

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: 3.4

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

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

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S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Alkaline Cleaner
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	800 225 1141 978 623 9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.drytreat.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	800 255 3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813 324 0585

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H318 - Serious Eye Damage Category 1, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs. Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.151-21-3 2.205-788-1 3.Not Available 4.01-2119489461-32-XXXX 01-2119979536-20-XXXX	1-5	<u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u>	Flammable Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H228, H312, H335, H315, H318, H302, H332 [1]
1.13870-28-5 2.237-623-4 3.Not Available 4.01-2119485031-47-XXXX	1-5	<u>sodium disilicate</u>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H335, H302, H318, H315 [1]
1.144-55-8 2.205-633-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2119457606-32-XXXX	50-60	<u>sodium bicarbonate</u>	Not Applicable
1.15630-89-4 2.239-707-6 3.Not Available 4.01-2119457268-30-XXXX 01-2120769934-37-XXXX	30-35	<u>sodium percarbonate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Oxidizing Solid Category 2; H315, H302, H318, H272, EUH066 [1]
1.1310-73-2 2.215-185-5 3.011-002-00-6 4.01-2119457892-27-XXXX 01-2120767290-55-XXXX 01-2119982981-22-XXXX	<0.1	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A; H314 [2]
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

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.

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

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

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

Fisher Scientific SDS

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · carbon dioxide (CO₂) · other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Continued...

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Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT touch the spill material Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	Consider storage under inert gas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Hydrogen peroxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is a powerful oxidiser contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion. reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material. Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials. Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents. Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent. Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions. Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous Avoid storage with reducing agents. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
sodium lauryl sulfate	Dermal 0.625 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.102 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.312 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.272 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.156 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.137 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.0137 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.055 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.82 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.482 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.882 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1084 mg/L (STP)
sodium disilicate	Dermal 318 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 11.21 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 159 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 2.39 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.59 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	7.5 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 7.5 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 29.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 29.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.47 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 28 mg/L (STP) 106 mg/kg food (Oral)
sodium percarbonate	Dermal 12.8 mg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 12.8 mg/cm ² (Local, Acute) Dermal 6.4 mg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 6.4 mg/cm ² (Local, Acute) *	0.035 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.035 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.035 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 16.24 mg/L (STP)
sodium hydroxide	Inhalation 1 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	Not Available

* Values for General Population

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium lauryl sulfate	Sodium lauryl sulfate	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
sodium bicarbonate	Sodium bicarbonate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	840 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium disilicate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium bicarbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium percarbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium lauryl sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium disilicate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium percarbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

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

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P 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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

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Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhaling excessive levels of mist may result in headache, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhoea, irritability, sleeplessness and fluid in the lungs, and cause extreme irritation of the nose and chest, cough, discomfort, shortness of breath and inflammation of the nose and throat. Whole-body effects of hydrogen peroxide poisoning include tremor, numbness of the limbs, convulsions, coma and shock. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. 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	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	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.

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: =200-2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
sodium disilicate	Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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sodium bicarbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
sodium percarbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 893 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE	
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	Alkyl sulfates are irritating to the skin, harmful if swallowed and at risk of causing serious damage to the eyes. They are metabolised by the liver and excreted via urine. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Eye (None) None: None None rabbit None 250 ugSkin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate Skin (None) None: None rabbit None 50 mg/24Eye (rabbit) 10: mg-
SODIUM DISILICATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SODIUM BICARBONATE	Oral (human-infant) TDLo: 1260 mg/kg Skin (human): 30 mg/3d-I-mild
SODIUM PERCARBONATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid. It causes local irritation to mucous membranes, skin and eye.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	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.
Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza) & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	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.
Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza) & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE & SODIUM DISILICATE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE	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.
SODIUM DISILICATE & SODIUM BICARBONATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.59mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.67mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/L	4
	BCF	1	Fish	0.85mg/L	4
	EC15	24	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	4

Continued...

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

	NOEC	0.08	Fish	0.0000013mg/L	4
sodium disilicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>500mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	491mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/L	2
sodium bicarbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	7-100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-268mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	650mg/L	4
sodium percarbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	=2mg/L	1
sodium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3180000mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4
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				

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

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium lauryl sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
sodium bicarbonate	LOW	LOW
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (BCF = 7.15)
sodium bicarbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (KOC = 10220)
sodium bicarbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <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>
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Continued...

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable								
Class	Not Applicable												
Subrisk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable												
Classification code	Not Applicable												
Hazard Label	Not Applicable												
Special provisions	Not Applicable												
Limited quantity	Not Applicable												
Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable												

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	Not Applicable								
ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	Not Applicable														
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable														

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	Not Applicable	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	Not Applicable						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable
EMS Number	Not Applicable						
Special provisions	Not Applicable						
Limited Quantities	Not Applicable						

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM DISILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM BICARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM PERCARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium lauryl sulfate	151-21-3	Not Available	01-2119489461-32-XXXX 01-2119979536-20-XXXX

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

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium disilicate	13870-28-5	Not Available	01-2119485031-47-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H318

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
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Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)

sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	Not Available	01-2119457606-32-XXXX
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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium percarbonate	15630-89-4	Not Available	01-2119457268-30-XXXX 01-2120769934-37-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H318

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	011-002-00-6	01-2119457892-27-XXXX 01-2120767290-55-XXXX 01-2119982981-22-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corr. 1A	GHS05; Dgr	H314
1	Met. Corr. 1; Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1	GHS05; Dgr	H290; H314; H319
1	Skin Corr. 1A	GHS05; Dgr	H302; H314

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium disilicate; sodium bicarbonate; sodium percarbonate; sodium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium percarbonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	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

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	01/20/2020

CONTACT POINT

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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H228	Flammable solid.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.4.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Physical Properties, Supplier Information, Use

Stain-Proof Alkaline Cleaner (Oxy-Klenza)**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.

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
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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