

# Intersuds

## Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 31-3929  
Version No: 5.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/11/2019  
Print Date: 01/02/2021  
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Intersuds
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	Laundry detergent.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	<a href="http://www.autoklene.com/msds/">http://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Auto Klene Solutions
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture


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

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	1		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
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)	
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Signal word	Danger
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
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## Intersuds

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-60	alkaline salts
9004-32-4	<10	<u>sodium carboxymethylcellulose</u>
7758-29-4	<10	<u>sodium tripolyphosphate</u>
6834-92-0	<10	<u>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</u>
Not Available	trace	optical dye
Not Available	trace	perfume
Not Available	balance	surfactants, non hazardous

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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

## 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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Intersuds

Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	620 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3	250 mg/m3


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium tripolyphosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	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**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</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. 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. 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.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▶ fluoroacoutchouc.</li> <li>▶ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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	-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	-3 P2

Continued...

## Intersuds

100+		Airline**
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\* - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Pale blue colour free flowing powder with lemon odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.2
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	10.6-11
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.	
<b>Intersuds</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium carboxymethylcellulose</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >0.002 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.8 mg/L4hrs <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; >0.027 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>sodium tripolyphosphate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; =600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE</b>	Neoplastic by RTECS criteria While thought to be uncommon, case reports of severe reactions to carboxymethylcellulose exist. In one such instance, a woman was known to experience anaphylaxis following exposure. Skin testing is believed to be a useful diagnostic tool for this purpose. Effects on inflammation, microbiota-related metabolic syndrome, and colitis are a subject of research Carboxymethyl cellulose has been found to cause inflammation of the gut, altering microbiota, and was found to be a triggering factor of inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease
<b>SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS</b>	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.
<b>SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE &amp; SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>Intersuds</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium carboxymethylcellulose</b>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium tripolyphosphate</b>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>70.7- <101.3mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	69.2mg/L	2
<b>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</b>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	210mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-22.94-49.01mg/L	4

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EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2
EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/L	2
NOEL	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.172668-mg/L	4

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**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 carboxymethylcellulose	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**sodium carboxymethylcellulose is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**sodium tripolyphosphate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**sodium metasilicate, anhydrous is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

**National Inventory Status**

Continued...

## Intersuds

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium carboxymethylcellulose; sodium tripolyphosphate; sodium metasilicate, anhydrous)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (sodium carboxymethylcellulose)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/11/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	05/03/2013

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

## 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.