



S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000

ICP Construction (AUS)

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 09/21/2017

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	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	ICP Construction (AUS)
Address	4/149-155 Pascoe Vale Road, MOONEE PONDS VIC 3039 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8560 0690
Fax	Not Available
Website	https://www.icp-construction.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-300-954-583
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
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, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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.

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
	Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon dioxide (CO2) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	1

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

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. For hydrogen peroxide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide). ▶ Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials requiring rigid packaging. Store in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ containers with vented lids. ▶ properly passivated aluminium containers.
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. ▶ is unstable if heated. None known

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	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1.4 mg/m3 / 1 ppm	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

Continued...

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hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm	Not Available
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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
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 <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. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves. ▶ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire. ▶ Care: Effects may be delayed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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)	7.5-8.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
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

Continued...

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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 (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. 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. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and movement disorders and death.
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	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation, sneezing and death in animals.

S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4060 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.17 mg/4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 376 mg/kg ^[2]	
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: SEVERE
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~3400 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available

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water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	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

1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	<p>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. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.</p> <p>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. Sub-chronic exposure revealed no adverse effects.</p> <p>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor.</p>
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED	<p>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.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.</p> <p>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. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg * Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.</p>
SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE	<p>Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete.</p> <p>* acid form [Monsanto]</p>
1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	16.4mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.32mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.71mg/L	4
	EC0	24	Crustacea	≈3.8mg/L	1
NOEC	192	Fish	0.028mg/L	4	
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	8.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.686mg/L	4
NOEC	720	Fish	0.11-0.28mg/L	2	

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sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	195mg/L	2
	NOEC	336	Fish	60mg/L	2

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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. Air - Hydrogen peroxide is degraded by light and thus may be removed from the atmosphere by photolysis giving rise to hydroxyl radicals, by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, or by heterogenous loss processes such as rain-out.

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

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <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. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	1

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**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE(7722-84-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT(5324-84-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED(68439-46-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE(29329-71-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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 (hydrogen peroxide; 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt; sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate; water; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**CONTACT POINT**

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

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	5324-84-5, 207596-29-0

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

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

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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