

Septone C-Thru

ITW Polymers & Fluids

Chemwatch: 7503-35

Version No: 9.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 31/05/2022

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone C-Thru
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	window glass cleaner; AVCT750, AVCT5, AVCT20; Product Code: AVCT750, AVCT5, AVCT20
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	Window and glass cleaner.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	02 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwaamtech.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

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)

H320	Causes eye irritation.
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Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
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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
67-63-0	<10	<u>isopropanol</u>
Not Available	<10	non hazardous ingredients
141-43-5	<1	<u>ethanolamine</u>
34590-94-8	<1	<u>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>
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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p>

	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ 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	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required. Use good occupational work practice.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Store in original containers.▸ Keep containers securely sealed.▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Store out of direct sunlight Store below 30 deg. C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanolamine	Ethanolamine	3 ppm / 7.5 mg/m3	15 mg/m3 / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50 ppm / 308 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
ethanolamine	6 ppm	170 ppm	1,000 ppm
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
ethanolamine	30 ppm	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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
Hands/feet protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear pale blue mobile liquid with an alcoholic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98 @ 25C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	10.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	82-187	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1 water=1	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)	>99
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

Septone C-Thru	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
ethanolamine		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Guinea) LC50; ~0.145 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):505 mg open-moderate
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 5135 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
water		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
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.

ISOPROPANOL	<p>Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
ETHANOLAMINE	<p>* Bayer</p> <p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):</p> <p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.</p> <p>Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ISOPROPANOL & ETHANOLAMINE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
ethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	75mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	80mg/l	2
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1930mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: <i>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</i>					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
ethanolamine	LOW	LOW
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
ethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
ethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
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- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

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
isopropanol	Not Available
ethanolamine	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Available
ethanolamine	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

ethanolamine 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Non-Industrial Use	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; ethanolamine; dipropylene glycol monomethyl 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:	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	25/09/2001

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	28/03/2014	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification
9.1	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.

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