

# Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **5231-85** Version No: **5.1** 

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

Issue Date: **20/08/2021** Print Date: **04/05/2022** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse
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

# Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd	
Address	2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia	
Telephone	1300 096 435	
Fax		
Website	https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au	
Email	orders@bulkwholesale.com.au	

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0411 387 097	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial  ${\bf 01}$ 

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, 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 Dange

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# **Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse**

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P280	P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
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.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Not Applicable

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

# Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	1-10	methylated spirits
68551-13-3	1-5	alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated
7664-38-2	1-5	phosphoric acid
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	>60	water
Legend:	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	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	<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>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

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 $\mbox{\Large \ \ }$  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

Special nazarus arising from the substrate or mixture		
Fire Incompatibility	None known.	
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>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>phosphorus oxides (POx)</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	Slippery when spilt.  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	Slippery when spilt.  Minor hazard.  Clear area of personnel.  Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

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>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</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	None known

# 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	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

# **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3	
phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylated spirits	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methylated spirits	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	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.    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  $\it computer-generated$  selection:

NV Chemicals Combi Oven Rinse

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
SARANEX-23	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	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 AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

#### ^ - Full-face

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)

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# **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark blue liquid; mixes with water.		
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)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not 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)	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	Product is considered stable and 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**

propoxylated

phosphoric acid

# Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting		
Skin Contact	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 skir prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.		
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in son	ne persons.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.		
NV Chemicals Combi Oven	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Rinse	Not Available	Not Available	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE	
methylated spirits		Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate	
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate	
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eve: slight **	

