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SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Britex Grout and Tile Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Tile & Grout Cleaner. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Britex Carpet Care
ABN	80 093 729 787
Address	Unit 10, 25-27 Chapman St Blackburn Nth VIC 3130 AUSTRALIA
Telephone	+61 3 8892 4800
Fax	+61 3 9899 8533
Website	www.britex.com
Email	customerservice@britex.com
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 804 973

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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.
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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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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
61791-26-2	1-10	<u>tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated</u>
497-19-8	1-5	<u>sodium carbonate</u>
1300-72-7	1-5	<u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u>
166736-08-9	1-5	<u>isodecanol propoxylated</u>
103818-93-5	1-5	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>
7732-18-5	>60	<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">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.
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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

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. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	<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.▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.					
Major Spills	Chemical Class: alcohols and glycols					
	For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.					
	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS	
	LAND SPILL - SMALL					
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS	
	cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT	
	sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R,I, P	
	wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT	
	treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT	
	foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pichfork	R, P, DGC, RT	
	LAND SPILL - MEDIUM					
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS	
	polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC	
	sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC	
	polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT	
	expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC	
	polyurethane - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT	
	Legend					
	DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense					
	R; Not reusable					
I: Not incinerable						
P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy						
RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged						
SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites						
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy						
Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;						
R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988						
Moderate hazard.						
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.						
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.						
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.						

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</p> <p>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</p>
Other information	<p>▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p>
Storage incompatibility	None known

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
sodium carbonate	Sodium carbonate	7.6 mg/m3	83 mg/m3	500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium xylenesulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
isodecanol propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	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.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	

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 When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Britex Tile & Grout Cleaner

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

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	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, 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 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless mobile liquid with lavender; miscible with water.			Clear to h
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)	10	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	Miscible	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	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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
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, puncture wounds 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
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. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Britex Tile & Grout Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit)(Draize): moderate

sodium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	714 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.4 mg/l/2h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.15 mg/l/2h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 6600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4090 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium xylenesulfonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
isodecanol propoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: moderate to SEVERE*
		Skin (rabbit): irritant (OECD 404)*
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	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		

<p>TALLOW ALKYLAMINE, ETHOXYLATED</p>	<p>Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. Concentrated materials are generally corrosive, eye and skin irritants and may be dermal sensitizers. There is no evidence that alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are neurotoxic, mutagenic, or clastogenic.</p> <p>Surfactants are surface-active materials that can damage the structural integrity of cellular membranes at high dose levels. Thus, surfactants are often corrosive and irritating in concentrated solutions, as indicated by the acute toxicity studies for these inert materials. It is possible that some of the observed toxicity seen in the repeated studies, such as diarrhea or decreased body weight gain, can be attributed to the corrosive and irritating nature of these surfactants.</p> <p>Generally, lower molecular weight AAPs (lower carbon chain units and less alkoxylation) may potentially be more bioavailable because they may be more easily absorbed and distributed than higher molecular weight compounds. Thus overall, the longer chain carbon amine higher polyalkoxylates should be less bioavailable.</p> <p>There are no dermal absorption data on the AAPs. However, data on functionally and structurally similar surfactants suggest that dermal absorption of the AAPs is likely to be low.</p> <p>For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived ether amines and Fatty Nitrogen-derived amines (FND ether amines and FND amines): FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure and function. . The minimal difference among the alkyl substituents and the large database for the FND categories indicates that the structural differences in these large alkyl chains do not result in differences in toxicity or mutagenicity.</p> <p>The differences in chain length, degree of saturation of the carbon chains, source of the natural oils, or addition of an amino group in the chain would not be expected to have an impact on the toxicity profile. This conclusion is supported by a number of studies in the FND family of chemicals (amines, cationics, and amides as separate categories) that show no differences in the length or degree of saturation of the alkyl substituents and is also supported by the limited toxicity of these long-chain substituted chemicals</p> <p>The available acute oral LD50 study for the propanamine derivative with the extensive data for the other supporting chemicals provides adequate evidence that the FND ether amines are only moderately to slightly toxic via this route and exposure period.</p> <p>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.</p> <p>Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNa (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity).</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Tallow derivatives used in the manufacture of cosmetic products such as fatty acids, glycerol, fatty acid esters and soap are regarded as safe if they are obtained by the following minimal processes which must be strictly certified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transesterification or hydrolysis at 200°C, under pressure for 20 minutes (glycerol and fatty acids and esters) - saponification with NaOH 12M (glycerol and soap) <p>* batch process: at 95°C for 3 hours</p> <p>* continuous process: at 140°C, 2 bars for 8 minutes or equivalent.</p> <p>Moreover, other tallow derivatives (e.g. fatty alcohols, fatty amines, fatty amides) produced from the above mentioned and submitted to further processes are regarded as safe.</p> <p>Opinion of The Scientific Committee on Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products intended for Consumers concerning Tallow Derivatives revised and adapted opinion of 24.6.97 adopted by the plenary session of the SCCNFP of 23 September 1998</p> <p>None of the constituents of tallow were toxic through oral and dermal exposure, they were not ocular or dermal irritants, and they were neither dermal sensitizers nor photosensitizers. The same was true for other oils which contain varying concentrations of the constituents of tallow.</p> <p>Based on the CIR safety evaluations of the individual constituents of tallow and of cosmetic ingredients containing the constituents of tallow, and on the approval of tallow for use in foods and other consumer products, it is concluded that tallow, tallow glyceride, tallow glycerides, hydrogenated tallow glyceride, and hydrogenated tallow glycerides are safe as cosmetic ingredients in the present practices of use</p> <p>Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel</p> <p>While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis.</p> <p>Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient.</p> <p>Typically, there are four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion.</p> <p>Inhalation:</p> <p>Inhalation of vapors may, depending upon the physical and chemical properties of the specific product and the degree and length of exposure, result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs.</p> <p>Products with higher vapour pressures have a greater potential for higher airborne concentrations. This increases the probability of worker exposure.</p> <p>Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterised by nasal discharge, coughing, difficulty in breathing, and chest pains.</p> <p>Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, bronchopneumonia, and possible lung damage. Also, repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice, and liver enlargement.</p> <p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.</p>
<p>SODIUM CARBONATE</p>	<p>for sodium carbonate:</p> <p>Sodium carbonate has no or a low skin irritation potential but it is considered irritating to the eyes. Due to the alkaline properties an irritation of the respiratory tract is also possible.</p> <p>No valid animal data are available on repeated dose toxicity studies by oral, dermal, inhalation or by other routes for sodium carbonate. A repeated dose inhalation study, which was not reported in sufficient detail, revealed local effects on the lungs which could be expected based on the alkaline nature of the compound. Under normal handling and use conditions neither the concentration of sodium in the blood nor the pH of</p>

