

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## HARVEYS ALL PURPOSE CLEANER ANTIBACTERIAL

Infosafe No.: MTRS6  
ISSUED Date : 17/01/2018  
ISSUED by: ACCO BRANDS AUSTRALIA PTY  
LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

HARVEYS ALL PURPOSE CLEANER ANTIBACTERIAL

**Product Code**

5 Litre - 04042319

**Company Name**

ACCO BRANDS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

**Address**17-19 Waterloo Street Queanbeyan  
NSW 2620 Australia**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61-2-9674 0900

Fax: +61-2-9674 0910

**Emergency phone number**

13 11 26

**E-mail Address**

sds.anz@acco.com

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Relevant identified uses: General purpose cleaner and disinfectant

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
ALL PURPOSE CLEANER ANTIBACTERIAL	5 Litre - 04042319

**Additional Information**

Synonyms: Not Available

Website: [www.accobrands.com.au](http://www.accobrands.com.au)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

[1] Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

**Precautionary Statement (s)**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

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P103 Read label before use.

### Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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 or doctor/physician.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### Precautionary statement – Storage

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

P405 Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

### Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium metasilicate	1344-09-8	<10 %weight
Trisodium Phosphate	7601-54-9	<10 %weight
EDTA Tetrasodium Salt	64-02-8	<10 %weight
Alcohols C12-15 Ethoxylated	68131-39-5	<10 %weight
Benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	<10 %weight

### Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### 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.

### Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### Skin

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.

### 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.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.

Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Oxygen is given as indicated.

The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

### INGESTION:

Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

Withhold oral feedings initially.

If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.

Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.

Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

### SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

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Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.  
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### **Specific Methods**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.  
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Non combustible.

Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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#### **Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.  
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.  
Wipe up.  
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### **Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

Moderate hazard.  
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.  
Stop leak if safe to do so.  
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.  
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

#### **Other Information**

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

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Material name: Silicic acid, sodium salt; (Sodium silicate)

TEEL-1: 5.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 65 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 390 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Material name: Sodium phosphate, tribasic; (Trisodium phosphate)

TEEL-1: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 1500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt

Material name: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, dihydrate

TEEL-1: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 66 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt

Material name: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt; (Tetrasodium EDTA)

TEEL-1: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 330 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride

Material name: Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)

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TEEL-1: 4.7 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 48 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 48 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required.

### 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: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS P2

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1 P2

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-2 P2

Powered Air Respirator: 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

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### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.

Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.

Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

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.

### Hand Protection

Elbow length PVC gloves

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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 computer-generated selection:

All Purpose Cleaner Antibacterial

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

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.

### Thermal Hazards

Not Available

### Body Protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Form

Liquid

### Appearance

A clear green liquid

### Odour

Not Available

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

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### **Solubility in Water**

Miscible

### **pH**

12-14 (as supplied)

11-13 (as a solution (1%))

### **Vapour Pressure**

Not Available

### **Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not Available

### **Evaporation Rate**

Not Available

### **Physical State**

Liquid

### **Odour Threshold**

Not Available

### **Viscosity**

Not Available

### **Volatile Component**

Not Available

### **Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not Available

### **Surface tension**

Not Available

### **Flash Point**

Not Available

### **Flammability**

Not Available

### **Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not Available

### **Explosion Limit - Upper**

Not Available

### **Explosion Limit - Lower**

Not Available

### **Explosion Properties**

Not Available

### **Molecular Weight**

Not Available

### **Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

### **Initial boiling point and boiling range**

Not Available

### **Relative density**

1.00-1.05 (Water = 1)

### **Melting/Freezing Point**

Not Available

### **Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available



## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity

See section 7

### Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

### Incompatible materials

See section 7

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

All Purpose Cleaner Antibacterial

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Sodium metasilicate

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

Trisodium phosphate

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: 7.4 gm/ Kg[1]

IRRITATION:

- moderate\*

\*[CCINFO - Monsanto]

Eye (rabbit): (FSHA) Corrosive\*

scale of 8.0

Skin (rabbit):(FSHA) 3.3 on a

EDTA tetrasodium salt

TOXICITY:

Oral (rat) LD50: 630 mg/kg\*g[2]

IRRITATION:

\*[BASF]

Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg

Eyes (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

Benzalkonium chloride

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kgE[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kgd[2]

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### IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild

Alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

### TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg\*\*[2]

### IRRITATION:

Eye: SEVERE \*

Skin: slight

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

### All Purpose Cleaner Antibacterial:

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### SODIUM METASILICATE:

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

### TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE:

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

### BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of

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highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.

### ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED:

Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity.

Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007).

Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

For Tergitol 25-L-9: Neodol 25-9 Neodol 25-7 \*Shell Canada \*\* Huntsman (for Teric 12A9)

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

### Ingestion

Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

### Inhalation

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

### Skin

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

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### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Data required to make classification available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Data required to make classification available

### **Mutagenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Carcinogenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **STOT-single exposure**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data Not Available to make classification

### **Chronic Effects**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 260- 310mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 348mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 1700mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Crustacea

Value: 160mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 207mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 28.5mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: >100mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 300mg/L

Source: 2

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >100mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >100mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 71  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 0.0003802mg/L  
Source: 4

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt  
Endpoint: EC10  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: =0.48mg/L  
Source: 1

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: =1.01mg/L  
Source: 1

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 41mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: EDTA tetrasodium salt  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 140mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 24  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 0.0013mg/L  
Source: 4

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Value: 0.018mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.056mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 0.32mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: benzalkonium chloride

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 1

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.0025mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 0.59mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.13mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.14mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.056mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.3mg/L

Source: 2

Legend:

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

### **Mobility**

Mobility in soil:

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: trisodium phosphate

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### **Waste Disposal**

Product / Packaging disposal:

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.

Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### **U.N. Number**

None Allocated

### **UN proper shipping name**

None Allocated

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

None Allocated

### **Other Information**

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:

Not Applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

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

SODIUM METASILICATE (1344-09-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE (7601-54-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT (64-02-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE (8001-54-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED (68131-39-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Australia - AICS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: N (trisodium phosphate; sodium metasilicate; alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; EDTA tetrasodium salt; benzalkonium chloride)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: N (benzalkonium chloride)

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: N (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; benzalkonium chloride)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Y

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

Status: N (benzalkonium chloride)

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### Poisons Schedule

S5

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	04042319

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### Other Information

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Details of the distributor of the safety data sheet:

Registered company name: WIS Solutions Pty Ltd

Address: Level 4, 26 Talavera Road, Macquarie Park

Telephone: +61-2-8873 4800

Fax: +61-2-8873 4935

Website: [www.blackwoods.com.au](http://www.blackwoods.com.au)

Email: [wis.solutions@wisau.com.au](mailto:wis.solutions@wisau.com.au)

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers:

Name: trisodium phosphate

CAS No: 7601-54-9, 96337-98-3

Name: EDTA tetrasodium salt

CAS No: 10378-23-1, 13235-36-4, 194491-31-1, 64-02-8

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations:

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

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

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

## END OF SDS

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