



Glyde File Prep™

Maillefer Instruments Holding S.à.r.l

Version No: 4.2

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 15/12/2022

Print Date: 14/03/2023

S.REACH.CHE.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Glyde File Prep™
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	A0901*, A0902*, A0903*
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Devices in the form of a gel for use in the chemical and mechanical cleansing of the root canal preparation. Use according to manufacturer's directions. Notes: Hazard statement relates to device ingredients. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the device leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Maillefer Instruments Holding S.à.r.l	Dentsply Sirona Venlo Distribution Center
Address	Chemin du Verger 3 Ballaigues 1338 Switzerland	Piri Reisweg 23 Sevenum 5975 PV Netherlands
Telephone	Not Available	+31 77 389 9916
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Tox Info Suisse	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+41 145	+41 44 551 43 62
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Une fois connecté et si le message n'est pas dans votre langue préférée alors s'il vous plaît cadran 07

Una volta collegato, se il messaggio non é nella lingua di preferenza, si prega di digitare 08

Sobald die Verbindung hergestellt und wenn die Nachricht nicht in der gewünschten Sprache dann wählen Sie bitte 10

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Glyde File Prep™

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.60-00-4 2.200-449-4 3.607-429-00-8 4.Not Available	10-20	<u>EDTA</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319, Not Applicable [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1.124-43-6 2.204-701-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10-20	<u>urea hydrogen peroxide</u>	Oxidizing Solids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral and Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H272, H302+H332, H314, H318, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.7722-88-5 2.231-767-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10-20	<u>tetrasodium pyrophosphate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H315, H319, H335, H413, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available

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1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.57-55-6 2.200-338-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>propylene glycol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.36653-82-4 2.253-149-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>cetyl alcohol</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H319, H335, H411, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.112-72-1 2.204-000-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>1-tetradecanol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H315, H410, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.112-92-5 2.204-017-6 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>stearyl alcohol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H315, H319, H335, H400, Not Applicable [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.9003-11-6 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer</u>	EUH066, EUH205 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for phosphate salts intoxication:

- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
- ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

Treat symptomatically.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ▶ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- ▶ Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- ▶ Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- ▶ To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ▶ Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

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BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant.

- ▶ Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.
- ▶ Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
- ▶ There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation"

Fisher Scientific SDS

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ 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. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overheating of ethoxylates/ alkoxyates in air should be avoided. When some ethoxylates are heated vigorously in the presence of air or oxygen, at temperatures exceeding 160 C, they may undergo exothermic oxidative degeneration resulting in self-heating and autoignition. ▶ Nitrogen blanketing will minimise the potential for ethoxylate oxidation. Prolonged storage in the presence of air or oxygen may cause product degradation. Oxidation is not expected when stored under a nitrogen atmosphere. Inert gas blanket and breathing system needed to maintain color stability. Use dry inert gas having at least -40 C dew point. ▶ Trace quantities of ethylene oxide may be present in the material. Although these may accumulate in the headspace of storage and transport vessels, concentrations are not expected to exceed levels which might produce a flammability or worker exposure hazard. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ 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 are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<p>Keep away from sunlight store between 2-24°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
EDTA	Inhalation 1.5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Oral 25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.6 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.2 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	2.2 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.22 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.2 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.72 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 43 mg/L (STP)
urea hydrogen peroxide	Dermal 1.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 20.1 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.36 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.21 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.036 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.036 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.039 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.005 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 12.86 mg/L (STP)
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Inhalation 17.63 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.35 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.05 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.005 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.5 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 50 mg/L (STP)
propylene glycol	Dermal 1.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.115 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 0.75 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.521 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	260 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 26 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 183 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 572 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 57.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 50 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 20000 mg/L (STP)
cetyl alcohol	Dermal 4.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 16.46 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 200 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 55 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 96 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 55 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	30 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 5.8 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)
1-tetradecanol	Dermal 89 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 313 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 178 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 44.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 77 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 44.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.001 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 2.14 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.214 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.428 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)
stearyl alcohol	Dermal 110 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 389 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 224 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 55 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 96 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 55 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	56.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 5.66 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 11.3 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)	tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Tetranatriumpyrophosphat - einatembarer Staub	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)	cetyl alcohol	Staub, einatembar - einatembarer Staub (Gesamtstaub)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)	1-tetradecanol	Staub, einatembar - einatembarer Staub (Gesamtstaub)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
EDTA	4.1 mg/m ³	45 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³
urea hydrogen peroxide	1.2 mg/m ³	13 mg/m ³	79 mg/m ³
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	8.6 mg/m ³	96 mg/m ³	580 mg/m ³
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	15 mg/m ³	130 mg/m ³	790 mg/m ³
propylene glycol	30 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
cetyl alcohol	1.6 mg/m ³	18 mg/m ³	110 mg/m ³
stearyl alcohol	5.4 ppm	60 ppm	360 ppm
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	6.9 mg/m ³	76 mg/m ³	460 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
EDTA	Not Available	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
cetyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available	Not Available
stearyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
EDTA	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
urea hydrogen peroxide	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
propylene glycol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
stearyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

