





SAFETY DATA SHEET POLYGARD PC Screenwash -10°C Polycarbonate Compatible

| SECTION 1: Identification of the s | substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking |
|--|---|
| 1.1. Product identifier | |
| Product name | POLYGARD PC Screenwash -10°C Polycarbonate Compatible |
| Product number | 18260 |
| Internal identification | B18920 |
| Container size | 5 Litre bottles |
| 1.2. Relevant identified uses of th | e substance or mixture and uses advised against |
| Identified uses | All purpose automotive windscreen cleaner |
| Uses advised against | This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses stated above. |
| 1.3. Details of the supplier of the | safety data sheet |
| Supplier | Miswa Chemicals Ltd Caswell Road Brackmills Northampton England NN4 7PW T: +44 (0)1604 701111 F: +44 (0)1604 701120 SDSAdmin@miswa.com |
| 1.4. Emergency telephone number | |
| Emergency telephone | Tel.: +44 (0)1604 701111 (Miswa Office Hours Monday - Friday (0900Hrs - 1700Hrs)) |
| | |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identificatio | n |
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| 2.1. Classification of the substance Classification (EC 1272/2008) Physical hazards Health hazards Environmental hazards Human health | e or mixture Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Not Classified Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. |
| 2.1. Classification of the substance Classification (EC 1272/2008) Physical hazards Health hazards Environmental hazards Human health Environmental | e or mixture Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Not Classified Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. |
| 2.1. Classification of the substance Classification (EC 1272/2008) Physical hazards Health hazards Environmental hazards Human health Environmental Physicochemical | e or mixture Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Not Classified Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. |







| Signal word | Warning |
|--------------------------|---|
| Hazard statements | H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Precautionary statements | P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations. P102 Keep out of reach of children. |

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| 3.2. Mixtures | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|--------|
| PROPAN-2-OL | | | 10-30% |
| CAS number: 67-63-0 | EC number: 200-661-7 | REACH registration number: 01- 2119457558-25-XXXX | |
| Classification | | | |
| Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 | | | |
| Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 | | | |
| STOT SE 3 - H336 | | | |
| ETHANOL | | | 5-10% |
| CAS number: 64-17-5 | EC number: 200-578-6 | REACH registration number: 01- | |
| | | 2119457610-43-XXXX | |
| Classification | | | |
| Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 | | | |
| Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 | | | |







| ETHANEDIOL | | 5-10% |
|--|--|--|
| CAS number: 107-21-1 | EC number: 203-473-3 | REACH registration number: 01- 2119456816-28-XXXX |
| Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373 | | |
| METHANOL | | <0.6% |
| CAS number: 67-56-1 | EC number: 200-659-6 | REACH registration number: 01- 2119433307-44-XXXX |
| Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 STOT SE 1 - H370 | | |
| The full text for all hazard state | ements is displayed in Section 16. | |
| Composition comments | The data shown are in accordance with the lates | st EC Directives. |
| SECTION 4: First aid measure | 25 | |
| | | |
| 4.1. Description of first aid mea | asures | |
| · | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr | n and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort |
| 4.1. Description of first aid mea General information Inhalation | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering |
| General information | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering |
| General information | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this |
| General information nhalation ngestion Skin contact | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rins contaminated clothing. | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this se immediately with plenty of water. Remove ide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get |
| General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rins contaminated clothing. | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this se immediately with plenty of water. Remove ide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get |
| General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact 4.2. Most important symptoms | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rins contaminated clothing. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids w medical attention promptly if symptoms occur af | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this se immediately with plenty of water. Remove ide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get |
| General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rins contaminated clothing. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids w medical attention promptly if symptoms occur affects, both acute and delayed The severity of the symptoms described will vary exposure. This is unlikely to occur but symptoms similar to | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort ecovery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this se immediately with plenty of water. Remove ide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get ter washing. y dependent on the concentration and the length of those of ingestion may develop. In case of overexposure us system causing dizziness and intoxication, and at very |
| General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact 4.2. Most important symptoms General information | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warr Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious continues. Place unconscious person on their side in the re When breathing is difficult, properly trained pers oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty available. Keep affected person under observati should be kept low so that vomit does not enter Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rin contaminated clothing. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids w medical attention promptly if symptoms occur af and effects, both acute and delayed The severity of the symptoms described will vary exposure. This is unlikely to occur but symptoms similar to organic solvents may depress the central nervous | s person. Get medical attention if any discomfort covery position and ensure breathing can take place. onnel may assist affected person by administering continues. of water to drink. Give milk instead of water if readily on. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Show this se immediately with plenty of water. Remove ide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get ter washing. y dependent on the concentration and the length of those of ingestion may develop. In case of overexposur us system causing dizziness and intoxication, and at very |







