

# Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395

## RS Components

Chemwatch: 4882-09  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 22/01/2014  
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S.Local.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Manufacturer's Code: 700-6395
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack , Cleaning product.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components	RS Components
Address	25 Pavese Street Smithfield 2164 NSW Australia	Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road Penrose 1006 Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+1 300 656 636	+64 9 526 1600
Fax	+1 300 656 696	+64 9 579 1700
Website	Not Available	www.rsnewzealand.com
Email	Not Available	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### Label elements

Not Available

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable

### SAFETY ADVICE

S03	Keep in a cool place.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

### Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	1-5	<a href="#">isopropanol</a>
111-76-2	1-5	<a href="#">ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</a>
64742-47-8	1-5	<a href="#">distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</a>
85117-50-6	1-5	<a href="#">(C10-14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt</a>
	NotSpec.	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

##### Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> </ul>

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul>
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> </ul>

**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES****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	983 (mg/m3) / 400 (ppm)	1230 (mg/m3) / 500 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 (mg/m3) / 20 (ppm)	242 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	400(ppm)	400(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	50(ppm)	50(ppm)	100(ppm)	700(ppm)
(C10-14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	4(ppm)	12.5(ppm)	75(ppm)	200(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	12,000(ppm)	2,000 [LEL](ppm)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700(ppm)	700 [Unch](ppm)

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</li> </ul>
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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li><b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li><b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>For potentially moderate exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>For potentially heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	

### 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:

Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395

Material	CPI
NITRILE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
NEOPRENE	B
PVC	B
##ethylene glycol monobutyl	ether

\* 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 AE 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	Air-line*	AE-2	AE-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AE-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.176 (liquid) @ 20 deg.C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>750
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-26.5	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	62.8 @ 20 deg.C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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 aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Spray mist may produce discomfort</p>
Eye	<p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p>

Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

  

isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 72600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 2560 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 4477 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rabbit) LD50: 667 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2735 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 1509 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD50: 1184 mg/kg		

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	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1088 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 6410 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (Guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg **	* [Union Carbide]
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2210 mg/m3 **	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm *	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 300 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
(C10-14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.</p> <p>Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa&lt;2) are classified as corrosive (R34)</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> The available data indicate minimal to moderate toxicity, with LD50 values ranging from 500 to 2000 mg/kg body weight (bw).</p>
ISOPROPANOL	<p>For isopropanol (IPA):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min.</p>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):</p> <p>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</p>
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	<p>For "kerosenes"</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No. 64742-81-0) ranged from &gt; 2 to &gt;20 g/kg The dermal LD50s of the same three kerosenes were all &gt;2.0 g/kg. Inhalation LC50 values in Sprague-Dawley rats for straight run kerosene (CAS No. 8008-20-6) and hydrodesulfurised kerosene (CAS No. 64742-81-0) were reported to be &gt; 5 and &gt; 5.2 mg/l, respectively. No mortalities in rats were reported in rats when exposed for eight hours to saturated vapor of deodorised kerosene (probably a desulfurised kerosene). Six hour exposures of cats to the same material produced an LC50 of &gt;6.4 mg/l</p>
(C10-14)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.</p> <p>Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa&lt;2) are classified as corrosive (R34)</p>

Acute Toxicity	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Not Applicable	Reproductivity	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	Not Applicable

Mutagenicity Not Applicable

Aspiration Hazard Not Applicable

## CMR STATUS

SKIN	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.2 Subrisk
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 limited quantity See SP 277

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

## Anti-Static Cleaner #700-6395

Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	
	ERG Code	2L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A98A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Available	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D,S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	SP277

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## SECTION 15 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", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "Fisher Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether(111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

<p><b>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated(64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"</p>
<p><b>(C10-14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt(85117-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Fisher Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products"</p>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

The (M)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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