

Toyota Brake Fluid DOT 3

Toyota (Toyota Motor Corporation Australia)

Chemwatch: 4713-14

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

Print Date: 05/06/2016

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Product name | Toyota Brake Fluid DOT 3 |
| Synonyms | 0882380018 80018, Brake Fluid DOT 3 |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Brake fluid. |
|--------------------------|--------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Toyota (Toyota Motor Corporation Australia) |
| Address | 155 Bertie Street Port Melbourne VIC 3207 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9647 4444 |
| Fax | +61 3 8369 7412 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 (24 hours) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 | 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

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|---|
| Flammability | 1 |  |
| Toxicity | 0 | |
| Body Contact | 2 |  |
| Reactivity | 1 |  |
| Chronic | 0 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

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| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |
|---------------------------|----------------|

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | NOT APPLICABLE |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Not Available | >60 | polyglycol ethers |
| 25322-68-3 | 10-29 | <u>polyethylene glycol</u> |
| Not Available | 1-9 | corrosion inhibitor |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <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"> Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 acrid smoke. ▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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"> ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. |
|----------------------|---|

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|-------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ 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. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| polyethylene glycol | Polyethylene glycol | 30 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 | 18000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| polyglycol ethers | Not Available | Not Available |
| polyethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| corrosion inhibitor | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | <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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | <table> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th><th>Air Speed:</th></tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td></tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr> </table> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
| | Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | |
| | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
| | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| | Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. | |
| Personal protection |  | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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. 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| 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. | |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available | |

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 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - 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 | Pale yellow liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water. |
|-------------------|---|

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| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|------------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.065 |
| 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 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 15 cP @ 20 deg.C |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 270 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 140 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | 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) | negligible |
| 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 | <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 | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. | |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. | |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. | |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. | |
| 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. | |
| Toyota Brake Fluid DOT 3 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

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| polyethylene glycol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20440 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild. |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 600 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild. |
| 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 | |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL | for polyethylene glycols Pure polyethylene glycols have essentially similar toxicity, with toxicity being inverse to molecular weights. Absorption from the gastrointestinal tract decreases with increasing molecular weight The G.I. absorption of a series of polyethylene glycols has been studied. Polyethylene glycols having average molecular weights of 4000 and 6000 showed no absorption from the rat intestine over a five-hour period, while polyethylene glycols of 1000 and 1540 molecular weights showed a slight absorption amounting to less than 2% of the total dose during the same period. When 1 g doses of polyethylene glycols of molecular weight 1000 (PEG 1000) and 6000 (PEG 6000) were given intravenously to six human subjects, 85% of PEG 1000 and 96% of PEG 6000 were excreted in the urine in 12 hours. When these two same materials in 10 g doses were given orally to five human subjects, none of the PEG 6000 was found in the urine in the following 24 hours, whereas about 8% of PEG 1000 administered was found to excrete in urine within 24 hours When PEG 400 was given intravenously to three human subjects, an average of 77% recovery of this material was found in the urine in 12 hours. However, when the same substance was given orally to the same three human subjects, a recovery of between 40 and 50% of the dose was determined in the urine in the course of the following 24 hours. Single oral doses of PEG 400 were incompletely recovered from urine and faeces of rabbits even when collection of excreta was continued as long as four days following the dose. Evidence from all these and other studies indicate that ethylene glycol is not formed as a metabolite of PEG 400 Prolonged skin contact of PEG 1500 and 4000 upon the skin of rabbits in dosages of 10 g/kg bw showed no deleterious effects on internal organs and little, if any, of the materials was absorbed through the skin. Although early reports indicated that skin sensitization was observed among a few human subjects and in guinea pigs tested with certain polyethylene glycols, later studies showed that currently produced materials were without irritating or sensitizing properties. However, recent report (Fischer, 1978) demonstrated that four patients showed allergic reactions to lower molecular weight liquid polyethylene glycols in topical medications. Two had immediate urticarial reactions to PEG 400. Two other patients had delayed allergic eczematous reactions, one to PEG 200, and one to PEG 300. 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. for molecular weights (200-8000) * Oral (rat) LD50: 31000->50000 mg/kg Oral (mice) LD50: 38000->50000 mg/kg Oral (g.pig) LD50: 17000->50000 mg/kg Oral (rabbit) LD50: 14000->50000 mg/kg * AIHA WEEL Guides Intraperitoneal (mice) LD50: 3100-12900 mg/kg |
| | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| polyethylene glycol | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20935.086mg/L | 3 |
| polyethylene glycol | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >1000mg/L | 4 |
| polyethylene glycol | EC50 | Not Applicable | Algae or other aquatic plants | 398.9135mg/L | 2 |
| polyethylene glycol | NOEC | 72. | Algae or other aquatic plants | 56.02036mg/L | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| polyethylene glycol | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| polyethylene glycol | LOW (LogKOW = -1.1996) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|----------------|
| polyethylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |

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. |
|------------------------------|--|
|------------------------------|--|

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****POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL(25322-68-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (polyethylene glycol) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (polyethylene glycol) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | <p>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p> |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---------------------|--|
| polyethylene glycol | 101677-86-5, 106186-24-7, 107502-63-6, 107529-96-4, 109550-27-8, 112384-37-9, 112895-21-3, 114323-93-2, 116549-90-7, 119219-06-6, 125223-68-9, 12676-74-3, 12770-93-3, 133573-31-6, 134919-43-0, 150872-82-5, 154394-38-4, 156948-19-5, 169046-53-1, 174460-08-3, 174460-09-4, 188364-77-4, 188924-03-0, 189154-62-9, 191743-71-2, 196696-84-1, 201163-43-1, 206357-86-0, 25104-58-9, 25322-68-3, 25609-81-8, 34802-42-1, 37361-15-2, 50809-04-6, 50809-59-1, 54510-95-1, 54847-64-2, 59763-40-5, 60894-12-4, 61840-14-0, 64441-68-5, 64640-28-4, 67411-64-7, 70926-57-7, 75285-02-8, 75285-03-9, 77986-38-0, 79964-26-4, 80341-53-3, 8038-37-7, 85399-22-0, 85945-29-5, 88077-80-9, 88747-22-2, 90597-70-9, 9081-95-2, 9085-02-3, 9085-03-4, 99264-61-6, 99333-89-8 |

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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