

Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

LEFT PILLAR PTY LTD TA'S SHIELD CHEMICALS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5477-02

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

Print Date: 21/11/2023

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash) |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Heavy Duty Outback Wash; ES34 - Product code |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Red Dirt Stain Remover, Heavy duty truck curtain wash, Awning wash, Marquee Wash, Vehicle wash. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | LEFT PILLAR PTY LTD TA'S SHIELD CHEMICALS |
| Address | Unit 7/37 Anzac Avenue Smeaton Grange Sydney NSW 2567 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 1300 519 074 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.krystalshield.com.au |
| Email | info@krystalshield.com.au |

Emergency telephone number


| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation | LEFT PILLAR PTY LTD TA'S SHIELD CHEMICALS |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 1300 519 074 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute 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) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

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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. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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 |
|---|-----------|--|
| 9004-82-4 | 1-10 | <u>sodium lauryl ether sulfate</u> |
| 68439-46-3 | 1-5 | <u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated</u> |
| 1310-73-2 | 1-5 | <u>sodium hydroxide</u> |
| 1344-09-8 | 1-5 | <u>sodium metasilicate</u> |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

Advice for firefighters

Continued...

Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.Not considered to be a significant fire risk.Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. 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. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> |

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">DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skinAvoid 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. |
| 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">Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | sodium hydroxide | Sodium hydroxide | Not Available | Not Available | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate | 5.9 mg/m3 | 65 mg/m3 | 390 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |


Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium hydroxide | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| sodium metasilicate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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 |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. |

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Dark red alkaline liquid with lemon fragrance; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.033 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | 9-11 | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |

Continued...

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 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 | <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 The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. |
| Eye | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr moderate |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| sodium hydroxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 325 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | | Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE |
| sodium metasilicate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.06 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2] | |

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 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE | * [CESIO] No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
|-----------------------------|--|

Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

| | |
|---|--|
| ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED | <p>Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.</p> |
| SODIUM METASILICATE | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE & ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED | <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p> |
| ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED & SODIUM HYDROXIDE | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM METASILICATE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. 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.</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

| Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2.43-4.01mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Fish | 0.26mg/L | 5 |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2.217-3.523mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.4mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 7mg/l | Not Available |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 720h | Fish | 0.11-0.28mg/l | 2 |
| sodium hydroxide | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 34.59-47.13mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 144-267mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 34.59-47.13mg/l | 4 |
| sodium metasilicate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 207mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.28-0.57mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 260-310mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.28-0.57mg/l | 4 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 discharge into sewer or waterways.

Continued...

Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|------------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------|------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.▶ Recycle wherever possible.▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).▶ Decontaminate empty containers. |
|------------------------------|--|

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

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Not Available |
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| sodium lauryl ether sulfate | Not Available |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Not Available |
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium lauryl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

sodium hydroxide 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

Continued...

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium metasilicate 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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated; sodium hydroxide; sodium metasilicate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated) |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated) |
| Legend: | <p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 10/03/2023 |
| Initial Date | 09/07/2021 |

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
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ 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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash ES34 (Eco-Shield Heavy Duty Outback Wash)

- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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