

Grinder Cleaner

Accurate Timber Products Pty Ltd



Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements
Last revised on 8/3/2024

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Grinder Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Accurate Timber Products Pty Ltd
Address	Unit 1, 31 Kenworth Place, Brendale 4500 QLD Australia
Telephone	1800 077 862
Fax	07 3256 7400
Website	www.accurateaustralia.com
Email	orders@accurateaustralia.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	5-15	isononanoic acid, triethanolamine salt
34590-94-8	<10	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
3586-55-8	<10	ethylene glycol dimethanol ether
68154-99-4	<3	alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether
67254-71-1	0-1	alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated
15922-78-8	<1	sodium pyrithione
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		including
7732-18-5		water

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <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	If skin contact occurs: <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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</p>
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. ▶ Wipe up.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

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 strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50 ppm / 308 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium pyrithione	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

MTC 50

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* 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. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Continued...

Appearance	Clear liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	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	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.	
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting	
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.	
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.	
Chronic	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.	

MTC 50	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=200<=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.775 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): SEVERE
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): Severe *

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	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.6 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50; 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit) : Not irritating *
sodium pyrithione	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.8 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50; 745 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	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	

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	<p>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 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. 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. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER	Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Dermal (rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (occluded 24 h exposure killed 4/6) killed 0/6 animals)</p>
ALCOHOLS C10-12, ETHOXYLATED	<p>Does not cause skin sensitisation in guinea pig (OECD 406) * Genotoxicity In vitro: with and without metabolic activation OECD 471) - negative In vivo: Oral (24 h) - 1.25-3.4 g/kg; Cell type- germ and somatic (OECD 474 and 475) * - negative Carcinogenicity Oral (rat), male and female 24 months 500 mg/kg - negative. Reproductive Toxicity Effect on fertility: Dermal (rat), male and female- target organs: heart OECD 416, liver, lungs, kidney, testes Effects on foetal development: Dermal (rat), male and female NOAEL 250 mg/kg.bw (OECD 416)- no teratogenic effects Repeat dose toxicity: Oral (rat), male and female 2160 hrs NOAEL =500 mg/kg/d * Huntsman SDS Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects.</p>
SODIUM PYRITHIONE	<p>Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects. Chronic exposure, in animal testing, has been shown to potentially damage the nervous system. Pyrithiones may reduce fertility and cause an increase in birth defects. However, it has not been shown to result in development of mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p> <p>(male)* Occupational Toxicants Vol.10; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft</p>
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHANOL ETHER & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED, BENZYL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C10-12, ETHOXYLATED	<p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p>

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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

	MTC 50	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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	
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	LC50	96h	Fish	71mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.48mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	28mg/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.99mg/l	2	
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.088mg/l	2	
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.2mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.39mg/l	2	
sodium pyrithione	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4	
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	4	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4	
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	

Legend: 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
sodium pyrithione	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ether	
sodium pyrithione	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6435)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
sodium pyrithione	LOW (KOC = 88.38)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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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
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethylene glycol dimethanol ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

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Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	Not Available	01-2119450011-60-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1			
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1			
2			
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3	GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H318; H411; H335; H302; H336; H315
1			
2			

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ethylene glycol dimethanol ether	3586-55-8	Not Available	01-2120733841-56-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H318; H332
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 3; STOT SE 3	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H318; H332; H335; H312; H317; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether	68154-99-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H315; H318
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS05; Dgr	H315; H318; H312

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated	67254-71-1	Not Available	01-2119978671-25-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H318
2	Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS05; Dgr; GHS09	H318; H302; H315; H400; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium pyrithione	15922-78-8	Not Available	01-2119493385-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Acute 1	GHS09; GHS07; Wng	H302; H312; H332; H315; H319; H400

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Continued...

Grinder Cleaner

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT RE 1; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Eye Dam. 1	GHS09; GHS06; Dgr; GHS08; GHS05	H302; H311; H315; H400; H410; H335; H317; H331; H372; H318

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS05; Dgr; GHS02; GHS06	H318; H226; H314; H301; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (ethylene glycol dimethanol ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	No (dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; ethylene glycol dimethanol ether; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated; sodium pyrithione; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	No (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	No (ethylene glycol dimethanol ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated, benzyl ether; alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <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>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	18/11/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
6.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances