



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

MISWA CHEMICALS - POLYGARD - SCREENWASH

Polygard Arctic Screenwash Extreme -18°C

Miswa Chemicals Limited

Chemwatch: 9033-28

Version No: 3.1

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: 18/06/2026

Revision Date: 19/06/2026

Print Date: 19/06/2026

S.REACH.GB.EN.E

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	B18925-1: Screenwash -18°C <10% MeOH Blue Citrus
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	B18925-1
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	UFI: 9TDP-H15C-100H-2J43

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive Screen Wash (Detergent) Professional Use Only (Not Retail Compliant) Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier	Miswa Chemicals Limited	Miswa Chemicals Ltd.
Address	53-54 Caswell Road, Brackmills Industrial Estate, NORTHAMPTON, NN4 7PW, Great Britain.	The Chase, Carmanhall Road, Sandyford, DUBLIN, D18 Y3X2, Ireland.
Telephone	+44 (0) 1604 701111	+44 (0) 1604 701111
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.miswa.com	www.miswa.com
Email	SDSadmin@miswa.com	SDSadmin@miswa.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Miswa Chemicals Limited	NHS 111/NHS 24/NHS Direct (UK)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 (0) 1604 701111 (Mon-Fri 08:00hrs to 16:30hrs.)	111
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	0845 4647 (or call a doctor)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 ^[1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H371 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H371	May cause damage to organs.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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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Material contains methanol, ethylene glycol.

2.3. Other hazards

methanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
ethanol	The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

Label Elements according to Biocidal Product Regulation (EC) No. 2025/929 (Article 58): Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one.

Label Elements according to Detergent Regulation (EC) No 648/2004: Contains Preservation agents (1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one; Propan-2-ol).

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	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 67-56-1 2.200-659-6 3.603-001-00-X 4.Not Available	1-<10	<u>methanol</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1; H225, H301, H311, H331, H370 [2]	* STOT SE 1; H370: C ≥10 % STOT SE 2; H371: 3 % ≤ C <10 % Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 107-21-1 2.203-473-3 3.603-027-00-1 4.Not Available	1-<10	<u>ethylene glycol</u> *	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H302 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.Not Available	1-<10	<u>ethanol</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
Not Available	Balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available

Continued...

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - 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	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. - Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	- 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. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
Ingestion	- 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. - Avoid giving milk or oils. - Avoid giving alcohol.

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. - Not considered to be a significant fire risk. - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acid smoke. Combustion products include: - carbon dioxide (CO₂) - nitrogen oxides (NO_x) - sulfur oxides (SO_x) - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

Continued...

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material 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. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Major Spills	- 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. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid skin 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 come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities - Metal can or drum - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	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
methanol	Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 130 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 130 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 130 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 130 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Oral 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</i>	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Dermal 106 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 35 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) <i>Dermal 53 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 7 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i>	Not Available
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 380 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1900 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute)	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.75 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.79 mg/L (Water (Marine))

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
	Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 114 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 950 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 380 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL 333 mg/m ³ / 250 ppm	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	methanol	Methanol	200 ppm / 266 mg/m ³		Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethylene glycol	Ethane-1,2-diol: vapour	20 ppm / 52 mg/m ³	104 mg/m ³ / 40 ppm	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethylene glycol	Ethane-1,2-diol: particulate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields - Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] - 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	- Elbow length PVC gloves NOTE: - The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. - Butyl rubber gloves - Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Overalls. - P.V.C apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the generated selection:

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computer-

Material	GPI
NEOPRENE	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-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	BAX-AUS P2	-	BAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	BAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BAX-2 P2	BAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
TouchNTuff® 83-500
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 63-864
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300
MICROFLEX® 93-260
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

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	Transparent, blue, non-viscous liquid with citrus fragrance; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.965-0.975 @ 20°C
Odour	Citrus	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	6.5-8.5 @ 20°C	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>=-18	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	~43 (Closed Cup) (Does Not Sustain Combustion)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	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
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available

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Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	- 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 toxicological effects**

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.	
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure Based	
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
Inhaled	Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.	
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	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. 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.	
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. Exposure to ethylene glycol over a period of several weeks may cause throat irritation, mild headache and low backache. These may worsen with increasing concentration of the substance. They may progress to a burning sensation in the throat, a burning cough, and drowsiness. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol.	
B18925-1: Screenwash -18°C <10% MeOH Blue Citrus	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available

methanol	TOXICITY	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg	IRRITATION	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
		Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 83.867 mg/L4h ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
		Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Moderate
				Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
				Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate ^[1]
				Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethylene glycol	TOXICITY	Dermal (mouse) LD50: >3500 mg/kg	IRRITATION	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.012ppm/3D
		Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1440mg/6H - Moderate
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
				Eye (Rodent - rat): 0.012%/3D
				Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
				Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 555mg - Mild ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethanol	TOXICITY	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg	IRRITATION	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
		Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[1]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
		Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
				Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50pph/1H - Mild
				Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
				Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
				Skin (Human): 70%/2D ^[1]
				Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
				Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
				Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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	[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. These breakdown products are oxidized to glyoxylate, which may be further metabolized to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate carbon dioxide, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol.
METHANOL & ETHANOL	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.

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

Continued...

12.1. Toxicity

B18925-1: Screenwash -18°C <10% MeOH Blue Citrus	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	14.11-20.623mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.007mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	290mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish		2
ethylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	8050mg/L	4
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methanol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
B18925-1: Screenwash -18°C <10% MeOH Blue Citrus				No			No
methanol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
ethylene glycol	✗	✗	✓	No	✗	✗	No
ethanol	✓	✓	✓	Yes	✗	✗	No

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

Continued...

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. 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 Hazard	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
	Transport Category	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 Subsidiary Hazard	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	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	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
methanol	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methanol	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
 Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Additional Regulatory Information

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):

Continued...

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.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	No (methanol; ethylene glycol; ethanol)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	
	No (methanol; ethylene glycol; ethanol)
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	19/06/2026
Initial Date	18/06/2026

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	19/06/2026	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Transport information - Transport, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. 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

Continued...

- ▶ 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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- ▶
- ▶ 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
- ▶

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, H371	Minimum classification

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