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.

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1115 1495 1368"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1406 1118 1570"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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<p>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>																					
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																				
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 																				

Glyde File Prep™

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White gel with no odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	~3	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The very low volatility of polyethylene glycols (PEGs) make inhalation exposure unlikely, other than in the form of mist, which may be formed by violent agitation at high temperatures. No adverse effects have been reported with inhalation.</p> <p>Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>
Ingestion	<p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</p> <p>Although the polyethylene glycols (PEGs) have extremely low toxicity if swallowed, toxicity increases as the molecular weight increases. Inorganic polyphosphates are used extensively in domestic and industrial products. Experiments on rats showed kidney damage, growth retardation, and tetany due to low calcium.</p> <p>Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation.</p> <p>Excessive repeated ingestions may cause hypoglycaemia (low levels of glucose in the blood stream) among susceptible individuals; this may result in muscular weakness, incoordination and mental confusion.</p> <p>Very high doses given during feeding studies to rats and dogs produce central nervous system depression (although one-third of that produced by ethanol), haemolysis and insignificant kidney changes.</p> <p>In humans propylene glycol is partly excreted unchanged in the urine and partly metabolised as lactic and pyruvic acid. Lactic acidosis may result.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>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.</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>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>On eye contact, the polyethylene glycols will cause slight, temporary pain and irritation to the conjunctiva, although no permanent damage. The effects are described as similar to those produced by mild soap.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that direct contact of tetrasodium pyrophosphate with the eye causes severe irritation and injury to the cornea.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Polyethylene glycols appear to act as slow acting substances with parasympathetic-like effects. If given through a vein, they may increase the tendency of blood to clot and if given rapidly, can cause death from blood clot formation. It is not believed that they break down to form ethylene glycol.</p> <p>In long-term animal studies, inorganic polyphosphates produced growth inhibition, increased kidney weights, bone decalcification, enlargement of the parathyroid gland, inorganic phosphate in the urine, focal necrosis of the kidney and alterations of muscle fibre size. Inorganic phosphates have not been shown to cause cancer, genetic damage or reproductive or developmental damage in animal tests.</p> <p>Chelates are occasionally used in therapies for various forms of poisoning. A systemic reaction known as the "excessive chelation syndrome" consists mainly of general unwellness, fatigue, thirst, followed by chills and fever.</p> <p>Injection of EDTA and its salts can cause severe kidney damage with tissue death and internal bleeding, bone marrow depression and critically low levels of calcium.</p>

Glyde File Prep™	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 700 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 11500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.58 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >300<2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

propylene glycol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermittent Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cetyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 82 mg mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 50 mg/48h mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2600 mg/kg/24h mild
1-tetradecanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d - I - mod
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
stearyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1660 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.237 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h; mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2300 mg/kg ^[2]	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	

