Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000

ICP Building Solutions Group / Dry-Treat

Version No: **5.5**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/31/2020**
Print Date: **03/31/2020**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Mold and mildew stain remover

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

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

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

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

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container 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
7722-84-1	5-7.9	hydrogen peroxide
5324-84-5	0-5	1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt
68439-46-3	0-5	alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated
29329-71-3	0-2	sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate
7732-18-5	75-85	water

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this 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.
Skin Contact	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, without delay.
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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

Treat symptomatically.
Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant.
- Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.
- Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
- There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation"

Fisher Scientific SDS

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING 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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. For hydrogen peroxide: - Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide). - Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials requiring rigid packaging. Store in: - containers with vented lids.
Storage incompatibility	Hydrogen peroxide - is a powerful oxidiser - contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion. - reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material. None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Continued...

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrogen peroxide	High-strength hydrogen peroxide, Hydrogen dioxide, Hydrogen peroxide (aqueous), Hydroperoxide, Peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Eye, URT, & skin irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

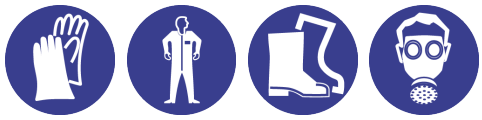
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm	Not Available
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
alcohols C9-11 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	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
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. ▸ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves. ▸ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Continued...

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.5-8.5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Hydrogen peroxide is used topically as dental gel and to clean minor wounds. It may cause dose dependent effect on the skin including bleaching, blistering, reddening and corrosion (at >50% concentration).
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe, when used with certain limitations. In experimental animals hydrogen peroxide given by mouth causes damage to the teeth, liver, kidney, stomach and bowel.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

hydrogen peroxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2 mg/l/4H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >225 mg/kg[2]	
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: SEVERE
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~3400 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
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*	

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	Exposure to hydrogen peroxide via the skin or oral route can produce toxic effects. Animal studies have shown evidence of damage to the kidney, gut, thymus and liver. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	Secondary alkyl sulfonate anionic surfactants (SAS) are readily absorbed after oral administration. They can cause skin irritation and are at risk of causing serious damage to eyes.
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED	Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded. Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. 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. 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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE	Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete. < * acid form [Monsanto]
Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000 & HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	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.
Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000 & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

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

Continued...

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Stain Proof SMC Peroxide Cleaner (S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner) - 151000

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

hydrogen peroxide

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.020mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.71mg/L	4
EC0	24	Crustacea	1.1mg/L	2
NOEC	192	Fish	0.028mg/L	4

1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	421mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/L	2

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	8.5mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	2.5mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/L	2
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.711mg/L	2
NOEC	240	Fish	0.16mg/L	2

sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	2-180mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1-770mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	2

water

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

For hydrogen peroxide:log Kow: -1.36:
Environmental Fate: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l), which is produced by almost all cells in their metabolism, with the exception of anaerobic bacteria. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen peroxide	LOW	LOW
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.571)
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = 1.056)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	LOW (KOC = 38.04)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Continued...

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No

Continued...

Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrogen peroxide; 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt; sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate; water; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/31/2020
Initial Date	09/17/2017

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.5.1.1.1	03/31/2020	Ingredients, Supplier Information

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.

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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

end of SDS