| Eye contact | May cause blurred vision and serious eye damage. | |
|---|---|--|
| 4.3. Indication of any immediate n | nedical attention and special treatment needed | |
| Notes for the doctor | No specific recommendations. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly. | |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting measures | | |
| 5.1. Extinguishing media | | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | Extinguish with the following media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Do not use water, if avoidable. | |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. | |
| 5.2. Special hazards arising from | the substance or mixture | |
| Specific hazards | The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. | |
| Hazardous combustion products | Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. | |
| 5.3. Advice for firefighters | | |
| Protective actions during firefighting | Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. | |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | |
| SECTION 6: Accidental release m | neasures | |
| 6.1. Personal precautions, protect | tive equipment and emergency procedures | |
| Personal precautions | Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. | |
| 6.2. Environmental precautions | | |
| Environmental precautions | Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. | |
| 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up | | |
| Methods for cleaning up | Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Keep combustible materials away from spillage. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. | |
| 6.4. Reference to other sections | | |
| Reference to other sections | For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13. | |
| SECTION 7: Handling and storag | e | |

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not wear contact lenses. Avoid spilling. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.





POLYGARD PC Screenwash -10°C Polycarbonate Compatible

| 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, | including any incompatibilities | |
|---|--|--|
| Storage precautions | Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry and cool place. Store under well-ventilated conditions at a temperature below 25°C. | |
| Storage class | Flammable liquid storage. | |
| 7.3. Specific end use(s) | | |
| Specific end use(s) | The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. | |
| SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection | | |
| 8.1. Control parameters | | |
| Occupational exposure limits PROPAN-2-OL | | |
| | [.] TWA): WEL 400 ppm 999 mg/m³ nute): WEL 500 ppm 1250 mg/m³ | |
| ETHANOL | | |
| Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m³ ETHANEDIOL | | |
| Sk | nute): WEL 104 mg/m3 40 ppm vapour | |
| | TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate | |
| METHANOL | | |
| Short-term exposure limit (15-mir | ⁻ TWA): WEL 200 ppm 266 mg/m³ nute): WEL 250 ppm 333 mg/m³ ⁻ TWA): 2006/15/EC 200 ppm 260 mg/m³ | |
| WEL = Workplace Exposure Limi Sk = Can be absorbed through sl Sk = Can be absorbed through th | kin. | |
| Ingredient comments | WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits | |
| | PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0) | |
| DNEL | Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 500 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 319 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 89 mg/m³ Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 888 mg/kg/day | |
| PNEC | Fresh water; 140.9 mg/l marine water; 140.9 mg/l Intermittent release; 140.9 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 552 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 552 mg/kg STP; 2251 mg/l Soil; 28 mg/kg | |

ETHANOL (CAS: 64-17-5)







| DNEL | Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 343 mg/kg Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 950 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term Acute, local effects: 1900 mg/m³ Consumer - Inhalation; Short term Acute, local effects: 950 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 206 mg/kg Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 114 mg/m³ Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 87 mg/kg Fresh water; 0.96 mg/l STP; 580 mg/l Intermittent release; 2.75 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw Sediment (Marinewater); 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw Soil; 0.63 mg/kg soil dw |
|------|--|
| | |
| | ETHANEDIOL (CAS: 107-21-1) |
| DNEL | Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 106 mg/kg bw/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 35 mg/m ³ Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 53 mg/kg bw/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 7 mg/m ³ |
| PNEC | Fresh water; 10 mg/l marine water; 1 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 37 mg/kg sediment dw Intermittent release; 10 mg/l Soil; 1.53 mg/kg STP; 199.5 mg/l Sediment (Marinewater); 3.7 mg/kg sediment dw Soil; 1.53 mg/kg soil dw METHANOL (CAS: 67-56-1) |
| DNEL | Industry - Dermal; Short term Acute: 40 mg/kg bw/day Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 40 mg/kg bw/day Industry - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 260 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 260 mg/m ³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term Acute: 8 mg/kg bw/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg bw/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 50 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 260 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 260 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Short term Acute: 50 mg/m ³ |
| PNEC | Fresh water; 20.8 mg/l marine water; 2.08 mg/l Soil; 3.18 mg/kg soil dw STP; 100 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 77 mg/kg sediment dw Intermittent release; 1540 mg/l Sediment (Marinewater); 7.7 mg/kg sediment dw |

