



## Chemeco Spray Clean

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 24-8912  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017  
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name                  | Spray Clean – Spray & Wipe |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available              |
| Other means of identification | Not Available              |

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | General purpose cleaner. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Registered company name | Chemeco (Aust)                |
| Address                 | 17 Yale Drive Epping VIC 3076 |
| Telephone               | +61 3 9408 8699               |
| Fax                     | +61 3 9408 8399               |
| Website                 | www.chemeco.com.au            |
| Email                   | info@chemeco.com.au           |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification   | Not Applicable |

#### Label elements

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| GHS label elements | Not Applicable        |
| SIGNAL WORD        | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Continued...

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                     |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 10213-79-3    | <10       | <u>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</u> |
| 111-76-2      | <10       | <u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>   |
| Not Available | <10       | surfactants                              |
| Not Available | <1        | perfume                                  |
| Not Available | <1        | dye                                      |
| 7732-18-5     | >60       | <u>water</u>                             |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)</p> |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------|---|

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Slippery when spilt.<br/>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>    |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Segregate from<br/>,<br/>strong acids</p>  |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


| Source                       | Ingredient                      | Material name   | TWA                             | STEL                           | Peak          | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 96.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm | 242 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm | Not Available | Sk    |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                        | Material name                          | TEEL-1               | TEEL-2                | TEEL-3                |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate       | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate) | 18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)   | 20 ppm               | 20 ppm                | 700 ppm               |

| Ingredient                        | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Not Available | Not Available  |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | 700 ppm       | 700 [Unch] ppm |
| surfactants                       | Not Available | Not Available  |
| perfume                           | Not Available | Not Available  |
| dye                               | Not Available | Not Available  |
| water                             | Not Available | Not Available  |

### Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <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.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>   |

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|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Skin protection</b>       | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>Wear safety footwear.                    |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>       | Not Available  |

## 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:

NV Chemicals Multi Purpose Cleaner

| Material       | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL          | A   |
| NEOPRENE       | A   |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C   |
| PVA            | 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.

## 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 5 x ES                       | A-AUS / Class 1 P2   | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 25 x ES                      | Air-line*            | A-2 P2               | A-PAPR-2 P2             |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-3 P2               | -                       |
| 50+ x ES                           | -                    | Air-line**           | -                       |

^ - 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)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Clear pink fragrant liquid; mixes with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.095-1.105    |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available                                 | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                                 | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available                                 | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | 0   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | 100   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available                                 | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available                                 | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available                                 | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                                | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable                                | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 2.3 @ 20 C                                    | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Miscible                                      | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | 11.1-11.5      |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available                                 | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## Chemeco Spray Clean

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled      | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product   |
| Ingestion    | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting   |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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          | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.   |
| Chronic      | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.   |

| NV Chemicals Multi Purpose Cleaner        | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|---|--|---|
|   | Not Available  | Not Available   |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate         | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 847 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                              | Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE<br>Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether           | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|   | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>                          | * [Union Carbide]   |
|   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>                      | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE   |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate<br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |   |
| water                                     | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION  |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                           | Not Available   |

**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

|  |  |                 |   |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| <b>SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE</b>                                       | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br><br>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.<br>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.<br>sodium metasilicate anhydrous:  |                 |   |
| <b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>   | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):<br>Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.<br>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.<br><b>Acute Toxicity:</b> Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight.<br>Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats. Teratogenic effects were not observed in other species.<br>At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.<br>For ethylene glycol:<br>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol.<br>NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS |                 |   |
| <b>WATER</b>   | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.   |                 |   |
| <b>SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE &amp; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b> | 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  | ☉ |

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|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ☉ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ☉ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☉ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard        | ☉ |

Legend: ✘ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ - Data required to make classification available  
☉ - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Ingredient                        | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value        | Source |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 96                 | Crustacea                     | 160mg/L      | 1      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 180mg/L      | 1      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 1700mg/L     | 2      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 207mg/L      | 2      |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | EC50     | 384                | Crustacea                     | 51.539mg/L   | 3      |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 222.042mg/L  | 3      |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 164mg/L      | 2      |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | NOEC     | 168                | Crustacea                     | 56mg/L       | 2      |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether   | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 720mg/L      | 2      |
| water                             | EC50     | 384                | Crustacea                     | 199.179mg/L  | 3      |
| water                             | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8768.874mg/L | 3      |
| water                             | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 897.520mg/L  | 3      |

## Legend:

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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                      | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air            |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |
| water                           | LOW                       | LOW                         |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                      | Bioaccumulation      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51)     |
| water                           | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                      | Mobility         |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1)   |
| water                           | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Continued...

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 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

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE(10213-79-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists      Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards      Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists      International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; water; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)  |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (water)  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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