SAFETY DATA SHEET

CHEMTECH SHIELD PROTECTANT - VANILLA

Infosafe No.: HY37D
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
CHEMTECH SHIELD PROTECTANT - VANILLA

Product Code
SPV

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address
100 Hassall Wetherill Park
NEW SOUTH WALES 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number
Chemwatch 1800 951 288|+61 2 9186 1132 CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE +61 1800 951 288|+61 3 9573 3188

E-mail Address
orders@itwpf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Relevant identified uses: Vinyl protectant and rejuvenator.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
CHEMTECH SHIELD PROTECTANT - VANILLA	SPV

Additional Information
Website: www.aamtech.com.au

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s)
Exclamation mark

Precautionary Statement – Prevention
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – Disposal
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – 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.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	0-9.99 %weight
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	0-9.99 %weight
Glycerol	56-81-5	0-9.99 %weight
Polydimethylsiloxane(s)	9016-00-6	10-30 %weight
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not available	NotSpec.

Other Information
Synonyms: Not Available

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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
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.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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

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:
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
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:
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
Silicon dioxide (SiO_2)

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions
See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

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
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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12 - Ecological information

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for 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 and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes
Australia Exposure Standards dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol 308 mg/m3 / 50 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards propylene glycol Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only 10 mg/m3 Not Available NotAvailableNot Available
Australia Exposure Standards propylene glycol Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates) 474 mg/m3 / 150 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards glycerol Glycerin mist 10 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
polydimethylsiloxane(s) 65 mg/m3 720 mg/m3 4,300 mg/m3
polydimethylsiloxane(s) 6.8 mg/m3 75 mg/m3 450 mg/m3
dipropylene glycolmonomethyl ether 150 ppm 1700* ppm 9900**
ppmpropylene glycol 30 mg/m3 1,300 mg/m3 7,900 mg/m3
glycerol 45 mg/m3 180 mg/m3 1,100 mg/m3

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
polydimethylsiloxane(s) Not Available Not Available
dipropylene glycolmonomethyl ether 600 ppm Not Available
propylene glycol Not Available Not Available
glycerol Not Available Not Available

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

Eye and Face 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
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Personal Protective Equipment
Other protection:
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Overalls.
Barrier cream.
Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	**Appearance**	White water thin liquid with a vanilla odour; mixes with water.
Odour	Not Available	**Melting/Freezing Point**	Not Available
Boiling Point	>100°C	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Miscible	**pH**	~ 8.0 (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Same as water.	**Odour Threshold**	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	**Volatile Component**	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	**Surface Tension**	Not Available
Flash Point	Not Applicable	**Flammability**	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available	**Explosion Limit - Upper**	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable	**Explosion Properties**	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	**Oxidising Properties**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 100 °C	**Relative Density**	~ 1.00 (Water = 1)

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Chemical Stability
Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Incompatible Materials
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
Chemtech Shield Protectant - Vanilla
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Poly(dimethyl siloxane)
TOXICITY: Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild.

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kgd[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild

propylene glycol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kgd[2]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kgd[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

glycerol
TOXICITY:
dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h[1]
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4090 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

POLY(DIMETHYL SILOXANE):
NOTE: Tumorigenic in rats : Neoplastic by RTECS criteria. Product subject to review for use in body implants Chronicexposure Carcinogenicity-rat-Implant Tumorigenic:Neoplastic by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Tumors.
Endocrine:Tumors
Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating tothe skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility orinfertility.

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) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).
Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than someethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethyleneseries, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are notseen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl groupproduces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues inthe ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.
Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis insensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure toirritants may produce conjunctivitis.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:
The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage inhumans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over arelatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG atmost. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. Thepotential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.
Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin.

GLYCEROL:
At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract andairway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive ordevelopmental toxicity.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & GLYCEROL:
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to anon-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levelsof highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in anon-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documentedexposure 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 lymphocyticinflammation, without eosinophilia.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & PROPYLENE GLYCOL:
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.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Inhalation
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Skin
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Data available to make classification

Eye
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects
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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Chemtech Shield Protectant - Vanilla
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Poly(dimethyl siloxane)
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96h Fish >10000mg/l NotAvailable

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96h Fish >1000mg/l 2
NOEC(ECx) 528h Crustacea >=0.5mg/l 2
EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants >969mg/l 2
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants >969mg/l 2
EC50 48h Crustacea 1930mg/l 2

Propylene glycol
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
NOEC(ECx) 336h Algae or other aquatic plants <5300mg/l 1
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 19300mg/l 2
EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 19000mg/l 2
LC50 96h Fish 710mg/l 4
EC50 48h Crustacea >114.4mg/L 4

Glycerol
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
EC0(ECx) 24h Crustacea >500mg/l 1
LC50 96h Fish >11mg/l 2

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) - BioconcentrationData 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether HIGH HIGH
propylene glycol LOW LOW
glycerol LOW LOW

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient / Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether LOW (KOC = 10)
propylene glycol HIGH (KOC = 1)
glycerol HIGH (KOC = 1)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether LOW (BCF = 100)
propylene glycol LOW (BCF = 1)
glycerol LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information
Land transport (UN): 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
polydimethylsiloxane(s) / Not Available
dipropylene glycolmonomethyl ether / Not Available
propylene glycol / Not Available
glycerol / Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code
Product name / Ship Type
polydimethylsiloxane(s) / Not Available
dipropylene glycolmonomethyl ether / Not Available
propylene glycol / Not Available
glycerol / Not Available

UN Number
None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name
None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class
None Allocated

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

IATA UN Number
NCAD

IATA Proper Shipping Name
Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IMDG UN Number
NCAD

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

Marine Pollutant
NO

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
polydimethylsiloxane(s) is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons(SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

glycerol 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 (polydimethylsiloxane(s); dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; propylene glycol; glycerol)
China - IECSC Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP No (polydimethylsiloxane(s))
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 requireregistration.

Poisons Schedule
N/A

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	03736471

Other Information
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.
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END OF SDS

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