alter the hazard properties. Select personal protective equipment on the basis of the actual conditions of use and workplace risk assessment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state / colour	liquid / colourless
Odour	ether-like
Freezing point	−25.5 °C (1013 hPa)
Initial boiling point	80 °C (1013 hPa)
Flash point	approx. 49 °C (DIN EN ISO 13736)
Auto-ignition temperature	363 °C (literature value for ethanol; not a measurement on the mixture)
Flammability	Liquid with a measurable flash point; according to available UN L.2

	data, no sustained combustion
Explosion limits	3.5–15 vol.% (literature values for ethanol)
Vapour pressure	< 30 hPa at 20 °C (calculated)
Density	approx. 0.98 g/cm³ at 20 °C
Water solubility	fully miscible at 20 °C
pH	11.4 at 20 °C
Relative vapour density	not determined
Solvent separation test	not applicable
Maximum VOC content, EU	32.8 wt.%
Maximum VOC content, Switzerland	33.1 wt.%
VOC content subject to Swiss levy	25.9 wt.%

9.2 Other information – key terms explained

Combustibility	Whether a substance or mixture can burn under suitable conditions.
Flammability	How readily a substance ignites; the flash point is important for liquids.
Flash point	Temperature at which a liquid generates enough vapour under specified test conditions for momentary ignition from an external source.
Auto-ignition temperature	Temperature at which self-ignition may occur under defined test conditions without an external ignition source.
Sustained combustion	Combustion continuing after the test ignition source has been removed.

UN Test L.2 (sustained-combustibility test): no sustained combustion. Despite this test outcome, the liquid remains combustible; avoid ignition sources and unnecessary heating.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not reactive under normal, proper conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage, use and temperature conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Do not spray onto flames or incandescent objects. Avoid ignition sources and uncontrolled heating.

10.5 Incompatible materials

No specific information available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None known under correct use; see Section 5 for combustion products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity of the mixture: estimated values (ATE) for oral and dermal exposure are each > 2,000 mg/kg body weight. An inhalation estimate > 20 mg/m³ is stated, without specifying the exposure duration or physical form.

Substance-specific oral LD50 (rat): propylene glycol monomethyl ether 3,739–4,277 mg/kg; ethanol 10,470 mg/kg; propylene glycol monopropyl ether 2,490–4,330 mg/kg. Substance-specific inhalation LC50: ethanol 115.9–133.8 mg/l (rat, 4 h).

According to available mixture information, classification criteria for skin and eye irritation, sensitisation, CMR effects, specific target organ toxicity and aspiration hazard are not met, or no further relevant information is available. Individual substance classifications are given in Section 3.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Available information does not indicate any ingredients with confirmed endocrine-disrupting properties in humans. No separate toxicokinetic studies are available for the finished mixture. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may defat and irritate the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

The following test results relate to individual ingredients, not to the finished mixture.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Fish LC50 20,800 mg/l (Pimephales promelas, 96 h); Daphnia EC50 21,100–25,900 mg/l (48 h); algae EC50 > 1,000 mg/l (7 days).
Ethanol	Fish LC50 14.2 g/l (Pimephales promelas, 96 h); Daphnia EC50 5,012 mg/l (48 h); algae EC50 675 mg/l (Chlorella vulgaris, 4 days).
Propylene glycol monopropyl ether	Fish LC50 > 100 mg/l (rainbow trout, 96 h); Daphnia EC50 > 100 mg/l (48 h); algae EC50 5,583 mg/l (48 h).
3-Methoxybutan-1-ol	Fish LC50 > 100 mg/l (rainbow trout, 96 h, OECD 203); Daphnia EC50 > 100 mg/l (48 h, OECD 202).

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation results for individual substances: propylene glycol monomethyl ether 96% in 28 days (OECD 301E); ethanol approximately 84% in 20 days; propylene glycol monopropyl ether 91.5% in 28 days (OECD 301A); 3-methoxybutan-1-ol 80% in 28 days (OECD 301F). These rates concern the individual substances, not the finished mixture.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No indication of significant bioaccumulation potential. log Kow: propylene glycol monomethyl ether 0.37; ethanol −0.77 to −0.3; propylene glycol monopropyl ether 0.621. A bioconcentration factor of 3.16 l/kg is reported for propylene glycol monopropyl ether.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No further information available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to available substance assessments, the ingredients do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria under REACH Annex XIII.

12.6 Endocrine-disrupting properties

According to available information, the mixture does not contain substances meeting the relevant criteria for endocrine disruption in non-target organisms.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No further information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste code for the unused product: 20 01 30 (detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29). Send residues and containers to a suitable waste disposal or recovery facility. Treat uncleaned packaging as product waste.

13.2 Additional information

Waste-code assignment and disposal route depend on origin, use and contamination and must be determined for the specific process.

SECTION 14: Transport information

The mixture is not classified as dangerous goods under the indicated transport regulations.

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not applicable due to non-dangerous-goods classification.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not applicable due to non-dangerous-goods classification.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable due to non-dangerous-goods classification.

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable due to non-dangerous-goods classification.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not applicable due to non-dangerous-goods classification.

14.6 Special precautions for user

No additional transport requirements specified.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

No transport in bulk under the IBC Code intended.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Ingredient labelling under Regulation (EC) No 648/2004: < 5% non-ionic surfactants. German water hazard class under AwSV: 1 (slightly hazardous to water). Applicable restrictions under REACH Annex XVII and maternity-protection rules must be evaluated for the intended use. German TA Luft, point 5.2.5 I: < 5 wt%; point 5.2.4 III: < 1 wt%. Major-accident classification: the reference to category P5b must be reconciled with the classification of the overall mixture.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No separate chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Revision information

Wandelkraft issue dated 18 October 2026 supersedes the 2025 edition.

16.2 Abbreviations

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AGW: German occupational exposure limit; ATE: acute toxicity estimate; AwSV: German ordinance on installations handling substances hazardous to water; CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service; CLP: classification, labelling and packaging; DNEL: derived no-effect level; ECHA: European Chemicals Agency; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; PNEC: predicted no-effect concentration; REACH: EU chemicals regulation; TRGS: German technical rules for hazardous substances; VOC: volatile organic compounds; vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative; WGK: German water hazard class.

16.3 Data sources

Product-specific substance, mixture and test data, available OECD test procedures and applicable REACH, CLP and occupational health and safety regulations. Classification and supporting documentation are maintained internally.

16.4 Classification and assessment method

The mixture is not classified as hazardous under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The classification is based on available substance and mixture information, including the flash point and the UN L.2 non-sustained-combustion results. Flash-point and UN L.2 behaviour were considered in the physical hazard assessment; other hazard properties were evaluated using the available ingredient data and the CLP rules for mixtures.

16.5 Full text of hazard statements

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. EUH210: Safety data sheet available on request. The H-statements relate to the ingredients in Section 3 and do not directly classify the entire mixture.

16.6 Training advice

Training in safe handling, fire prevention, eye and skin protection, application and appropriate disposal is recommended.

16.7 Additional information

The information describes safe handling of the product and does not constitute a guarantee of specific properties. Mixing with other substances or the uptake of contaminants can alter hazard properties. Before use, test material compatibility in a suitable, preferably inconspicuous area to reduce the risk of unwanted surface changes.