



## IAQ 6100 - 8361

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.

Version No: 4.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	IAQ 6100 - 8361
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Mold Resistant Coating
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.
Address	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	1800 786 617
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1300-954-583
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25322-69-4	0.23-0.45	<u>polypropylene glycol</u>
Not Available	21.71	<u>acrylic polymer</u>
7732-18-5	15.64	<u>water</u>
124-68-5	>0.31	<u>monoisobutanolamine</u>
27646-80-6	<0.02	<u>2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol</u>
Not Available	54.13	<u>Non-hazardous ingredient</u>
7320-34-5	0.16	<u>potassium pyrophosphate</u>
26172-55-4	<0.01	<u>5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>
2682-20-4	<0.01	<u>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>
7786-30-3	<0.01	<u>magnesium chloride</u>
13446-18-9	<0.01	<u>magnesium nitrate</u>
13463-41-7	0.34-0.57	<u>zinc pyrithione</u>
1314-13-2	0.11-0.17	<u>zinc oxide</u>
68131-39-5	0.2-0.24	<u>alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated</u>
12251-27-3	2.04	<u>nepheline</u>
1309-48-4	0.01	<u>magnesium oxide</u>
64742-99-0	0.18	<u>residual oils, oxidised</u>
1336-21-6	0.04	<u>ammonium hydroxide</u>
119-61-9	0.07	<u>benzophenone</u>
9036-19-5	0.03	<u>octylphenol, ethoxylated</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

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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

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Contains a six-membered heterocyclic ring. Six-membered heterocycles can be described as pi--deficient. for pyridines: .Because of the electronegative nitrogen in the pyridine ring, the molecule is relatively electron deficient. It, therefore, enters less readily electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions, which are characteristic of benzene derivatives; even more so if the reaction mix doesn't scavenge protons released by the reaction (protonated pyridine is even more electron-deficient). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (fume)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide (fume)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polypropylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
monoisobutanolamine	Isobutanol-2-amine	17 mg/m3	190 mg/m3	570 mg/m3
potassium pyrophosphate	Potassium pyrophosphate; (Tetrapotassium diphosphate)	61 mg/m3	680 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 5-	0.6 mg/m3	6.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3
magnesium chloride	Magnesium chloride	11 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	550 mg/m3
magnesium chloride	Magnesium chloride hexahydrate	34 mg/m3	370 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	Magnesium nitrate; (Magnesium(II) nitrate (1:2))	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	Magnesium(II) nitrate (1:2), hexahydrate	16 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide	30 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	730 mg/m3
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2,300 ppm
benzophenone	Benzophenone	1.5 mg/m3	90 mg/m3	310 mg/m3
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Polyoxyethylene monoethylphenyl ether	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	830 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polypropylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol	Not Available	Not Available
Non-hazardous ingredient	Not Available	Not Available
potassium pyrophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
nepheline	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium oxide	750 mg/m3	Not Available
residual oils, oxidised	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
benzophenone	Not Available	Not Available
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING**


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
monoisobutanolamine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
potassium pyrophosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
magnesium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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zinc pyrithione	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
benzophenone	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
octylphenol, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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. CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	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"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7. Fiberlock Products and CPVC Compatibility: Manufacturers of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipe believe that it can be sensitive to or incompatible with chemicals found in many commonly used household and industrial cleaning products, coatings, adhesives and other compounds, and that those chemicals can cause stress cracks or pipe failure. Fiberlock recommends that users contact the pipe manufacturer directly before applying any Fiberlock products to the CPVC pipe.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite.</p> <p>Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths.</p> <p>High boiling residues of petroleum process can produce both benign and malignant skin tumours, according to animal testing. They may contain significant concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper airway. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce skin inflammation and conjunctivitis.</p>

IAQ 6100 - 8361	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
acrylic polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

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monoisobutanolamine	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 2900 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
Non-hazardous ingredient	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium pyrophosphate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >300-2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 481 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
magnesium chloride	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
zinc pyrithione	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.14 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 177 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant
zinc oxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.79 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Eye: SEVERE * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: slight
nepheline	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium oxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
residual oils, oxidised	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1997.718 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

benzophenone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10,000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
octylphenol, ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1% SEVERE
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