BENZYL VIOLET 4B (CAS: 1694-09-3)







| DNEL | No DNEL available. |
|----------------------------------|--|
| PNEC | No PNEC available. |
| 8.2. Exposure controls | |
| Protective equipment | |
| | |
| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. |
| Eye/face protection | Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles. |
| Hand protection | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. In case of intensive contact, wear protective gloves (EN 374). Adhere to the manufacturer's instructions and information relating to the use, storage, care and replacement of protective gloves. protective gloves shall be replaced immediately when physically damaged or worn. Appropriate Material - Butyl, Material Thickness - 0.6 to 0.8mm, Breakthrough Time - 8Hrs |
| Other skin and body protection | Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin. |
| Hygiene measures | Provide eyewash station. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Promptly remove non-impervious clothing that becomes contaminated. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| Respiratory protection | If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Gas filter, type A2. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Clear liquid. |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Colour | Blue. |
| Odour | Slight alcoholic. |
| рН | pH (concentrated solution): 10 |
| Melting point | Below minus 20°C |
| Initial boiling point and range | ~88°C @ 760 mm Hg |
| Flash point | 30°C Closed cup. |
| Relative density | 0.977 @ 20°C |
| Solubility(ies) | Completely soluble in water. Very soluble in the following materials: Alcohols. |







| 9.2. Other information | | |
|---|---|--|
| Volatile organic compound | This product contains a maximum VOC content of 327 g/litre. | |
| SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity | | |
| 10.1. Reactivity | | |
| Reactivity | There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product. | |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | | |
| Stability | No particular stability concerns. Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. | |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous read | tions | |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Not applicable. Will not polymerise. | |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | | |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with the following materials: Acids. Oxidising agents. | |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | | |
| Materials to avoid | Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Strong oxidising agents. | |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition p | roducts | |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Oxides of carbon. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. | |
| SECTION 11: Toxicological inform | nation | |
| 11.1. Information on toxicological | effects | |
| Acute toxicity - oral ATE oral (mg/kg) | 5,555.56 | |
| | 3,333.30 | |
| Aquita tovicity dormal | | |
| Acute toxicity - dermal ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 166,666.67 | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 166,666.67 | |
| - | 166,666.67 1,666.67 | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation | | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation | | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information Inhalation | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Coughing. | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information Inhalation Ingestion | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Coughing. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Coughing. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Coughing. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain. | |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact Acute and chronic health hazards | 1,666.67 To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Coughing. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain. Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions. | |





POLYGARD PC Screenwash -10°C Polycarbonate Compatible

Toxicological information on ingredients.

| | PROPAN-2-OL |
|--|---|
| Acute toxicity - oral | |
| Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 5,840.0 |
| Species | Rat Rat |
| Notes (oral LD₅₀) | |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | 5,840.0 |
| Acute toxicity - dermal | |
| Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 16.4 |
| Species | Rabbit Rabbit |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 12,874.0 |
| Acute toxicity - inhalation | |
| Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) | 25.5 |
| Species | Rat |
| ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 25.5 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | |
| Animal data | Not irritating. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Rabbit eyes: Severe eye irritation. |
| Respiratory sensitisation | |
| Respiratory sensitisation | Not available. |
| Skin sensitisation | |
| Skin sensitisation | Not considered to be a skin sensitizer |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | |
| Genotoxicity - in vitro | Negative. |
| Genotoxicity - in vivo | Negative. |
| Reproductive toxicity | |
| Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Does not interfere with fertility. |
| Reproductive toxicity - development | No evidence of reproductive toxicity in animal studies. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | single exposure |
| STOT - single exposure | Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | repeated exposure |







| STOT - repeated exposure | Oral and inhalation repeated exposure studies demonstrated target organ effects in male rats (kidney) and male/female mice (thyroid) by mechanisms of action that are not relevant to humans. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
|--|--|
| Aspiration hazard | |
| Aspiration hazard | Aspiration hazard if swallowed. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, possibly fatal). |
| Inhalation | Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. |
| Ingestion | No specific health hazards known. |
| Skin contact | No specific health hazards known. |
| Eye contact | Irritating to eyes. Splashes in eyes may cause strong pain. Vapour acts as irritant. |
| Acute and chronic health hazards | Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiritory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema. |
| | ETHANOL |
| Acute toxicity - oral | |
| Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 7,060.0 |
| Species | Rat |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | 7,060.0 |
| Acute toxicity - dermal | |
| Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 2,001.0 |
| Species | Rabbit |
| ATE dermal (mg/kg) | 2,001.0 |
| Acute toxicity - inhalation | |
| Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) | 124.7 |
| Species | Rat |
| ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 124.7 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | |
| Animal data | Not irritating. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Irritating to eyes: Category 2. |
| Skin sensitisation | |
| Skin sensitisation | Not sensitising. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | |
| Genotoxicity - in vitro | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |





| Genotoxicity - in vivo | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
|--|--|
| Carcinogenicity | |
| Carcinogenicity | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Reproductive toxicity | |
| Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | single exposure |
| STOT - single exposure | Data lacking. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | repeated exposure |
| STOT - repeated exposure | Data lacking. |
| Aspiration hazard | |
| Aspiration hazard | No data available. |
| | |
| Ingestion | After absorption: euphoria. After a latency period: dizziness, inebriation, paralysis, cyanosis, narcosis, respiratory paralysis. |
| | ETHANEDIOL |
| Acute toxicity - oral | |
| Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) | 7,712.0 |
| Species | Rat |
| | |
| Notes (oral LD₅₀) | Acute oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans eventhough animals test results would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. |
| Notes (oral LD₅₀) ATE oral (mg/kg) | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure |
| | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅o | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅o mg/kg) | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 3,501.0 |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅o mg/kg) Species | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 3,501.0 Mouse |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅o mg/kg) Species ATE dermal (mg/kg) | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 3,501.0 Mouse |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg) Species ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation Acute toxicity inhalation (LC ₅₀ | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 3,501.0 Mouse 3,501.0 |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - dermal Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg) Species ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation Acute toxicity inhalation (LC ₅₀ vapours mg/l) | would suggest a low toxicity. Ingestion of approximately 100ml has caused death in humans. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects and kidney failure. 500.0 3,501.0 Mouse 3,501.0 2.6 |





| Animal data | Not irritating. Rabbit |
|--|---|
| Serious eye damage/irritation | |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Not irritating. Rabbit |
| Respiratory sensitisation | |
| Respiratory sensitisation | Guinea pig: Not sensitising. |
| Skin sensitisation | |
| Skin sensitisation | - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | |
| Genotoxicity - in vitro | Negative. |
| Genotoxicity - in vivo | Negative. |
| Carcinogenicity | |
| Carcinogenicity | The current toxicological kowledge allows to not classify the product as a carcinogen. |
| Reproductive toxicity | |
| Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Ingestion of large amounts has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - r | repeated exposure |
| STOT - repeated exposure | Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals effects have been reported on the following organs: kidneys and liver. NOAEL 150 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat |
| | |
| Target organs | Kidneys |
| Target organs | Kidneys At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. |
| | At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms |
| Inhalation | At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, |
| Inhalation | At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, male and female 7,712 mg/kg. |
| Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact | At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, male and female 7,712 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts. |
| Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact | At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml LD50, rat, male and female 7,712 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts. May cause temporary eye irritation. |







Ecotoxicity

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

| | PROPAN-2-OL |
|---|--|
| Acute aquatic toxicity | |
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC_{50} , 96 hours: 9640 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC₅₀, 24 hours: 9714 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | EC_{50} , 72 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | EC₅₀, : > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge |
| | ETHANOL |
| Acute aquatic toxicity | |
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC50, 96 hours: 15300 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC₅₀, 48 hours: 9268 - 14221 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | LOEC, 192 hours: 5000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | LOEC, : 6500 (16hr) mg/l, |
| | ETHANEDIOL |
| Toxicity | Product not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms. |
| Acute aquatic toxicity | |
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC50, 96 hours: 72860 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | EC₅₀, 96 hours: 6500 - 13000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | EC20, 30 minutes: > 1995 mg/l, Activated sludge |
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | |
| Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage | NOEC, 7 days: 15380 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) |
| Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | NOEC, 7 days: 8590 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia Sp. |