EDTA	<p>For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application.</p> <p>EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body. The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, such as zinc deficiency. These appear to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects.</p> <p>EDTA and its salts are mostly eliminated through the urine, with 5% eliminated via the bile, along with the metal ions which are bound to it. Trisodium EDTA has not been found to cause cancer. EDTA and its salts are not likely to cause harm to children and infants at levels likely to be encountered.</p>
UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. No chronic human exposure data is available
TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE	<p>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. This underlines the low potential of the three diphosphates to penetrate the skin. The skin irritation found for the three substances is probably caused by their basic nature and their high buffer capacity. The acute inhalation toxicity is difficult to assess as the nominal concentrations (which were the highest attainable) differ significantly from the gravimetrically derived values. At these highest attainable concentrations animals died.</p> <p>The available repeated dose studies confirm that the kidneys are the primary target organ of subchronic oral toxicity of diphosphates. Two salts induced tubulorrhexis (localized necrosis of the epithelial lining in renal tubules) and medullary and cortical (renal) calcification to different degrees in rats if administered subchronically at high concentrations of 1 – 10% in the feed. (Diphosphates might have a Janus-faced role in this process leading on the one hand to an increased phosphate burden if cleaved and taken up as orthophosphate but on the other hand might help to inhibit calcification by complexation of calcium ions.)</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Calcification of the kidneys is known to be an effect of long term exposure to relatively high doses of pyrophosphates. The evidence on pyrophosphates and other polyphosphates suggests that these effects occur at dose levels well above the cut off for classification via the oral route.</p> <p>The NOEL was determined to be 500 mg/kg bw/day on the basis of changes observed in the kidneys of the rats in the high dose group. Rats in general and particularly female rats are known to be susceptible to nephrocalcinosis when administered high doses of phosphates (typically starting at about 0.5 – 1.0 % in the diet). The effects are only seen in high dose animals.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: A number of studies are available to assess the genotoxic potential of tetrapotassium pyrophosphate and the analogous substances tetrasodium pyrophosphate and disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate. Sodium and potassium pyrophosphates are considered to be non-genotoxic in all studies performed.</p> <p>Toxicity to reproduction: Tetrasodium pyrophosphate administered to pregnant mice for 10 days up to a dose level of 130 mg/kg bw showed no maternal or developmental toxicity. The NOEL for both maternal and foetotoxicity was > 130 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>Tetrasodium pyrophosphate administered to pregnant rats for 10 days up to a dose level of 138 mg/kg bw showed no maternal or developmental toxicity. The NOEL for both maternal and foetotoxicity is > 138 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>When disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate was administered to pregnant mice for 10 days up to a dose level of 335 mg/kg bw there were no</p>

