PHENOXYETHANOL SAFETY DATA SHEET

| MATERIAL & SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION |
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## Product Identifiers

| Product Name: | Phenoxyethanol P10 |
| --- | --- |
| Chemical Name: | Not applicable |
| CAS Number.: | 122-99-6 |

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Ingredient in personal and home care products.

## Supplier Details

| Supplier: | Heirloom Body Care Pty Ltd |
| --- | --- |
| Address: | Unit 9, 28 Coombes Drive Penrith NSW 2750 Australia |
| Telephone: | 02 4722 2123 |
| Fax | 02 4722 2904 |

## Information in case of emergency

| Poisons Information Centre | 13 11 26 |
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| HAZARD IDENTIFICATION |
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## Classification of the substance / preparation

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

Classification [1] Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A

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) 

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.   
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special   
 waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

| PRODUCT COMPOSITION |
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## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No %[weight] Name

122-99-6 >99.5 ethylene glycol phenyl ether

## Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

| FIRST AID |
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## Description of first aid measures

| **Eye Contact:** | If this product comes in contact with eyes:   * Wash out immediately with fresh running water. * Ensure complete irrigation fo the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids * Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention * Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| --- | --- |
| **Skin Contact:** | If skin or hair contact occurs:   * Immediately remove all contaminated clothing including footwear * Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). * Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation:** | * If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. * Other measures are usually unnecessary |
| **Ingestion:** | * IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. * For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. * Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. * In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. * If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. * If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.   Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:  INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.  NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means. |

## Indication of immediate medical attention and any special treatment required

Treat symptomatically.

| FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES |
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## Extinguishing Media

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

## Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Fire Incompatibility:** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## Advice for firefighters

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

| ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES |
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## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

| **Minor Spills** | * Remove all ignition sources. * Clean up all spills immediately. * Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. * Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. * Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. * Wipe up. * Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| --- | --- |
| **Major Spills** | Moderate hazard   * Clear area of personnel and move upwind. * Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. * Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. * Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. * No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. * Increase ventilation. * Stop leak if safe to do so. * Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. * Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. * Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. * Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. * Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. * If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

| HANDLING AND STORAGE |
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## Precautions for safe handling

| **Safe handling** | * DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin * The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether * link are thought to be relatively safe * DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION * potential. * Any static discharge is also a source of hazard. * Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through * a column of activated alumina. * Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage. * Add inhibitor to any distillate as required. * When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through columns of activated alumina, the absorbed peroxides must promptly * be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents such as methanol or water, which should then be disposed of safely. * Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. * Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. * Use in a well-ventilated area. * Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. * DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. * Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. * Avoid contact with incompatible materials. * When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. * Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. * Avoid physical damage to containers. * Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. * Work clothes should be laundered separately. * Use good occupational work practice. * Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. * Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. |
| --- | --- |
| **Other information** | * Store in original containers. * Keep containers securely sealed. * No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. * Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. * Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. * Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

## Conditions for storage

| **Suitable container** | * Metal can or drum * Packaging as recommended by the manufacturer. * Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| --- | --- |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Avoid strong bases.  Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

| EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION |
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## Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### Ingredient Data

Not Available

### Emergency Limits

| **Ingredient** | | | **TEEL-1** | **TEEL-2** | **TEEL-3** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | | | 1.5ppm | 16ppm | 97ppm |

| **Ingredient** | **Original IDLH** | **Revised IDLH** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| **Ingredient** | **Occupational Exposure Band Rating** | **Occupational Exposure Band Limit** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | E | < 0.1ppm |
| 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

| **Appropriate engineering controls** | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.  The basic types of engineering controls are:  Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.  Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.  Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.  General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.  Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:  solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank 0.25-0.5 m/s  (in still air). (50-100 f/min)  aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container 0.5-1 m/s  filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, (100-200f/min.)  plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone  of active generation)  direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, 1-2.5 m/s  conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active (200-500f/min.)  generation into zone of rapid air motion)  grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel 2.5-10 m/s generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of (500-2000 f/min.)  very high rapid air motion).  Within each range the appropriate value depends on:  **Lower end of the range** **Upper end of the range**  1: Room air currents minimal or favourable 1: Disturbing room air currents  to capture  2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  value only.  3: Intermittent, low production. 3: High production, heavy use  4: Large hood or large air mass in motion 4: Small hood-local control only  Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or  more when extraction systems are installed or used. |
| --- | --- |
| **Personal protection** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | * Safety glasses with side shields * Chemical goggles. * Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing * the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption * and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in * their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and * remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in * a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or * national equivalent] |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber  The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.  Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:  · frequency and duration of contact,  · chemical resistance of glove material,  · glove thickness and  · dexterity  Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).  · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.  · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.  · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.  · Contaminated gloves should be replaced.  As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:  · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min  · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min  · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min  · Poor when glove material degrades  For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.  It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:  · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.  · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | * Overalls. * P.V.C apron. * Barrier cream. * Skin cleansing cream. * Eye wash unit. |

### Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| **Required Minimum Protection Factor** | **Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)** | **Half-Face Respirator** | **Full-Face Respirator** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class1 P2 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class1 P2 |
| up to 50 | 500 | Airline \* | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 P2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 P2 |
| 100+ |  |  | Airline\*\* |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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

| PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES |
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## General information

| **Appearance** | Clear colourless low viscous liquid with faint aromatic odour; mixes with water. |
| --- | --- |
| **Physical state** | Liquid |
| **Odour:** | Not available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | 5.5 - 7 |
| **Melting point & Freezing point: ºC** | 14 (freezing pt) |
| **Initial boiling point:** | 244.3 |
| **Flash point:** | 126 |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not available |
| **Flammability** | Not applicable |
| **Upper & lower flammability or explosive limits:** | Not available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa):** | Not Applicable |
| **Solubility in water (g/litre @ 20 °C):** | Miscible |
| **Vapour Density (air = 1):** | Not available |
| **Relative density (Water=1):** | 1.105 - 1.110 |
| **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water** | Not available |
| **Auto ignition T°C:** | 475 |
| **Decomposition temperature:** | >350 |
| **Viscosity:** | <90.253 @ 25C |
| **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not applicable |
| **Taste** | Not available |
| **Explosive properties:** | Not available |
| **Oxidising properties:** | Not available |
| **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not available |
| **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not available |
| **Gas Group** | Not available |
| **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not available |
| **VOC g/L** | Not available |

| STABILITY AND REACTIVITY |
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## Reactivity

See section 7

## Chemical Stability

* Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials
* Product is considered stable
* Hazardous polymerization with not occur

## Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

## Conditions to avoid

See section 7

## Incompatible materials

See section 7

## Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

| TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION |
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## Information on the toxicological effects

| **Inhaled** | The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.  Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.  Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| --- | --- |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may  produce serious damage to the health of the individual. |
| **Skin Contact** | Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.  There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.  Repeated skin exposure to ethylene glycol phenyl ether may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Immediate symptoms may include headache, lightheadedness, and a general feeling of intoxication. After several hours, diminished sensation and weakness in the finger and hand have been noted. |
| **Eye** | There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.. |
| **Chronic** | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.  Case studies indicate that ethylene glycol phenyl ether (EGPE) causes acute damage to the nervous system, and chronic solvent-induced brain syndrome with repeated exposure. Constant irritability, depression, impaired memory and mental function may occur after 1-2 years of occupational exposure (e.g. among constantly exposed fish hatchery workers). Other symptoms include alcohol intolerance, abnormal breathing and heart rate, motor imbalance and rash. Excessive exposure may cause breakdown of red blood cells. Congeners of EGBE are expected to show similar behaviour.  Ethylene glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. |

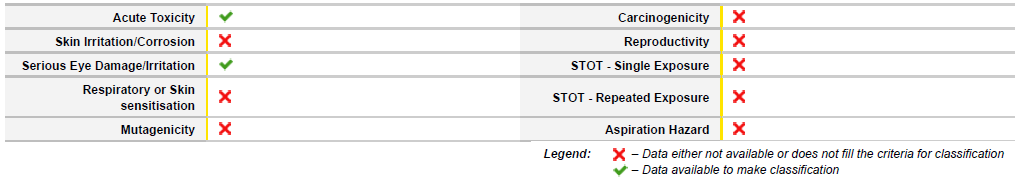
| Phenoxyethanol P10 | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24h - SEVERE |
| Oral (Rat) LD50; 1260 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 6 mg - moderate |
|  | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ETHYLENE GLYCOL Bacterial cell mutagen  
PHENYLETHER The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to   
 be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low. Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity. Animal testing shows no cancer-causing evidence, with little or no genetic toxicity. It has been concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use, as fragrance ingredients.



| ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION |
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Toxicity

|  | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phenoxyethanol P10 | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| ethylene glycol phenyl ether | NOEC(ECx) | 24h | Fish | 5mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 154mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 460mg/l | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 | | | | |

IDO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air

ethylene glycol phenyl ether LOW LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient Bioaccumulation

ethylene glycol phenyl ether LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient Mobility

ethylene glycol phenyl ether LOW (KOC = 12.12)

| DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS |
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## Waste Treatment Methods

**Product / Packaging disposal:**

* DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
* It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
* In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
* Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
* Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
* Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
* Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
* Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

| TRANSPORT INFORMATION |
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## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: No  
HAZCHEM: Not applicable

## Transportation hazard classes

**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 IMSBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

**Product name Group**

ethylene glycol phenyl ether Not available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

**Product name Ship Type**

ethylene glycol phenyl ether Not available

| REGULATORY INFORMATION |
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## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**ethylene glycol phenyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Monographs

**National Inventory Status**

| Australia - AIIC / Australia  Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| --- | --- |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada – NDSL | No (ethylene glycol phenyl ether) |
| China – IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TSCA | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory  No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

| OTHER INFORMATION |
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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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC－TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC－STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

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

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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