12.2. Persistence and degradability







| Persistence | in Re the co or at t | urfactant(s) contained in this product complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down gulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of impetent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them at their direct request, he request of a detergent manufacturer. The product is biodegradable but it must not be discharged rains without permission from the authorities. |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|
| Ecological ir | nformation on ingredients. | |
| | | PROPAN-2-OL |
| | Persistence and degradab | lity The product is expected to be biodegradable. |
| | Biodegradation | Water - Degradation (%) 95%: 21 days |
| | | ETHANOL |
| | Persistence and degradab | lity The product is biodegradable. |
| | | ETHANEDIOL |
| | Persistence and degradab | lity The product is biodegradable. |
| | Biodegradation | Water - Degradation (%) 90 - 100%: 10 days Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability). |
| 12.3. Bioaco | cumulative potential | |
| Bioaccumula | ative potential The p | roduct does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating. |
| Ecological ir | nformation on ingredients. | |
| | | PROPAN-2-OL |
| | Bioaccumulative potential | The product is not bioaccumulating. |
| | Partition coefficient | log Pow: 0.05 |
| | | ETHANOL |
| | Partition coefficient | log Pow: < 2 |
| | | ETHANEDIOL |
| | Bioaccumulative potential | Not potentially bioaccumulative |
| | Partition coefficient | log Pow: -1.36 |
| 12.4. Mobilit | y in soil | |
| Mobility | The p | roduct is soluble in water. |
| Ecological ir | nformation on ingredients. | |
| | | PROPAN-2-OL |
| | Mobility | The product is soluble in water |

Mobility

The product is soluble in water.

POLYGARD





| | Adsorption/desorpt | ion | Water - Koc: ~ 1.1 @ °C |
|--|--|---|--|
| | Henry's law constant | nt | 0.00000338 atm m3/mol @ 25°C |
| | | | ETHANEDIOL |
| | | | |
| | Mobility | | The product is soluble in water. Volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high. |
| | Adsorption/desorpt coefficient | ion | Water - Koc: ~ 1 @ °C |
| | Henry's law constant | nt | ~ 8.05E-09 atm m3/mol @ 25°C |
| 12.5. Results | of PBT and vPvB as | sessment | |
| Results of PB assessment | BT and vPvB | This prod | uct does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB. |
| Ecological info | ormation on ingredie | nts. | |
| | | | PROPAN-2-OL |
| | Results of PBT and assessment | l vPvB | This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. |
| | | | ETHANEDIOL |
| | | | |
| | Results of PBT and | l vPvB | This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. |
| | assessment | | |
| 12.6. Other ad | assessment dverse effects | | |
| | | | |
| SECTION 13: | dverse effects | | |
| SECTION 13: | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods | ions Waste sh accordan | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty a when inverted). |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation | iions Waste sh accordan (drop-free Absorb in | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation | tions Waste sh accordand (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport informatio | tions Waste sh accordand (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport information aber | tions Waste sh accordand (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth SECTION 14: 14.1. UN num | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport information aber /RID) | tions Waste sh accordan (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth SECTION 14: 14.1. UN num UN No. (ADR. | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport information her /RID) G) | Waste sh accordani (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion on | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth SECTION 14: 14.1. UN num UN No. (ADR) UN No. (IMDO | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport information ber /RID) G) D) | Waste sh accordano (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion on 1987 1987 | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |
| SECTION 13: 13.1. Waste tr General inforr Disposal meth SECTION 14: 14.1. UN num UN No. (ADR) UN No. (IMDO UN No. (ICAC) UN No. (ADN) | dverse effects : Disposal considerat reatment methods mation hods : Transport information ber /RID) G) D) | ions Waste sh accordano (drop-free Absorb in disposal o explosion on 1987 1987 1987 | ould be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in ce with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The packaging must be empty when inverted). vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste contractor. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an |

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NZ 17: 1:11





POLYGARD PC Screenwash -10°C Polycarbonate Compatible

| Proper shipping name (IMDG) | ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name (ICAO) | ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL) |
| Proper shipping name (ADN) | ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ETHANOL, PROPAN-2-OL) |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | |
| ADR/RID class | 3 |
| ADR/RID classification code | F1 |
| ADR/RID label | 3 |
| IMDG class | 3 |
| ICAO class/division | 3 |
| ADN class | 3 |
| Transport labels | |



| 14.4. Packing group | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| ADR/RID packing group | III |
| IMDG packing group | Ш |
| ICAO packing group | III |
| ADN packing group | III |
| | |

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant No.

| 14.6. Special precautions for user | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| EmS | F-E, S-D |
| ADR transport category | 3 |
| Emergency Action Code | •3Y |
| Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) | 30 |
| Tunnel restriction code | (D/E) |
| 14.7. Transport in bulk according t | o Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code |
| Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and | Not applicable. |

the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations

Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 (as amended). The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).







| EU legislation | Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). |
|----------------|---|
| Guidance | Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37. CHIP for everyone HSG228. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (Sixth edition) L131. |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

| Revision comments | NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Issued by | HS&E Manager. |
| Revision date | 14/02/2020 |
| SDS number | 20793 |
| SDS status | Approved. |
| Hazard statements in full | H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H331 Toxic if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H370 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system, Optic Nerve (Nervus Opticus)). |
| | H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed. |

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.