	<p>signs of maternal or developmental toxicity. The NOAEL for both maternal and foetotoxicity in mice is > 335 mg/kg bw. When this material was administered to pregnant rats for 10 days up to a dose level of 169 mg/kg bw no maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity was observed. The NOAEL for both maternal and foetotoxicity is > 169 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>When the test material was administered to pregnant hamsters for 10 days up to a dose level of 166 mg/kg bw no maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity was observed. The NOAEL for both maternal and fetotoxicity is > 166 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>When the test material was administered to pregnant rabbits for 10 days up to a dose level of 128 mg/kg bw no maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity was observed. The NOAEL for both maternal and fetotoxicity is > 128 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Pyrophosphate salts are also known as diphosphates and Group 2i Substances (inorganic diphosphates). The diphosphate ion is the simplest form of a condensed phosphate group. A condensed phosphate anion has one or several P-O-P bonds. As the group contains only two phosphate groups, both of the phosphorus ions are classified as "terminal phosphorus". The diphosphate can undergo ionisation with loss of H+ from each of the two -OH groups on each P and therefore can occur in the -1, -2 -3 or -4 state. The degree of ionisation is dependent upon the associated cations and the ambient pH (if in solution).</p> <p>No partition coefficient value was determined for Group 2i Substances as they are inorganic diphosphates that are highly ionic (depending on ambient pH). Because of this ionic nature the passive passage across biological membranes will be negligible. However as sodium and potassium are key elements in various cellular processes their import and export over cell membranes is regulated via pore systems and usually tightly regulated. Diphosphate is an anion that occurs in all living cells and is formed mainly by the synthesis of DNA from Nucleotide triphosphates (DNA_n + Deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate > DNA_{n+1} + diphosphate). Usually it is cleaved into two orthophosphate molecules by one of the different members of the alkaline phosphatase family which are present in all tissues. Diphosphate nevertheless is generally relatively stable against uncatalyzed hydrolysis (half life = 10 d in autoclaved sediment)</p> <p>As the substances are of ionic nature and dissociate readily into the cations and anions in water</p> <p>Diphosphates are registered as food additives under the No. E 450 and are used in the food chemistry mainly as emulsifiers but also as parting agent, baking agent preservative agent and anti-oxidising agent. It is used also as carrier for pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>Diphosphate is rapidly transferred into orthophosphate by intestinal alkaline phosphatase. So the majority of diphosphate is probably absorbed as orthophosphate. Orthophosphate then takes part in various physiological processes including formation of Deoxyribonucleotide phosphates (e.g. AMP, cAMP, ADT, ATP). In addition direct uptake of diphosphate via diffusion or pinocytosis might add to the total uptake. Specific transmembranal transport proteins exist for diphosphate. Autosomal dominant familial calcium diphosphate dihydrate deposition disease is caused by mutation in the transmembrane protein ANKH. But whether comparable proteins are also involved in intestinal uptake of diphosphate is not clear.</p> <p>Diphosphate is excreted via specialized cell in the kidneys into the urine, probably in order to inhibit kidney stone formation from high urinary calcium concentrations. A dose dependent rise of pyrophosphate excretion occurred after feeding healthy and kidney stone forming human volunteers with defined diets that provided 1.5, 3.0 or 4.5 g/d/person orthophosphate in three successive weeks. Pyrophosphate excretion was comparable in the two groups and ranged from 3.5 - 13 mg/24 h in the 1.5 g diet phase to 15 - 40 mg/24 h in the 4.5 g diet phase</p> <p>The bioavailability of orthophosphate from diphosphate has also been demonstrated. In one study supplementation of a basic diet with 1-3 g of either ortho- or diphosphate led to comparable uptake and excretion of orthophosphate.</p>
<p>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</p>	<p>The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce a slight, temporary inflammation of the conjunctiva. Exposure to mists may cause irritation of both the eye and the upper airway. Inhalation of propylene glycol vapours may be irritating to some individuals. It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations.</p> <p>Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last of which is potentially hazardous. Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form of irritation, but they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence of allergic contact dermatitis in people exposed to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema.</p> <p>One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in houses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as inflammation of the nose and hives, in children.</p> <p>Another study suggested that the concentration of PGEs (propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers.</p> <p>Patients with bladder inflammation and vulvodynia (chronic pain of the vulva) may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may notice that some over the counter creams cause intense burning. Post-menopausal women who require the use of an oestrogen cream may notice that creams made with propylene glycol often cause extremely uncomfortable burning along the vulva and around the anus. Some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene glycol vapour may experience dryness of the throat or shortness of breath.</p> <p>Adverse responses to administration of drugs which use propylene glycol as an incipient have been seen in a number of people especially at high doses. These include low blood pressure, slow heart rate, ECG abnormalities, heartbeat irregularities, lactic acidosis, breakdown of red cells and cardiac arrest.</p>
<p>CETYL ALCOHOL</p>	<p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
<p>1-TETRADECANOL</p>	<p>No risk to human health is expected from the use of lepidopteran pheromones. During the many years of its use as pesticides, no adverse effects have been reported. As such the U.S. EPA concludes that consumption of food containing residues of the pheromones presents no risk and allowed their use experimentally without a permit on up to 250 acres, versus the 10-acre limit imposed on other pesticides.</p>
<p>POLYPROPYLENE/ POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL COPOLYMER</p>	<p>* Varies - dependent on degree of ethoxylation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p>
<p>UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE & CETYL ALCOHOL & STEARYL ALCOHOL</p>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>
<p>PROPYLENE GLYCOL & 1-TETRADECANOL & STEARYL ALCOHOL & POLYPROPYLENE/ POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL</p>	<p>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.</p>

