

Northfork Window and Glass Cleaner Alcohol Free

ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 23/04/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Northfork Window and Glass Cleaner Alcohol Free
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	750ml - 634020400

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

Relevant identified uses	Window and Glass cleaning
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd
Address	17-19 Waterloo Street, Queanbeyan NSW 2620 Australia
Telephone	+61-2-96740900
Fax	+61-2-96740910
Website	www.accobrand.com.au
Email	sds.anz@acco.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Line
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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 or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	<10	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
9004-82-4	<10	<u>sodium lauryl ether sulfate</u>
1336-21-6	<10	<u>ammonium hydroxide</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites,

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- ▶ haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1996; 53, 595-600

for irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ 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. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
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	▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ 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. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

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	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia	17 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm	24 mg/m ³ / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2300 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	500 ppm	300 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

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	▶ frequency and duration of contact, ▶ chemical resistance of glove material, ▶ glove thickness and ▶ dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). ▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. ▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. ▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	B
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON	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 AK 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	AK-AUS / Class 1	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2	AK-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-3	-
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

Appearance	A clear light blue liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98 - 1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.5-11.5	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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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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)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ 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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may cause breathing difficulty, tightness in chest, pulmonary oedema and lung damage. Brief exposure to high concentrations > 5000 ppm may cause death due to asphyxiation (suffocation) or fluid in the lungs. Prolonged or regular minor exposure to the vapour may cause persistent irritation of the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract. Massive ammonia exposures may produce chronic airway hyperactivity and asthma with associated pulmonary function changes. The average nasal retention of ammonia by human subjects was found to be 83%.								
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Blood concentration</th><th>Effects</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><1.5 g/L</td><td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td><td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3-5 g/L</td><td>Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 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. Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.	Blood concentration	Effects	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.	3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling.
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3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling.								
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains. Death could result from extensive burning. Vapour exposure may rarely, produce an itchy rash. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.								
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.								

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Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce dermatitis, and conjunctivitis. Other effects may include ulcerative changes to the mouth and bronchial and gastrointestinal disturbances. Adaptation to usually irritating concentrations may result in tolerance. In animals, repeated exposures to sub-lethal levels produces adverse effects on the respiratory tract, liver, kidneys and spleen. Exposure at 675 ppm for several weeks produced eye irritation in dogs and rabbits; corneal opacity, covering between a quarter to one half of the total surface area, was evident in rabbits.	
Window and Glass Cleaner Alcohol Free	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION * [Union Carbide] Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr moderate
ammonium hydroxide	TOXICITY Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
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	

Window and Glass Cleaner Alcohol Free	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	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 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. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m³) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m³) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m³) for EGPE. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 435 mg/kg bw (EGBE) to 1500 mg/kg bw (EGBEA). Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats. Teratogenic effects were not observed in other species. At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol. Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, macrocytosis, abnormally large red cells and abnormal red cell fragility. Exposure of male and female rats and mice for 14 weeks to 2 years produced a regenerative haemolytic anaemia and subsequent effects on the haemopoietic system in rats and mice. In addition, 2-butoxyethanol exposures caused increases in the incidence of neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions (1). The occurrence of the anaemia was concentration-dependent and more pronounced in rats and females. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycolaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal by aldehyde oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase. These metabolites are oxidised to glyoxylate; glyoxylate may be further metabolised to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate CO₂, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol. In addition to exhaled CO₂, ethylene glycol is eliminated in the urine as both the parent compound and glycolic acid. 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	
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. * [CESIO]	

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AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.		

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	384	Crustacea	51.539mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	222.042mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	48	Crustacea	164mg/L	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	NOEC	168	Crustacea	56mg/L	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/L	2
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	NOEC	48	Fish	0.26mg/L	5
ammonium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
ammonium hydroxide	NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

Atmospheric Fate: Ethanol is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days.

For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

Aquatic Fate: Biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days).

Ecotoxicity: Moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions and harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations. Does not concentrate in food chain.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Continued...

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible 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.
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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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE(9004-82-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE(1336-21-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (ammonium hydroxide; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Continued...

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Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	11121-04-3, 113096-26-7, 115284-60-1, 116958-77-1, 12627-22-4, 12627-23-5, 1335-72-4, 1335-73-5, 3088-31-1, 32057-62-8, 37325-23-8, 39390-84-6, 39450-08-3, 42504-27-8, 51059-21-3, 51286-51-2, 53663-56-2, 56572-89-5, 57762-43-3, 57762-59-1, 66747-17-9, 68585-34-2, 68891-38-3, 73651-68-0, 74349-47-6, 76724-02-2, 9004-82-4, 91648-56-5, 95508-27-3, 98112-64-2

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

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

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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