ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **34-8076** Version No: **5.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 25/09/2024 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	APPLIED 4413		
Chemical Name	ot Applicable		
Synonyms	A4413		
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate)		
Chemical formula	Not Applicable		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

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

Relevant identified uses	Alkaline degreaser.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265	
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489	
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz	
Email	Not Available	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S5		
Classification ^[1]	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



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Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P234	Keep only in original packaging.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.		
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].		
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight] Name	
1300-72-7	<10	sodium xylenesulfonate
112-34-5	<10	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
10213-79-3	<10	sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate
68439-50-9	<10	alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		including
7732-18-5		water
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures Image: Build of the product comes in contact with the eyes: • 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. If skin contact occurs:

	 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	 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	 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

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]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility • Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas	Fire Incompatibility	Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	426282
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	2X

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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

 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. 	
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Bulk. Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	6.6 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3	250 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
water	Not Available	Not Available	
Occupational Exposure Banding			
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
sodium xylenesulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
alcohols C12-14 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

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.		
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment			
Eye and face protection	 Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. 		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. 		

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thin colourless alkaline liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06
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 (°C)	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 Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available

Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	13.3 @ 10% solution
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.			
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.			
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition			
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.			
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.			
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
APPLIED 4413	Not Available	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
sodium xylenesulfonate	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate		
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE		
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
sodium metasilicate, pentahvdrate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE		
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE		
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate alcohols C12-14	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY	IRRITATION Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE IRRITATION		
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): irritant *		

		Skin (rabbit): irri	topt *	
		Skin' no adverse		
water		IRRITATION		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
Legend:	 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 XYLENESULFONATE	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. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver. In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammounium and calcium salts). These data show that hydrotropes have low toxicity for all routes, do not cause genetic damage, show no evidence of causing cancer in long-term skin studies, and have not caused birth defects, developmental defects or reduced fertility. <			
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems. However, DGEE is reported to cause sperm insufficiency.			
SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE	sodium metasilicate anhydrous: The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.			
ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	 * BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373] 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. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. 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. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. 			
SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.			
SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified ir	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolon the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening	ged or repeated exposure and m of the skin.	ay produce on contact skin redness, swelling,	
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×	
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×	

Continued...

Legena:

Data entrier not available or does not nin trie criteria for classification
 Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

APPLIED 4413	Not Available EC50 EC50 NOEC(ECx) EC50	Not Available Test Duration (hr) 72h 48h		Not Available Species		Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Endpoint EC50 EC50 NOEC(ECx) EC50	Test Duration (hr) 72h 48h		Species		Value	Source
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50 EC50 NOEC(EC×) EC50	72h 48h				Value	Source
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50 NOEC(ECx) EC50	48h		Algae or other aquatic plants		~252mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx) EC50		48h		Crustacea		1
	EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		40mg/l	2
1		96h		Algae or other aquatic plants		>=230mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)		Species		Value	Sourc
	EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		1101mg/l	2
diethylene glycol	EC50	48h		Crustacea		>100mg/l	1
monobutyl ether	LC50	96h		Fish		1300mg/l	2
1	NOEC(ECx)	96h		Algae or other aquatic plants	Algae or other aquatic plants		1
1	EC50	96h Algae or other aquatic plan		Algae or other aquatic plants		>100mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr) Species		Species		Value	Sourc
	EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		207mg/l	2
sodium metasilicate,	EC50	48h		Crustacea		22.94- 49.01mg/l	4
	LC50	96h Fish		Fish		180mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h		Crustacea		22.94- 49.01mg/l	4
1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Sp	ecies	Value		Sourc
1	EC50	72h	Alg	ae or other aquatic plants	0.044mg	/I	2
alcohols C12-14	EC50	48h	Cru	istacea	0.125mg/l		2
	LC50	96h	Fis	h	0.423mg/l		2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h Crustacea		>=0.001<=0.107mg/L		2	
1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)		Species		Value	Source
water	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available		Not Available	Not Availabl

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)

Ingredient	Mobility
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant. Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required Marine Pollutant NO HAZCHEM 2X

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1760		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID,	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	8 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274 5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1760			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahy		drate)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8		
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	8L		
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A3 A803	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		856	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	ζ	60 L	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		852	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y841	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		1 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1760		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	8 azard Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A , S-B 223 274 5 L	

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium xylenesulfonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium xylenesulfonate; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; water)		
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 (alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated)		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	14/03/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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