IAQ 6100 - 8361	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. Residual oils have substantial measurable levels of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC), and would therefore be expected to have mutation-causing and/or cancer-causing activity. However, no adverse effects have been seen in testing, irrespective of the degree of processing they have undergone.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There is no acute toxicity data available for the residual base oils.</p>
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	** Rohm and Haas Paraplex WP-1 MSDS
MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE	TRIS AMINO and its surrogate chemicals have very little, if any, toxicity. They are mildly irritating to eyes at moderate concentrations, and do not cause allergic skin reactions.
POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE	No data available. Data for sodium analogue only, tetrasodium pyrophosphate For pyrophosphate salts: Oral toxicity was for three pyrophosphate (diphosphate) salts were generally around 2000 mg/kg bw, but mortality occurred at sufficiently high doses. Acute dermal toxicity was not found for any of the three substances, all animals survived doses up to 7.96 g/kg bw of the respective diphosphate.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Considered to be the major sensitiser in Kathon CG (1)
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1)
MAGNESIUM NITRATE	Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate is a methaemoglobin-forming agent which if inhaled or ingested in high enough concentrations may cause fatigue, headache, dizziness. (Source: I.L.O. Encyclopaedia)
ZINC PYRITHIONE	Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). NOAEL: 11.0 mg/kg/day cynomolgus monkey * [* = Arch Chemical] Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetolethality recorded).
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	for Tergitol 25-L-9: Neodol 25-9 Neodol 25-7 *Shell Canada ** Huntsman (for Teric 12A9)
NEPHELINE	No data available No data available
BENZOPHENONE	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. This is a member or analogue of a group of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on the fact that in humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.
OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	Octoxynols: Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydratropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%. The octoxynols are chemically similar to nonoxynols..
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL & ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & MAGNESIUM NITRATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & MAGNESIUM NITRATE & ZINC OXIDE	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.



ACRYLIC POLYMER & WATER & 2-(METHYLAMINO)-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & RESIDUAL OILS, OXIDISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE & MAGNESIUM OXIDE & AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE & BENZOPHENONE	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.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & MAGNESIUM OXIDE & BENZOPHENONE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. <b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED & OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes.
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED & AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE & OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

IAQ 6100 - 8361	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1-mg/L	2	
acrylic polymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

Continued...

monoisobutanolamine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=193mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	52.872mg/L	3
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	100mg/L	2
2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Non-hazardous ingredient	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium pyrophosphate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.19mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.028mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.172mg/L	1
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.07mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.18mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0346mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01mg/L	2
magnesium chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-119.3mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	140mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	1-479mg/L	2
magnesium nitrate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-378mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	490mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Fish	58mg/L	2
zinc pyrithione	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0026mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0082mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0005124951mg/L	4
	NOEC	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00046mg/L	2
zinc oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.014mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.037mg/L	2
	BCF	336	Fish	4376.673mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00008138mg/L	2
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.59mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.13mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.056mg/L	2

## IAQ 6100 - 8361

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	nepheline	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
residual oils, oxidised	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4
benzophenone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.478mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.784mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.2mg/L	2
octylphenol, ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	7.2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/L	5
	NOEC	168	Fish	0.004mg/L	4
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

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.

For Pyridine and its Derivatives:

Environmental Fate: As molecular weight/substitution increase in the pyridine category, greater distribution to water and soil, and less to air, is predicted.

Atmospheric Fate: The lower weight pyridine, piperidine, is expected to be rapidly degraded by UV light in the atmosphere, with an estimated half-life of < 1 day.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
monoisobutanolamine	LOW	LOW
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
magnesium chloride	HIGH	HIGH
benzophenone	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
monoisobutanolamine	LOW (BCF = 330)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444)
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)
magnesium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0494)
zinc pyrrithione	LOW (BCF = 240)
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
benzophenone	LOW (BCF = 9.2)
octylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 30)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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Continued...

water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
monoisobutanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.196)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 45.15)
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 27.88)
magnesium chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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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

#### POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### ACRYLIC POLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### 2-(METHYLAMINO)-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

#### 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

#### MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**MAGNESIUM NITRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ZINC PYRITHIONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**ZINC OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**NEPHELINE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**RESIDUAL OILS, OXIDISED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**BENZOPHENONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; nepheline)
Canada - DSL	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol)
Canada - NDSL	No (polypropylene glycol; water; monoisobutanolamine; 2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; potassium pyrophosphate; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; magnesium chloride; magnesium nitrate; zinc pyrithione; alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; nepheline; magnesium oxide; residual oils, oxidised; ammonium hydroxide; benzophenone; octylphenol, ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; nepheline; octylphenol, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (potassium pyrophosphate; alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; nepheline; residual oils, oxidised; octylphenol, ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (residual oils, oxidised)
USA - TSCA	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; nepheline)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; potassium pyrophosphate; residual oils, oxidised; octylphenol, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	No (residual oils, oxidised)
Russia - ARIPS	No (2-(methylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol; zinc pyrithione; nepheline; residual oils, oxidised)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	03/24/2020
Initial Date	11/11/2019

**CONTACT POINT**

Fiberlock Products and CPVC Compatibility: Manufacturers of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipe believe that it can be sensitive to or incompatible with chemicals found in many commonly used household and industrial cleaning products, coatings, adhesives and other compounds, and that those chemicals can cause stress cracks or pipe failure. Fiberlock recommends that users contact the pipe manufacturer directly before applying any Fiberlock products to the CPVC pipe.

#### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.4.1.1.1	03/24/2020	Ingredients, Supplier Information

#### Other information

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

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.

#### 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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