

UNCONTROLLED

HUNTAWAY GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 28-Mar-2001

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

HUNTAWAY GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER

SYNONYMS

concentrated general purpose cleaner Cobblestone Paving CPCL- 70

PRODUCT USE

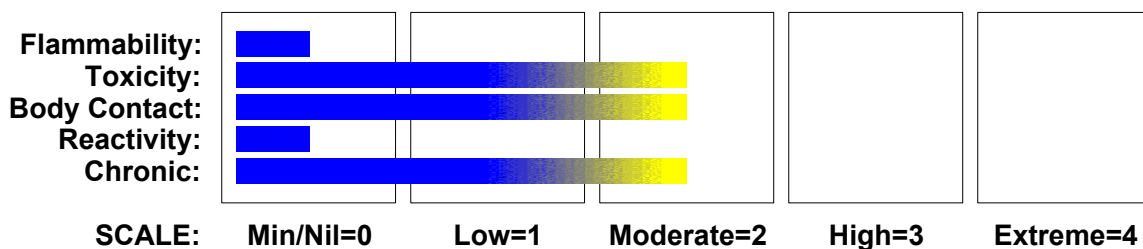
Concentrated general purpose cleaner. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions

SUPPLIER

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
PO Box 2057
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast
QLD, 4220
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
45 Alex Fisher Drive
Burleigh Gardens
QLD, 4220
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766
Fax: 07 5593 7777

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
anionic and nonionic surfactants		10-30
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	10-30
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	6834-92-0	1-9
biocide		<0.1
pigment		<0.1
water	7732-18-5	>60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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 unconsciousness
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

water.

- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sulfur oxides (SO_x)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.PVA

Respirator:
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDLINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Store away from acids

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=2E2 (2-BUTOXY ETHANOL)

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

TLV TWA: 20 ppm A3 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 50 ppm, 240 mg/m³ (SKIN) [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 20 ppm A3

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3 Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses)

ES TWA: 25 ppm, 121 mg/m³ (skin) Under review

OES TWA: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m³ (skin)

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

MAK value: 20 ppm, 98 mg/m³

Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 700 ppm

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure. The TLV reflects the need

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

to maintain exposures below levels found to cause blood changes in experimental animals. It is concluded that this limit will reduce the significant risk of irritation, haematologic effects and other systemic effects observed in humans and animals exposed to higher vapour concentrations. The toxic effects typical of some other glycol ethers (pancytopenia, testis atrophy and teratogenic effects) are not found with this substance.

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:
CEL TWA: 2 mg/m³

[Manufacturer]

WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream and Rubber Gloves or PVC gloves

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc.,
evaporating from tank (in still air)
aerosols, fumes from pouring
operations, intermittent container
filling, low speed conveyer transfers,
welding, spray drift, plating acid
fumes, pickling (released at low
velocity into zone of active
generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow
booths, drum filling, conveyer loading,
crusher dusts, gas discharge (active

Air Speed:
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale blue liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): 9.5-10.0
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100 approx.
Specific Gravity (water=1): >1.0
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

log Kow (Prager 1995): 0.83
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.8
log Kow: 0.76-0.83

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The concentrate is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting and diarrhoea

EYE

The concentrate is discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. The vapour is discomforting to the eyes. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The concentrate is discomforting to the skin, it is absorbed by the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Huntaway General Purpose Cleaner

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (human) TClO: 195 ppm/8h

Inhalation (rat-male) LC50: 486 ppm *

Inhalation (rat-female) LC50: 450 ppm *

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals

exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

* [Union Carbide]

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Huntaway General Purpose Cleaner.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 1490

BCF<100: 0.4

log Kow (Prager 1995): 0.83

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.8

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Air - High (hours): 32.8

Half-life Air - Low (hours): 3.28

Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 1344

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 2688

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 672

Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 32.8

Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 3.28

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 1250-1650

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 600-1000

log Kow: 0.76-0.83

Koc: 67

Half-life (hr) air: 17

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 2.08E-08

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.71

COD: 2.2

Log BCF: 0.4

Fish toxicity:

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

(-) 24h LD50: 983-1650 mg/L
(Fathead minnow) 96h LC50: 1700 mg/L **

Invertebrate toxicity:

cell mult. inhib.91-900mg/L

(Daphnia) 48h LC50: >1000 mg/L **

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.35-900mg/L

Degradation Biological: rapid

processes Abiotic: no hydrol&photol,RxnOH*

** [Union Carbide]

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

No data for sodium metasilicate, anhydrous.

WATER:

No data for water.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

NONE

Dangerous Goods Class: None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number:

Packing Group: None

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

REGULATIONS

No data available for water (CAS: 7732-18-5).

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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