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

#### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>866 Flexo Wash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Mildly Alkaline Salts solution, Product Code: 51B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. For degreasing surfaces prior use |

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>GSB Chemical Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>84 Camp Road Broadmeadows 3047 VIC Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9457 1125 (8am-5pm, Monday - Friday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9459 7978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@gsbchem.com.au">info@gsbchem.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>+61 3 9457 1125 (8am-5pm, Monday - Friday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>13 11 26 (After hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GHS Classification</td>
<td>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


#### Label elements

| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |

**SIGNAL WORD** | NOT APPLICABLE |

#### Hazard statement(s)

- **H413** May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

#### Precautionary statement(s)

**Prevention**

- **P273** Avoid release to the environment.

**Response**

- Not Applicable

**Storage**

- Not Applicable

**Disposal**

- **P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7542-12-3</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10213-79-3</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96337-98-3</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>surfactant blend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:
- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:
- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:
- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | None known.
|----------------------|------------------|

Continued...
Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) phosphorus oxides (POx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Minor Spills**
- 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.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spills**
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

**Safe handling**
- **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**Other information**
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Suitable container**
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Storage incompatibility**
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid reaction with metals.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1 (mg/m³)</th>
<th>TEEL-2 (mg/m³)</th>
<th>TEEL-3 (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>Sodium phosphate, tribasic; (Trisodium phosphate)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surfactant blend</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

| 733 |

Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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 ad sorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - Frequency and duration of contact,
  - Chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Continued...
Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Green liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>4.4 @20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>#01miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity | See section 7
Chemical stability
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7
Conditions to avoid | See section 7
Incompatible materials | See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhaled</td>
<td>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely. Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhoea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Contact</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>Long term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long term occupational exposure. Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function. Long term inhalation of sodium carbonate may result in nose damage and lung disease. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>866 Flexo Wash</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>866 Flexo Wash</td>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>IRRITATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermal (rat)</td>
<td>LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg(\text{d}^{2})</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (guinea pig)</td>
<td>LC50: 0.8 mg/L/2h[^2]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (mouse)</td>
<td>LC50: 1.2 mg/L/2h[^2]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat)</td>
<td>LC50: 2.3 mg/L/2h[^2]</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat)</td>
<td>LD50: 2800 mg/kg(\text{d}^{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate

**TOXICITY**
- Oral (rat) LD50: 847 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**
- Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
- Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

### Trisodium Phosphate

**TOXICITY**
- Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg
- Oral (rat) LD50: 7.4 gm/Kg

**IRRITATION**
- Skin (rabbit): SEVERE
- [CCINFO - Monsanto]
- Eye (rabbit): (FSHA) Corrosive*
- Scale of 8.0
- Skin (rabbit): (FSHA) 3.3 on a scale of 8.0

### Surfactant Blend

**TOXICITY**
- Not Available

**IRRITATION**
- Not Available

### Water

**TOXICITY**
- Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**
- 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

---

### Section 12 Ecological Information

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>300mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>176mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>242mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>1800mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>17000mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>2070mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</td>
<td>EC0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;5000mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>28.50mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;1000mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;1000mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>897.5200mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>8768.8740mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

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

For Phosphate: The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. Aquatic Fate: Lakes overloaded with phosphates is the primary catalyst for the rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self perpetuating because an anoxic condition at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>LogKOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
<th>KOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>KOC = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>KOC = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>KOC = 14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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 disposed 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 licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- SODIUM CARBONATE(7542-12-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
  - Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE(10213-79-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
  - Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE(96337-98-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

- Not Applicable
### National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; trisodium phosphate; water; sodium carbonate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- **Y** = All ingredients are on the inventory
- **N** = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**Other Information**

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium carbonate</td>
<td>497-19-8, 7542-12-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trisodium phosphate</td>
<td>7601-54-9, 96337-98-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- **PC – TWA**: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- **PC – STEL**: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- **IARC**: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- **ACGIH**: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- **STEL**: Short Term Exposure Limit
- **TEEL**: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- **IDLH**: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- **OSF**: Odour Safety Factor
- **NOAEL**: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- **LOAEL**: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- **TLV**: Threshold Limit Value
- **LOD**: Limit Of Detection
- **OTV**: Odour Threshold Value
- **BCF**: BioConcentration Factors
- **BEI**: Biological Exposure Index