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COPOLYMER			
CETYL ALCOHOL & 1-TETRADECANOL & STEARYL ALCOHOL & POLYPROPYLENE/POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL COPOLYMER		The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
CETYL ALCOHOL & 1-TETRADECANOL		Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.	
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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Glyde File Prep™	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<2.7-12	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.01mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	34-62mg/l	4
urea hydrogen peroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	37.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/l	4
cetyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.01mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	1440h	Fish	>=0.001mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0468mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.01mg/l	2	

Continued...

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	1-tetradecanol	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.01mg/l
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
EC50		48h	Crustacea	>0.01mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)		1440h	Fish	>=0.001mg/l	2
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0468mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	stearyl alcohol	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1666mg/l
NOEC(ECx)		504h	Crustacea	0.98mg/l	1
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	235mg/l	1
LC50		96h	Fish	55.61-77.5mg/l	Not Available
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l
EC50		48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
LC50		96h	Fish	100mg/l	Not Available
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				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
EDTA	LOW	LOW
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
cetyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
1-tetradecanol	LOW	LOW
stearyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
EDTA	LOW (BCF = 123)
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LOW (LogKOW = -1.7388)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
cetyl alcohol	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.7342)
1-tetradecanol	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.03)
stearyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 7.7164)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
EDTA	LOW (KOC = 1046)
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	LOW (KOC = 7.883)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
cetyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 3786)
1-tetradecanol	LOW (KOC = 1113)
stearyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 12880)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

Continued...

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
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14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
EDTA	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
cetyl alcohol	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available
stearyl alcohol	Not Available
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
EDTA	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
cetyl alcohol	Not Available
1-tetradecanol	Not Available
stearyl alcohol	Not Available
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****EDTA is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

urea hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
tetrasodium pyrophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	
propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
cetyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)
1-tetradecanol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)
stearyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists	
Not Applicable	

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
EDTA	60-00-4	607-429-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Eye Irrit. 2A; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; Acute Tox. 4	Wng; GHS08; GHS09	H319; H332; H335; H361; H372; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
urea hydrogen peroxide	124-43-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 3; Skin Corr. 1B	GHS03; GHS05; Dgr	H272; H314
2	Ox. Sol. 3; Eye Dam. 1; Skin Corr. 1B; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3	GHS05; Dgr; GHS03	H272; H318; H314; H302; H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
tetrasodium pyrophosphate	7722-88-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
1	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H318
2	Eye Dam. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 4	GHS05; Dgr; GHS06	H318; H315; H335; H301; H312

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propylene glycol	57-55-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)

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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Aquatic Chronic 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Sens. 1	GHS09; Wng; GHS08	H410; H319; H315; H335; H336; H317; H301

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
cetyl alcohol	36653-82-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1		GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
2		GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Irrit. 2	GHS09; GHS02; GHS05; Dgr	H400; H225; H302; H312; H318; H335; H336; H410; H315

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
1-tetradecanol	112-72-1	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H412
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2	GHS09; GHS02; GHS05; Dgr	H410; H400; H225; H302; H312; H318; H335; H336; H315

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
stearyl alcohol	112-92-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; GHS02; GHS05; Dgr	H400; H225; H302; H312; H318; H335; H336; H410

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	9003-11-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Aquatic Chronic 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1	GHS02; GHS05; Dgr	H412; H315; H226; H332; H302; H318

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (urea hydrogen peroxide)
Canada - NDSL	No (EDTA; tetrasodium pyrophosphate; propylene glycol; cetyl alcohol; 1-tetradecanol; stearyl alcohol; polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (urea hydrogen peroxide; tetrasodium pyrophosphate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (urea hydrogen peroxide; polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/12/2022
Initial Date	12/09/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H302+H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	17/11/2022	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Name
4.2	13/01/2023	Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
 EN 340 Protective clothing
 EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
 EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
 EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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