

Bulk Blendz Metho-Base Window Cleaner Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 24-9195

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 01/11/2019 Print Date: 04/05/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Version No: 3.1

| Product name | Bulk Blendz Metho-Base Window Cleaner | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable | |
| 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 For cleaning of windows, glass topped counters, tiled surfaces and chrome ware by spray or wipe on methods.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Address | /7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia | |
| Telephone | 300 096 435 | |
| Fax | | |
| Website | https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au | |
| Email | orders@bulkwholesale.com.au | |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0411 387 097 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 2 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial ${\bf 01}$

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Classification [1] | Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B | |
| 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) | Not Applicable |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s

| Hazard statement(s) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| H320 | Causes eye irritation. | |

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P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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. | |
|----------------|--|--|
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. | |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|---|--|
| 111-76-2 | <10 | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether |
| Not Available | <10 | methylated spirits |
| Not Available | | ingredients determined to be non-hazardous including |
| 7732-18-5 | >60 | 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 | f 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

- ▶ 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

| Fire Incompatibility | None known. | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| 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. | |

Fire/Explosion Hazard

▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Non combustible.

- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

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carbon dioxide (CO2) **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

| outload and material for contaminate and clouming up | |
|--|---|
| Minor Spills | 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. |
| Major Spills | 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. |

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. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| 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. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Polyethylene or polypropylene container. 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

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 20 ppm / 96.9 mg/m3 | 242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 60 ppm | 120 ppm | 700 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm | Not Available |
| methylated spirits | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--------------------|--|--|
| methylated spirits | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| Notes: | Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into s adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this programs of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health | ocess is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically |
|----------------------------------|---|
|----------------------------------|---|

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"adds" and "removes" air in the work environment Personal protection No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Eye and face protection Safety glasses with side shields. 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. Skin protection See Hand protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Hands/feet protection OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. **Body protection** See Other protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Other protection Overalls. Barrier cream. 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:

NV Chemicals Metho-Base Window Cleaner

| Material | СРІ |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | В |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | С |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | С |
| NATURAL RUBBER | С |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | С |
| NEOPRENE | С |
| NITRILE | С |
| NITRILE+PVC | С |
| PE/EVAL/PE | С |
| PVA | С |
| PVC | С |
| SARANEX-23 | С |
| TEFLON | С |
| VITON | С |

^{*} 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. -

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - 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(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 pale blue fragrant liquid; mixes with water. | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | ~1.02 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | <0 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 100 approx. | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |

^{*} 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.

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| 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) | 2.3 @ 20 C | 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 Available |

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 eff |
|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------|

| Inhaled | Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. |
|--------------|---|
| 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 | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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 | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. |

| Chronic | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| NV Chemicals Metho-Base Window Cleaner | TOXICITY Not Available | IRRITATION Not Available | |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.21 mg/l4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50; 300 mg/kg ^[2] | IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| methylated spirits | TOXICITY Not Available | IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild | |
| water | TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | IRRITATION Not Available | |

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

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Legend:

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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.

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. \\

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Acute Toxicity: 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. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest $vapour\ concentrations\ practically\ achievable.\ Values\ range\ from\ LCO > 85\ ppm\ (508\ mg/m3)\ for\ EGHE,\ LC50 > 400ppm\ (2620\ mg/m3)\ for\ EGHE,\$ EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. 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. 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. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer.

For ethylene glycol: 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 $metabolized \ by \ alcohol \ dehydrogen as e \ to \ form \ glycoaldehyde, \ which \ is \ rapidly \ converted \ to \ glycolic \ acid \ and \ glyoxal.$

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & METHYLATED SPIRITS

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.

METHYLATED SPIRITS &

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

| Acute Toxicity | × | Carcinogenicity | × |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | × | Reproductivity | × |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | X |
| 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

| NV Chemicals Metho-Base Window Cleaner | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC10(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 7.2mg/l | 2 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 623mg/l | 2 |
| ether | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1250mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 164mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 720mg/l | 2 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| methylated spirits | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| water | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | | | HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bic | | |

- 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) |

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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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 monobutyl ether | Not Available |
| methylated spirits | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Not Available |
| methylated spirits | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

methylated spirits is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| 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. |

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SECTION 16 Other information

| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date | 01/11/2009 |

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 |

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

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

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