MATERIALS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hales MTC

Hales Tooling Components and Industrial Supplies

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **28-2727**
Version No: **4.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **10/12/2021**
Print Date: **17/05/2022**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Hales MTC
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Concentrated pH neutral biocidal cleaner for machine tool systems. Used at 1-3% dilution.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Hales Australia Pty Ltd ABN: 90 107 200 322
Address	45 Woodlands Drive, Braeside VICTORIA 3195
Telephone	+61 3 8587 1600
Fax	N/A
Website	www.hales.com.au
Email	info@hales.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-20	isononanoic acid, triethanolamine salt
3586-55-8	<10	ethylene glycol dimethanol ether
68154-99-4	<10	alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether
39587-22-9	1-2	nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated
15922-78-8	<1	sodium pyrithione
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		including
7732-18-5		water
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ 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	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▸ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NOx)
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. ▸ 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.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Hales MTC	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available	Not Available

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium pyrithione	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Hales MTC

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear water white liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.055-1.075

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5-8.7	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (Not Available%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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

Information on toxicological effects

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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Hales MTC	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=200<=2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.775 mg/l4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1600 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): SEVERE
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1800 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.8 mg/L4h[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 745 mg/kg[2]	
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise*	

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

	specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
Hales MTC	Not available.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER	Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%.The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Dermal (rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (occluded 24 h exposure killed 4/6) killed 0/6 animals)
SODIUM PYRITHIONE	Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects. Chronic exposure, in animal testing, has been shown to potentially damage the nervous system. Pyrithiones may reduce fertility and cause an increase in birth defects. However, it has not been shown to result in development of mutations or chromosome aberrations. (male)* Occupational Toxicants Vol.10; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER & NONYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER & NONYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED	Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Hales MTC

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylene glycol dimethanol ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	71mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.48mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	28mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.99mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	10940mg/l	2

alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

sodium pyrithione	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4

water	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

R52/52
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium pyrithione	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium pyrithione	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6435)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium pyrithione	LOW (KOC = 88.38)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethylene glycol dimethanol ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	3586-55-8	Not Available	01-2120733841-56-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H318; H332
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 3; STOT SE 3	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H318; H332; H335; H312; H317; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	68154-99-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H315; H318
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS05; Dgr	H315; H318; H312

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	39587-22-9	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H318
2	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H318

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium pyrithione	15922-78-8	Not Available	01-2119493385-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Acute 1	GHS09; GHS07; Wng	H302; H312; H332; H315; H319; H400
2	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT RE 1; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Eye Dam. 1	GHS09; GHS06; Dgr; GHS08; GHS05	H302; H311; H315; H400; H410; H335; H317; H331; H372; H318

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS05; Dgr; GHS02; GHS06	H318; H226; H314; H301; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (ethylene glycol dimethanol ether)
Canada - NDSL	No (ethylene glycol dimethanol ether; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated; sodium pyrithione; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether)
Korea - KECI	No (nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	No (ethylene glycol dimethanol ether)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	08/09/2011

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
4.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

cont.

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

end of SDS