	<p>the blood will be increased and therefore sodium carbonate is not expected to be systemically available in the body.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
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 chain lengths. Alpha-olefin sulfonates are mixtures of alkene sulfonate and hydroxyl alkane sulfonates with the sulfonate group in the terminal position and the double bond, or hydroxyl group, located at a position in the vicinity of the sulfonate group.</p> <p>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>Acute oral LD50 values of alkyl sulfates in rats and/or mice were (in mg/kg): C10-; 290-580 C10-16-, and C12-; 1000-2000 C12-14, C12-15, C12-16, C12-18 and C16-18-; >2000 C14-18, C16-18-; >5000</p> <p>The clinical signs observed were non-specific (piloerection, lethargy, decreased motor activity and respiratory rate, diarrhoea). At necropsy the major findings were irritation of the gastrointestinal tract and anemia of inner organs.</p> <p>Based on limited data, the acute oral LD50 values of alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates of comparable chain lengths are assumed to be in the same range.</p> <p>The counter ion does not appear to influence the toxicity in a substantial way.</p> <p>Acute dermal LD50 values of alkyl sulfates in rabbits (mg/ kg): C12-; 200 C12-13 and C10-16-; >500</p> <p>Apart from moderate to severe skin irritation, clinical signs included tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, respiratory failure, and body weight loss in the study with the C12- alkyl sulfate and decreased body weights after administration of the C10-16- alkyl sulfates.</p> <p>Toxicological data are available and well documented for representative toluenesulfonates, xylenesulfonates and cumenesulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts). These data demonstrate that hydrotropes have a low order of acute toxicity by all relevant routes (LC50s range from 100s to 1000s mg/kg), are not genotoxic <i>in vitro</i> or <i>in vivo</i>, show no evidence of a carcinogenic response (or any other systemic toxicity) in 2-year dermal exposure studies, and failed to induce developmental, teratogenic or fertility (sex organ) effects.</p> <p>Adverse effects after repeated long term dosing of hydrotropes to animals included epidermal hyperplasia at the site of application in dermal studies, and decreased relative spleen weight in females in oral studies. The critical adverse effect and corresponding systemic NOAEL is 763 mg a.i./kg bw based upon decreased relative spleen weight in female rats in a 90-day oral study. The NOAEL for local effects, based on epidermal hyperplasia at the site of application, was 440 mg a.i./kg bw for mice in 90-day dermal studies.</p> <p>Hydrotropes can be classified as a negligible-to-slight irritant to skin and a slight-to-moderate irritant to eyes.</p>
ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED	<p>The effects of similar substances have been characterised.</p>
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	<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 produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>for alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.</p>
TALLOW ALKYLAMINE, ETHOXYLATED & SODIUM CARBONATE & SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p>
SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE & WATER	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	<p>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</p> <p>In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO2). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours). Half of the absorbed surfactant was excreted promptly in the urine and smaller amounts of AE appeared in the faeces and expired air (CO2)).</p> <p>Human beings 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 ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p>

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

Toxicity

Britex Tile & Grout Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	300mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	265mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	=550mg/L	1
sodium xylenesulfonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=230mg/L	2
isodecanol propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
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> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <p>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</p> <p>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. <p>Recycle wherever possible.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Decontaminate empty containers.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

sodium carbonate 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium xylenesulfonate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

isodecanol propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated 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)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	No (tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated; sodium carbonate; sodium xylenesulfonate; isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated; isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (isodecanol propoxylated)
USA - TSCA	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)

National Inventory	Status
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Legend:	<i>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)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/12/2020
Initial Date	10/12/2020

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.

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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END OF SDS