

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE C-THRU

Infosafe No.: K1H23  
ISSUED Date : 08/05/2015  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE C-THRU

**Company Name**

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

**Address**

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH  
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

**E-mail Address**

info@aamtech.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Window and glass cleaner.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
Window glass cleaner	

**Additional Information**

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008

Other emergency telephone numbers: 0800 2436 2255

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

**Signal Word (s)**

NOT APPLICABLE

**Hazard Statement (s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary Statement (s)**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

Not Applicable

**Other Information**

Classification: Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements: Not Applicable

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Information on Composition**

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isopropanol	67-63-0	<10 %
Non hazardous ingredients	Not available	<10 %
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	<1 %
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	<1 %
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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**Inhalation**

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**

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.

**Skin**

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.

**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.

#### **Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary**

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.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable 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.

### **Specific Methods**

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.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Fire Incompatibility: None known.

#### **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 produces toxic fumes of:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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#### **Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

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.

#### **Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

Moderate hazard.  
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

#### **Other Information**

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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#### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Safe handling  
No special handling procedures required.  
Use good occupational work practice.

#### **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.  
Store out of direct sunlight  
Store below 30 deg. C.

#### **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**

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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## Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: isopropanol

Material name: Isopropyl alcohol

TWA: 983 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm

STEL: 1230 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethanolamine

Material name: Ethanolamine

TWA: 7.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 3 ppm

STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 6 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Material name: (2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol

TWA: 308 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: isopropanol

Material name: Isopropyl alcohol

TEEL-1: 400 ppm

TEEL-2: 2000 ppm

TEEL-3: 12000 ppm

Ingredient: ethanolamine

Material name: Ethanolamine

TEEL-1: 6 ppm

TEEL-2: 170 ppm

TEEL-3: 1,000 ppm

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Material name: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether

TEEL-1: 150 ppm

TEEL-2: 1700 ppm

TEEL-3: 9900 ppm

Ingredient: isopropanol

Original IDLH: 12,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: non hazardous ingredients

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ethanolamine

Original IDLH: 1,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 30 ppm

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Original IDLH: Unknown mg/m<sup>3</sup> / Unknown ppm  
Revised IDLH: 600 ppm

Ingredient: water  
Original IDLH: Not Available  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

#### **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 "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

#### **Respiratory Protection**

Type AEK-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.

#### **Eye Protection**

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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.

#### **Hand Protection**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

#### **Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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#### **Form**

Liquid

#### **Appearance**

Clear pale blue mobile liquid with an alcoholic odour; mixes with water.

#### **Odour**

Not Available

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

#### **Boiling Point**

82-187°C

#### **Solubility in Water**

Miscible

#### **pH**

10.5 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

**Vapour Pressure**

Negligible

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not Available

**Evaporation Rate**

>1 water=1

**Odour Threshold**

Not Available

**Viscosity**

Not Available

**Volatile Component**

>99 %vol

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not Available

**Surface tension**

Not Available

**Flash Point**

Not Applicable

**Flammability**

Not Applicable

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Properties**

Not Available

**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Relative density**

0.98 @ 25°C

**Melting/Freezing Point**

Not Available

**Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: 94.95

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Chemical Stability**

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Incompatible materials**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicology Information**

Septone C-Thru

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

isopropanol

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

ethanolamine

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1020 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 1091.4 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit):505 mg open-moderate

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TOXICITY

dermal (rat) LD50: >19000 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: 5130 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 8 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild

water

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

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

ISOPROPANOL



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.

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.

#### ETHANOLAMINE

While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.

Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis.

Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient.

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

\* Bayer

#### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers 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 reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, blood (haemolytic effects), or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### ISOPROPANOL & ETHANOLAMINE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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.

#### ETHANOLAMINE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

#### **Inhalation**

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.

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.

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.

#### **Skin**

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.  
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.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Serious eye damage/irritation**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Mutagenicity**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Respiratory sensitisation**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Skin Sensitisation**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Carcinogenicity**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Reproductive Toxicity**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**STOT-single exposure**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**STOT-repeated exposure**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Aspiration Hazard**  
Data Not Available to make classification

**Chronic Effects**  
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecological information

Toxicity  
Ingredient: isopropanol  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 183.844mg/L  
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 12500mg/L  
Source: 5

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 993.232mg/L  
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 384  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 42.389mg/L  
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 5760  
Species: Fish  
Value: 0.02mg/L  
Source: 4

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: =75mg/L  
Source: 1

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: =65mg/L  
Source: 1

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: =15mg/L  
Source: 1

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 504  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 2.5mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 504  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 0.85mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 1307.253mg/L  
Source: 3

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea

Value: 1930mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >969mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 384  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 297.071mg/L  
Source: 3

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 969mg/L  
Source: 2

#### Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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: isopropanol  
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)  
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW  
Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH  
Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: water  
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW  
Persistence: Air: LOW

#### **Mobility**

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 10)

Ingredient: water  
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: isopropanol  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Ingredient: ethanolamine  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 100)

Ingredient: water  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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#### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

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.

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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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#### U.N. Number

None Allocated

#### UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

#### Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

#### Other 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

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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#### Regulatory information

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

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHANOLAMINE(141-43-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER(34590-94-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (ethanolamine; water; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; isopropanol)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (water)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

**Australia (AICS)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

**Philippines (PICCS)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

**USA (TSCA)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Other Information**

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 1

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name : dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

CAS No : 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

## END OF SDS

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