


1. Identification

Product identifier	Auto Glasswashing Liquid	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A highly concentrated, low foaming liquid detergent, formulated for use in commercial automatic glasswashing machines. This product is designed to remove lipstick stains as well as fingerprints. It contains a descaling agent.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	chemwell@chemwell.com.au
	Website	www.chemwell.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Toxicity, Oral 5 Corrosive to metals 1 Eye Damage/Irritation 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation 1
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H290 - May be corrosive to metals H303 - May be harmful if swallowed H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	<p>P234 - Keep only in original container.</p> <p>P260 - Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</p> <p>P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p>
	Response	<p>P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.</p> <p>P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</p> <p>P321 - Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.</p>
	Storage	<p>P405 - Store locked up.</p> <p>P406 - Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.</p>
	Disposal	<p>P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.</p>

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Potassium Hydroxide	10-30%
Sodium Percarbonate	<10%
Trisodium Phosphate	<10%
Sodium Silicate Solution	<10%
Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate	<10%

Disclosure of ingredient names is not required by the WHS Regulations for those ingredients that meet only physicochemical and/or environmental hazard classifications, or for nonhazardous ingredients.

There is no requirement to disclose the identity of ingredients for the following GHS health hazard categories because they fall outside the scope of the WHS Regulations:

- Acute toxicity – Category 5 (oral, dermal and inhalation)
- Skin; corrosion / irritation – Category 3
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation – Category 2B
- Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Aquatic toxicity (all categories)

- Flammable gas – Category 2
- Ozone depletion.

4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	<p>During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are:</p> <p>Potassium Hydroxide: Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.</p> <p>Sodium Percarbonate: Oxygen, which will support combustion. Steam.</p> <p>Trisodium Phosphate: Sodium and phosphorus oxides may form when heated to decomposition.</p> <p>Sodium Silicate Solution: Aqueous solution, not flammable under normal conditions of use.</p> <p>Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminium, tin, lead and zinc.</p> <p>Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</p> <p>Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section.

	<p>Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.</p> <p>HazChem (EAC): 2R</p>
--	---

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	<p>Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation.</p> <p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.</p>
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	<p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container.</p> <p>Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	<p>Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteractingly workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.</p>
Storage	<p>Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Containers should be protected against any form of physical damage indeterminate goodness wellbeing always. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near storage area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.</p>

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

<p>Exposure standards</p>	<p>No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Potassium Hydroxide: No Data Available</p> <p>Sodium Percarbonate: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.</p> <p>Trisodium Phosphate: AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits: 5mg/m³ (15 minute STEL)</p> <p>Sodium Silicate Solution: Sodium Silicate: TWA - 5 mg/m³, STEL - 5 mg/m³</p> <p>Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : No exposure standards have been entered for this product.</p>
<p>Biological limits</p>	<p>Biological limits for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Potassium Hydroxide: No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p> <p>Sodium Percarbonate: None specified.</p> <p>Trisodium Phosphate: No biological limit values have been entered for this product.</p> <p>Sodium Silicate Solution: None specified.</p> <p>Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate : No biological limit values have been entered for this product.</p>
<p>Engineering controls</p>	<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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.</p>

Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical protective gloves.
-------------------------------------	--

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	Clear liquid
Odour	Not specified
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	13-14
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Reacts exothermically with acids.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Category 5
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 1
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for Potassium Hydroxide

General Information:

Acute toxicity LD50 Oral - rat - 333 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Skin - rabbit Result: Severe skin irritation - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Eyes - rabbit Result; Corrosive to eyes (OECD Test Guideline 405)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity no data available

Carcinogenicity IARC; No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Eye Irritant: Causes severe burns.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe burns. Causes vomiting, severe pain, diarrhea.

Inhalation: Causes severe burns. Causes difficulty breathing, low blood pressure, sleepiness, cyanoderma and pulmonary congestion, cough, pain. If enough is inhaled can cause lung edema after 5-72 hours.

Skin Irritant: Causes severe burns.

Carcinogen Category: No Data Available

Toxicological Information for Sodium Percarbonate

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal irritation.

Eye contact: A severe eye irritant. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation.

Inhalation: Material is an irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways).

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50 (rat): 2400 mg/kg

Chronic effects: No information available for the product.

Toxicological Information for Trisodium Phosphate

Acute toxicity Oral LD50 Rat: 7400 mg/kg (Trisodium Phosphate Dodecahydrate)

Skin Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching and pain. Extent of damage depends on duration of contact. More serious effect may occur if the skin is moist. Aqueous, high alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Eye Causes irritation to eyes, may be severe with possible corneal damage. Aqueous, highly alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Inhalation Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath. Behaves as a moderately strong alkali: intense exposure may result in the destruction of mucous membranes. May cause asthmatic bronchitis, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema.

