



# Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000

## ARENZ

Version No: 5.5

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **03/31/2020**

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Mold and mildew stain remover
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ARENZ	ICP Building Solutions Group (NZ)
Address	2/34 Hannigan Drive St John's, Auckland 1072 New Zealand	30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	+64 9 570 9604/+64 4 568 4140	+61 3 9338 9851
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.arenz.co.nz/">http://www.arenz.co.nz/</a>	<a href="http://www.icp-construction.com">http://www.icp-construction.com</a>
Email	info@arenz.co.nz	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	0800-001607
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (oral), 6.1E (respiratory), 6.4A

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.

### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
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<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7722-84-1	5-7.9	<u>hydrogen peroxide</u>
5324-84-5	0-5	<u>1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt</u>
68439-46-3	0-5	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated</u>
29329-71-3	0-2	<u>sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate</u>
7732-18-5	75-85	<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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</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.

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

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

Fisher Scientific SDS

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 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.

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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### 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> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>' carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>' other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</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>	<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>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul> <p>For hydrogen peroxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide).</li> <li>▶ Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.</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>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	

### 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> </ul> <p>Hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials requiring rigid packaging.</p> <p>Store in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ containers with vented lids.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Hydrogen peroxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a powerful oxidiser</li> <li>▶ contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion.</li> <li>▶ reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material.</li> </ul> <p>None known</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm	Not Available		

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1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves.</li> <li>▶ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

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

- ▶ 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

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<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>	7.5-8.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<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 Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

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## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul> Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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. Hydrogen peroxide is used topically as dental gel and to clean minor wounds. It may cause dose dependent effect on the skin including bleaching, blistering, reddening and corrosion ( at >50% concentration).
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe, when used with certain limitations. In experimental animals hydrogen peroxide given by mouth causes damage to the teeth, liver, kidney, stomach and bowel.

Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >225 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: SEVERE
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~3400 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</b>	Exposure to hydrogen peroxide via the skin or oral route can produce toxic effects. Animal studies have shown evidence of damage to the kidney, gut, thymus and liver. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
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	Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT</b>	Secondary alkyl sulfonate anionic surfactants (SAS) are readily absorbed after oral administration. They can cause skin irritation and are at risk of causing serious damage to eyes.
<b>ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED</b>	Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded. Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. Humans 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 swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. 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. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
<b>SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE</b>	Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete. < * acid form [Monsanto]
<b>Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000 &amp; HYDROGEN PEROXIDE &amp; 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000 &amp; 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT</b>	For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor.
<b>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE &amp; 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT &amp; WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.020mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.71mg/L	4
	EC0	24	Crustacea	1.1mg/L	2
NOEC	192	Fish	0.028mg/L	4	
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	421mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/L	2	
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	8.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.5mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/L	2
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.711mg/L	2
NOEC	240	Fish	0.16mg/L	2	

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sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-180mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-770mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	2

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

For hydrogen peroxide: log Kow: -1.36:

Environmental Fate: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l), which is produced by almost all cells in their metabolism, with the exception of anaerobic bacteria. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen peroxide	LOW	LOW
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.571)
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = 1.056)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	LOW (KOC = 38.04)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

#### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	1

**Land transport (UN): 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**

## Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000

### 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002624	N.O.S. (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002535	Gas Under Pressure Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2017
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2017
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002605	Lubricants (Low Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2017
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2017
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR100580	Tattoo and Permanent Makeup Substances Group Standard 2017
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2017

#### HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Continued...



## Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDLS	No (hydrogen peroxide; 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt; sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate; water; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	03/31/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/17/2017

#### CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.5.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Supplier 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.

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.

### 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

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