HOSELINK

Safety Data Sheet

Waterless Wash & Wax with Carnauba Wax | C100

Section 1 – Identification of The Material and Supplier

Hose-Pro International Pty Ltd
1/108 Old Pittwater Road, Brookvale NSW 2100
Phone: 02 9939 4171

Emergency phone: 13 11 26

Chemical Nature: Water Soluble Vehicle Cleaning Gel

Trade Name: Waterless Wash and Wax

Product Use: Vehicle Cleaning and Polishing

Creation Date: November 2018

This Version Issues: November 2018 and is valid for 5 years from this date

Poisons information centre: Phone: 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Signal Word (s)
NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard Statement (s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement (s)
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.

Precautionary Statement – Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – Disposal
Not Applicable

Other Information
Classification: Not Applicable
Label element
GHS label elements: Not Applicable

Section 3 – Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Proportion
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	0-5%
ANIONIC SURFACTANTS	Not Available	0-1%
Additives nonhazardous	Not Available	<5%
Carnauba Wax	8015-86-9	<1%
Water	7732-18-5	>90%

Section 4 – First-Aid Measures

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

Ingestion
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.

Skin
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available)
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye moving the eyelid by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary. Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

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

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk
Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods – Small Spillages
Slippery when spilt.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Clean-up Methods – Large Pillages
Slippery when spilt.
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions of Safe Handling
Safe handling
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

Other Information:
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
None known.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Material name: (2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol
TWA: 308 mg/m3/50 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Material name: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether
TEEL-1: 150 ppm
TEEL-2: 1700 ppm
TEEL-3: 9900 ppm

Ingredient: water
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Original IDLH: Unknown mg/m3/Unknown ppm
Revised IDLH: 600ppm

Ingredient: anionic surfactants
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: additives nonhazardous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

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 in done in 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” are in the work environment.

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

Eye Protection
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Safety glasses with side shields.
Contact lenses may pose a special hazards; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Hand Protection
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:
Wear chemical protective gloves. e.g. PVC.

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

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Form: Liquid
Appearance: Clear aqua liquid with solvent fragrance; mixes with water.
Odour: Slight solvent
Decomposition Temperature: Not Available
Boiling Point: 100°C approx.
Solubility in Water: Miscible
pH: 7.5 approx. (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure: Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: As water
Viscosity: Not Available
Volatile Component: Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not Available
Surface tension: Not Available
Flash Point: Not Applicable
Flammability: Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not Applicable
Explosion Limit – Upper: Not Applicable
Explosion Limit – Lower: Not Applicable
Explosion Properties: Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties: Not Available
Relative density: 1.0 appox
Melting/freezing Point: Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: See Section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)
Chemical Stability: Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: See section7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)
Incompatible materials: See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)
Hazardous Decomposition Products: See section 5 (FIREFIGHTER MEASURES)
Possibility of hazardous reactions: See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
Hoselink Waterless Wash and Wax
Toxicity: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
TOXICITY
Dermal (rat) LD50: >19020 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kgd[2]
IRRITATION
Eye (human): 8mg – mild
Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24hr – mild
Skin (rabbit): 238 mg – mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open) – mild

Water
TOXICITY: Not Available
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
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.

For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):
Typical propylene glycol ethers includes propylene n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol mthyl ether (TPM)
Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than other 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 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 skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

WATER
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation,pain and vomiting.

Inhalation
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

Skin
The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact.
Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis
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 may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecological information
Toxicity
Hoselink Waterless Waterless Wash and Wax
Endpoint: Not Applicable
Test Duration (hr): Not Applicable
Species: Not Applicable
Value: Not Applicable
Source: Not Applicable

Water
Endpoint: Not Applicable
Test Duration (hr): Not Applicable
Species: Not Applicable
Value: Not Applicable
Source: Not Applicable

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: >1930mg/L
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Species: Crustacea
Value: 1930mg/L
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 72
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: >969mg/L
Source: 1

Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 72
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 969mg/L
Source: 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
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Readily biodegradable

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomeethyyl ether
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH
Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: water
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility
Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 10)

Ingredient: water
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: diproylene glycol monomethyl ether
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 100)

Ingredient: water
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Water Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal:
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

U.N. Number: None Allocated
UN proper shipping name: None Allocated
Transport hazard class(es): Non Allocated

Other Information
Label Required:
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: No 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 IBC code: Not Applicable

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

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

DIOROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (34590-94-8) IS FOUND ON

THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System – Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER (7732-18-5) IF DOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Canada – NDSL
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (water; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether)

National Inventory: China – IECSC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan – ENCS
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Korea – KECI
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand – NzIoC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information

Other Information
Version No: 01 11-18

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 1

Other means of identification: not Available

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers
Name: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
CAS No: 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3

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.

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