Ingestion Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause mild burning of mouth, throat and stomach. Its alkaline nature may injure the oesophagus and digestive tract. Aqueous, highly alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Sensitization Not determined.

Mutagenicity Not mutagenic in Ames Test

Carcinogenicity No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

STOT - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure No data available.

Aspiration No data available.

Toxicological Information for Sodium Silicate Solution

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50, rat: 1280 mg/kg (as 100%).

The acute oral toxicity of this product has not been tested. When sodium silicates were tested on a 100% solids basis, their single dose acute oral LD50 in rats ranged from 1280 mg/kg (above) to 3200 mg/kg. The acute oral lethality resulted from nonspecific causes. These products contain 30-60% sodium silicate this each overall product has an acute oral toxicity LD50 (rat): >2000 mg/kg.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Severe irritant. Produced corneal, iridal and conjunctival irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Irritant. When tested for primary skin irritation potential, this material produced irritation with a primary irritation index of 3 to abraded skin and 0 to intact skin. Human experience confirms that irritation occurs when this material gets on clothes at the collar, cuffs or other areas where abrasion may occur.

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity

In a study of rats fed sodium silicate in drinking water for three months at 200, 600 and 1800 ppm, changes were reported in the blood chemistry of some animals but no specific changes to the organs of the animals due to sodium silicate administration were observed in any of the dosage groups. Another study reported adverse effects to the kidneys of dogs fed sodium silicate in their diet at 2.4 g/kg/day for 4 weeks, whereas rats fed the same dosage did not develop any treatment-related effects. Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.

Other Information

Special Studies: Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay. There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates. Frequent ingestion over extended periods of time of gram quantities of silicates is associated with the formation of kidney stones and other siliceous urinary calculi in humans. Sodium silicate is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen.

Toxicological Information for Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate

Acute toxicity Target Organs: gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Oral, rat: LD50 = 1350 mg/kg

Dermal, rat: LD50 = 2000 mg/kg

Eye Causes severe eye irritation.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation Inhalation of mist may cause irritation.

Skin May cause slight irritation.

Sensitization No data available.

Mutagenicity No evidence of mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive No evidence of reproductive effects.

STOT - single exposure Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure. Ingestion of large amount may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

STOT - repeated exposure Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis and severe skin irritation, producing a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Aspiration The product is not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable

Ecological Information for Water

None specified.

Ecological Information for Potassium Hydroxide

Ecotoxicity Toxicity to fish LC50 - Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish) - 80 mg/l - 96 h

Persistence/Degradability The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

Mobility No Data Available

Environmental Fate Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential No Data Available

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Sodium Percarbonate

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecological Information for Trisodium Phosphate

Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity - fish: LCO - *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe) - 2,400 mg/l - 48 h

Aquatic toxicity - crustacean: Not determined

Aquatic toxicity - algae: Not determined

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bio accumulative potential

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

Not determined.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Ecological Information for Sodium Bicarbonate

None specified.

Ecological Information for Disodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate Dihydrate

Ecotoxicity No Data Available

Persistence/Degradability No Data Available

Mobility No Data Available

Environmental Fate Avoid contaminating waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential No Data Available

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Sodium Silicate Solution

Ecological Information Avoid contaminating waterways. Soluble in water. Sinks and mixes with water. Only water will evaporate from this material.

Ecotoxicity The following data is reported for sodium silicates on a 100% solids basis: A 96 hour median tolerance for fish (*Gambusia affinis*) of 2320 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for water fleas (*Daphnia magna*) of 247 ppm; a 96

hour median tolerance for snail eggs (*Lymnea*) of 632 ppm; and a 96 hour median tolerance for Amphipoda of 160 ppm. These products contain 30-60% sodium silicate.

Persistence and degradability This material is not persistent in aquatic systems but its high pH when undiluted or unneutralised is acutely harmful to aquatic life. Diluted material rapidly depolymerises to yield dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. It does not contribute to BOD. This material does not bioaccumulate except in species that use silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Neither silica nor sodium will appreciable bioconcentrate up the food chain.

Mobility Expected to be mobile in soil. Diluted material rapidly depolymerises to yield dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica.

Ecological Information for Fatty Alcohol Alkoxylate

Toxicity

Expert Judgement: Classified 9.1A by analogy to C12-15 EO 2-10 toxicity <1mg/l (CESIO Surfactant Classification)

Persistence and degradability

BOD: Not available

COD: Not available

Rapidly Degradable: Not determined

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative: No

Mobility in soil

No data available, however product is water soluble.

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: Do NOT allow product to enter waterways, drains or sewers.

This material and its containers must be disposed of hazardous waste.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

14. Transport Information

Considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	1719
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s.
Transport hazard class	8
Packing Group	I
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Not classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.

UFAC Code	TANZ 27D9
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2R

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

Date of Preparation:

1 January 2022

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from Chemwell.