

# Bulk Blendz Super Concentrted Dishwashing Liquid 0+ Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **20/05/2021** Print Date: **04/05/2022** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

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

Product Identifier	Product Identifier			
Product name	Bulk Blendz Super Concentrted Dishwashing Liquid 0+			
Chemical Name	Not Applicable			
Synonyms	Not Available			
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	Multi-purpose detergent.
	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

## Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Bulkwholesale Australia P/L	Re-Stox Business Supplies & Ranges Coffee	
Address	2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia	14 Melba Avenue Victoria 3140 Australia	
Telephone	1300 096 435	+61 39738 7730	
Fax		Not Available	
Website	https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au	Not Available	
Email	orders@bulkwholesale.com.au	gwilliams@restox.com.au	

## Emergency telephone number

Chemwatch: 24-9193

Version No: 5.1

Association / Organisation	N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L	Re-Stox Business Supplies & Ranges Coffee	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0411 387 097	+61 409 866 355	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

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

## **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Applicable
abel elements	
abel elements Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

## Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

# Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

# Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Not Applicable

Not Applicable

## **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name			
9004-82-4	<10	sodium lauryl ether sulfate			
Not Available	<1	dye, fragrance (green)			
7732-18-5	balance	water			
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 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	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

## Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NOx)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>metal oxides</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>
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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. <ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.</li> <li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

# **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

## **Control parameters**

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

## Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Super Concentrated Dishwashing Liquid 20+	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available		Not Available	
water	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 <sup>3</sup>	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

#### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.	
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE:</li> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	

Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.

# 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:

Super Concentrated Dishwashing Liquid 20+

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	А
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

\* 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 A 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	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
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	Thick light green liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.07
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-7.5	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 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)	2.3 @ 20 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	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> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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 or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.			
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.			
Skin Contact	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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		Atthough the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).		
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.			
0	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION		
Super Concentrated Dishwashing Liquid 20+	Not Available	Not Available		
	тохісітү	IRRITATION		
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse eff	ect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
sodium lauryl ether sulfate		Skin (rabbit):25	mg/24 hr moderate	
		Skin: adverse ef	fect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	TOXICITY IRRITATION			
water	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	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			
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE	<ul> <li>* [CESIO]</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes.</li> <li>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</li> </ul>			
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in lite	rature search.		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×	

Aspiration Hazard

х

×

🐦 – Data available to make classification

X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Legend:

×

×

Respiratory or Skin

sensitisation Mutagenicity

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Super Concentrated Dishwashing Liquid 20+	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.26mg/L	5
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.43-4.01mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Ecotox databas	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registe se - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Ha ion Data 8. Vendor Data	5	, ,	,

# DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

	LOW	
Bioaccumulation		
ilable for all ingredients		
ilable for all ingredients		
	ailable for all ingredients	

## **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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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.
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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

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

Product name	Group
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available
water	Not Available

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code Product name Ship Type sodium lauryl ether sulfate Not Available water Not Available

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## **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

#### 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	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate; water)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium lauryl ether sulfate)		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	20/05/2021
Initial Date	01/11/2009

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	04/08/2020	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Use
5.1	20/05/2021	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (swallowed), Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Spills (major), Storage (suitable container)

#### 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 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List ELICS: 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 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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