

## Bulkwholesale Australia Wipeout (Spray and Wipe)

### Bulkwholesale Australia

Chemwatch: 23-6409  
 Version No: 2.1.1.1  
 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 27/06/2017  
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 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Product name                  | Wipeout (Spray and Wipe) |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available            |
| Other means of identification | Not Available            |

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

|                          |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | General purpose hard surface cleaner. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Bulkwholesale Australia   |
| Address                 | 2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043  |
| Telephone               | 1300 096 435  |
| Website                 | <a href="https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au/">https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au/</a> |
| Email                   | orders@bulkwholesale.com.au   |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification   | Not Applicable |

### Label elements

|                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable        |
| SIGNAL WORD         | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

## Wipeout (Spray and Wipe)

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                   |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 111-76-2      | <10       | <u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u> |
| Not Available | <10       | phosphate salt                         |
| Not Available | <10       | surfactant                             |
| Not Available | <1        | perfume                                |
| Not Available | <1        | dye                                    |
| 7732-18-5     | >60       | <u>water</u>                           |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)</li> </ul> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | 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

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------|--|

Continued...

## Wipeout (Spray and Wipe)

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>                  |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.<br/>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> </ul> |

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>    |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul> |

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | None known  |

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

##### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA


| Source                       | Ingredient                      | Material name   | TWA                             | STEL                           | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 96.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm | 242 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

##### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                      | Material name                        | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2  | TEEL-3  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB) | 60 ppm | 120 ppm | 700 ppm |

| Ingredient                      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm       | Not Available |
| phosphate salt                  | Not Available | Not Available |
| surfactant                      | Not Available | Not Available |
| perfume                         | Not Available | Not Available |
| dye                             | Not Available | Not Available |
| water                           | Not Available | Not Available |

#### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Other protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>  | Not Available  |

**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:

NV Chemicals Wipeout (Spray and Wipe)

| Material          | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL             | A   |
| NEOPRENE          | B   |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C   |
| NATURAL RUBBER    | C   |
| NITRILE           | C   |
| PE/EVAL/PE        | C   |
| PVA               | C   |
| PVC               | C   |
| SARANEX-23        | C   |
| VITON             | 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 Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | A-AUS                | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1   |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1      | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2                  | A-PAPR-2 ^             |

^ - Full-face

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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**

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Clear pink liquid with a sweet odour; mixes with water to produce foaming solutions. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.10           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | 7-8  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | 0  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | ~100   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 2.3 @ 20 C   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Miscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7   |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7   |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5   |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled      | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product   |
| Ingestion    | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting  |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| 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.  |

|                                       |   |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| NV Chemicals Wipeout (Spray and Wipe) | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                        |
|                                       | Not Available   | Not Available                     |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether       | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                        |
|                                       | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>           | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE       |
|                                       | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
|                                       | Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>               | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| water                                 | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                        |
|                                       | Not Available   | Not Available                     |

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>The material may cause 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.<br>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):<br>Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.<br>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.<br><b>Acute Toxicity:</b> Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight.<br>Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.<br>Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction.<br>For ethylene glycol:<br>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal.<br>NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS |
|                                 | <b>WATER</b>   |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| NV Chemicals Wipeout (Spray and Wipe) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|                                       |          |                    |         |       |        |

Continued...

## Wipeout (Spray and Wipe)

|                                 |               |                    |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                 | LC50          | 96                 | Fish          | 1250mg/L      | 4             |
|                                 | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea     | >1000mg/L     | 4             |
|                                 | NOEC          | 96                 | Crustacea     | 1000mg/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 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                      | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air            |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |
| water                           | LOW                       | LOW                         |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                      | Bioaccumulation      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51)     |
| water                           | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                      | Mobility         |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1)   |
| water                           | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

## 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

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards   | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)   |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |

## WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |        |
| National Inventory                                | Status |

Continued...

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (water; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)   |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Y  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### 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  
 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

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