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup>

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg $^{[2]}$ 

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.026 mg/L4h $^{[2]}$ 

Oral (Rat) LD50; 1350 mg/kg $^{[2]}$ 

TOXICITY

Eye: slight \*\*

Skin: irritant \*\*

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)<sup>[1]</sup>

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TOXICITY  TOXICI		Oral (Rat) LD50; 1530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):595 r	ng/24h - SEVERE	
Legend:   1. Value obtained from Europa ECHA Registered Substances - Acute foucid; 2 : Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise peorline date extracted from FLOGS - Registered Toxic Effect of chemical Substances  - Choiny Laboratories: "Bayer," "BASF Canada Polyopheres (such as extracted from FLOGS - Registered Toxic Effect of chemical Substances  - Choiny Laboratories: "Bayer," "BASF Canada Polyopheres (such as exhibited surfactants and polyophythem glycole) 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. The oxidazion products also cause irritation.  - ALCOHOLS C12-15  ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED  BOTH baboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or care. No adverse reproductive or devolopmental effects were observed.  Tri-ethylere glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may ritrate the extra and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, Bacical muscle tone, breathing difficulty and come. Death may result in experimental animal.  Phosphoric acid (85%)  For acid mists, excrosion, vapours  Test results suggest that exkrayotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Muscus secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhalid addiction iss (which also produce severe inhalid) in this respect. Muscus secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhalid addiction miss (which also produce severe inhalid) in the respect. Muscus secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhalid addiction miss (which also produce severe inhalid) in the produce severe inhalid miss of the produce and produce severe i			Skin: adverse effe	ect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>	
Legend:  1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from REGS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances  **Choisy Laboratories, **Bayer, ***BASF Canada  Polyphytheria (quota has ethocylated surfactants and polyphylane glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex motivation of the control of the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also crasse initiation.  Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethocylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can count frongly swallowing, inhabition, or count this the skin every solutions of canadiscon to canadiscon to count or produce any toxic response. No death due to polipioning with alcohol ethocylates have ever been reported.  Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethocylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or canadiscon. How alcohol expression and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, fiscont innaciate ties, the stating difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.  Phosphoric acid ( 85%) For acid mists, arrosobs, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucrous secretion may protect the cells of the aimway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach limit growthe hydrochloric acid secreted there).  PHOSPHORIC ACID  Astimalited by a complet of the perimension of the string the production of the string t		TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
*Choisy Laboratories, "Bayer, "'BASF Canada Polyethers (such as ethoxylated sulfactants and polyethylene glycole) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidiation products.  AltCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED Altorian the same and the supplies of the s	water	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available		
*Choisy Laboratories, "*Bayer, "*BASF Canada Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex nixtures of oxidiation products also cause irritation.  *ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED PROPXYLATED PROPXYLATED PROPXYLATED DATE or the relative high you clear to cause irritation also cold ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as seeps, 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 you discussed and token observed.  Both laboratory and animal testling 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.  Ti-ethylerie glycic ethers undergo enzymatico oxidation to local alxovy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed referees, faced muscle tone, breathing difficulty and come. Death may result in experimental animal.  Phosphoric acid (8%) For acid mists, serosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryolicic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhalad acidic mists (which also protects the stomate himsing from the hydrochiforic acids secreted there).  **PHOSPHORIC ACID***  **PHOSPHORIC	Legend:			ned from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise	
Polysthers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.  Altoriol St. 21-15  ETHOXYLATED  PROPOXYLATED  PROPOXYLATED  PROPOXYLATED  Action and the strip reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation. 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 availation, or contact with the skin or eyas. Studies of acute toxicily show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has serve been reported.  Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.  The relative strip of the		- Specifical data distribution in the state of the state	2.1000 01 01.01.11001		
For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). 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. 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 liveled 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 for diagnosing 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.  METHYLATED SPIRITS & ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED & PROPOXYLATED & PROPOX	ETHOXYLATED	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. The oxidization products also cause irritation.  Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.  Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.  Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may			
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED & PROPOXYLATED & PHOSPHORIC ACID & WATER  METHYLATED SPIRITS & ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED DPROPOXYLATED  METHYLATED SPIRITS & ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED  Acute Toxicity  Acute Toxicity  Skin Irritation/Corrosion  Serious Eye Damage/Irritation  Respiratory or Skin sensitisation  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  Propoxit Acute Toxicity  Scaling and thickening of the skin.  Carcinogenicity  X  STOT - Single Exposure  X	PHOSPHORIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours  Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).  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.  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			
ACUTE TOXICITY  ACUTE TOXICITY  Serious Eye Damage/Irritation  Respiratory or Skin sensitisation  ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED  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.  Carcinogenicity  X  Reproductivity  X  STOT - Single Exposure  X  STOT - Repeated Exposure	ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED &				
Skin Irritation/Corrosion X Reproductivity X  Serious Eye Damage/Irritation V STOT - Single Exposure X  Respiratory or Skin sensitisation X STOT - Repeated Exposure X	ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation  Respiratory or Skin sensitisation  ***  STOT - Single Exposure  **  STOT - Repeated Exposure  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	Acute Toxicity	<b>✓</b>	Carcinogenicity	×	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation X STOT - Repeated Exposure X	Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×	
sensitisation STOT - Repeated Exposure	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	×	
Mutagenicity X Aspiration Hazard X		×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×	
	Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×	

Legend:

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ − Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
NV Chemicals Combi Oven Rinse	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
methylated spirits	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	V	/alue	Source
Icohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	4	.61-6.25mg/l	4
propoxylated	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4	.61-6.25mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	)	Sourc
phosphoric acid	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5n	na/l	2

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#### **Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse**

	LC50	96h	Fish	67.9	4-113.76mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.91	mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100	)mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
water	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 4. US EFF Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI ( - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

# **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
methylated spirits	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type		
methylated spirits	Not Available		
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available		
phosphoric acid	Not Available		
water	Not Available		

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

#### **Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse**

Print Date: 04/05/2022

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

# methylated spirits is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5

#### alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

# phosphoric acid 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

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	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated; phosphoric acid; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Korea - KECI Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC Yes	
Philippines - PICCS Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated)	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated propoxylated)
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	20/08/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2016

#### **SDS Version Summary**

	•		
Version Date of Update Se		Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1		03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1		20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

#### 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 Cancel 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

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#### **Bulk Blendz Combi Oven Rinse**

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 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.