

APPLIED 4413

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 34-8076

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: 14/03/2013

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | APPLIED 4413 |
| Synonyms | A4413 |
| Proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Alkaline degreaser. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS |
| Address | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9757 8800 |
| Fax | +61 2 9757 3855 |
| Website | www.itwpf.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 | 0800 2436 2255 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3112 | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | +61 2 9186 1132 | Not Available |

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] | Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

Continued...

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P234 | Keep only in original container. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P330+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/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 or doctor/physician. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|-------------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 1300-72-7 | <10 | <u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u> |
| 112-34-5 | <10 | <u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u> |
| 10213-79-3 | <10 | <u>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</u> |
| 68439-50-9 | <10 | <u>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated</u> |
| | >60 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| | | including |
| 7732-18-5 | | <u>water</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| General | |
| 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. |

Continued...

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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

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

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | 426282 |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <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. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Bulk. ▶ 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 | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------|-----------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether) | 30 ppm | 33 ppm | 200 ppm |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate | 6.6 mg/m3 | 73 mg/m3 | 440 mg/m3 |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate) | 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 |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. |
| 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. 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 | <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.</p> <p>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> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

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 | 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 (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | 13.3 @ 10% solution |
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| APPLIED 4413 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| sodium xylenesulfonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

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 XYLENESULFONATE | <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. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver.</p> <p>Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium 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.</p> <p><</p> |
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | <p>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</p> |

Continued...

| | |
|--|--|
| | reported to cause sperm insufficiency. |
| SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE | 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. sodium metasilicate anhydrous: |
| ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED | 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. * BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373] |
| 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 in literature search. |
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED | 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 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 available to make classification
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Effect | Value | Species | BCF |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| APPLIED 4413 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium xylenesulfonate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

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) |
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Not Applicable |
| HAZCHEM | 2X |

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

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1760 | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate) | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table> | Class | 8 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 8 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>223 274</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table> | Special provisions | 223 274 | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions | 223 274 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 5 L | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|---------------|------|
| UN number | 1760 |
| Packing group | III |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN proper shipping name | Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate) | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 8 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 8L |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A803 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 856 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | 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)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| | APPLIED 4413 | |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE(1300-72-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(112-34-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Continued...

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED(68439-50-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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 | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Canada - DSL | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Canada - NDSL | N (sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water; sodium xylenesulfonate; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| China - IECSC | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Japan - ENCS | N (alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Korea - KECI | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| Philippines - PICCS | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| USA - TSCA | N (Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients |
| 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**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| sodium xylenesulfonate | 1300-72-7, 30587-85-0 |
| alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated | 68439-50-9, 103819-01-8 |

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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