


1. Identification

Product identifier	Giffex Creamy Cleanser	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	An abrasive cleanser ideal for cleaning most everyday hard surfaces. This product may leave scratches on delicate surfaces so ensure that a spot test is completed prior to application. Dried residual product may be hazardous and should be disposed of in a	
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.

NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Aquatic Toxicity 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 3 Eye Damage/Irritation 2A Skin Corrosion/Irritation 3
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	H316 - Causes mild skin irritation H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
	Response	P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.
	Storage	
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid	<10%
Cocodiethanolamide	<10%
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	30-60%
Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous	<10%

Disclosure of ingredients is only required if an ingredient causes the classification of the chemical to include a hazard class and hazard category in the following list:

- Acute toxicity (oral, dermal and inhalation) – Category 1 to 4
- Respiratory sensitiser – Category 1
- Skin sensitiser – Category 1
- Mutagenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Carcinogenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Toxic to reproduction – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Aspiration hazards – Category 1
- Skin corrosion or irritation – Category 1 or 2
- Serious eye damage or eye irritation – Category 1 or 2A

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>Ingredient 2) Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>Ingredient 3) On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</p> <p>Ingredient 4) Non combustible material.</p> <p>Ingredient 5) Hydrogen chloride, nitrogen dioxides, carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gasses, carbon dioxide, nitrogen.</p>
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	<p>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> <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): 2X</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	<p>Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.</p>
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

Exposure standards	<p>No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are:</p>
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	<p>Ingredient 2) TEEL-1 0.75 mg/m³, TEEL-2 8.3 mg/m³ , TEEL-3 87 mg/m³</p> <p>Ingredient 3) Australian Exposure Standards glycerol TWA 10 mg/m³ Australian Exposure Standards diethanolamine TWA 13 mg/m³ / 3 ppm</p> <p>Ingredient 4) Safe Work, Australia Exposure Standards: Crystalline silica (quartz) TWA: 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eighthour working day, for a fiveday week.</p> <p>Ingredient 5) No Data Available</p>
Biological limits	<p>Biological limits for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Ingredient 2) None specified.</p> <p>Ingredient 3) No information available.</p> <p>Ingredient 4) No biological limits allocated.</p> <p>Ingredient 5) No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p>
Engineering controls	<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)	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical protective gloves.</p>

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	Cream coloured, viscous liquid
Odour	Not specified
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	8.5-9
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	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
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	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 3
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2A
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 Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid

Inhaled The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

Skin Contact The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Eye There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.

Chronic 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.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

Toxicological Information for Cocodiethanolamide

Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

Skin Contact

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.

Eye

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons

compared to the general population. Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol.

Gardilene FD TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg IRRITATION Nil Reported

diethanolamine cocoate Not available

glycerol TOXICITY Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg

diethanolamine TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg, Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 5500 mg - SEVERE, Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24 hr SEVERE, Skin (rabbit): 50 mg (open)-mild, Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild

DIETHANOLAMINE COCOATE Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.

GLYCEROL, DIETHANOLAMINE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Toxicological Information for Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

No toxicity data available for this product.

Toxicological Information for Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous

General Information

LD50 Oral - Rat - 1,420 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity). Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Acute pulmonary edema. Liver: Other changes

Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Oral Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain). Effects on Newborn: Physical

Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Oral Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Effects on Newborn: Physical. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., Cough, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea

Eye Irritant Causes severe eye burns.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation Irritating to respiratory system.

Skin Irritant Causes severe skin burns.

Carcinogen Category No Data Available

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3
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Chronic Aquatic Toxicity

Category 3

Ecological Information for Ingredient 1

None specified.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 2**Toxicity****Toxicity to bacteria:** EC50 >1000 mg/l. Exposure period: 48 hours. Source: Active sludge. Method: OECD 209.

Source: Hoechst study.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable to inorganic compounds.

Bio accumulative/ Bioconcentration potential

No information available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: While the alkalinity of this material is readily reduced in natural waters, the resulting phosphate may persist indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems. Inorganic compounds in contact with the soil, subsurface or surface waters may be taken up by plants and utilized as essential nutrients. Phosphates may also form precipitates, usually in the form of calcium or magnesium. The resultant compounds are insoluble in water and become part of the soil or sediment.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 3**Toxicity**

Endpoint: BCF, Duration: 4hr, Species: Fish, Value: 1.1mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 48hr, Species: Crustacea, Value: 5.88mg/L

Endpoint: LC50, Duration: 96hr, Species: Fish, Value: 1.18mg/L

Endpoint: NOEC, Duration: 72hr, Species: Fish, Value: 3.1mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 48hr, Species: Algae or other aquatic plants, Value: 1.94mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 96hr, Species: Algae or other aquatic plants, Value: 1.9mg/L

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350. Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases. Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil No Data available for all ingredients

Ecological Information for Ingredient 4

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases.

Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air

glycerol HIGH HIGH

diethanolamine LOW (Half-life = 14 days) LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient Bioaccumulation

glycerol LOW (BCF = 3.162)

diethanolamine LOW (BCF = 3.162)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient Mobility

glycerol HIGH (KOC = 1)

diethanolamine HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ecological Information for Ingredient 5

No ecological data available for this material.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 6

Ecotoxicity Very toxic to aquatic organisms. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-16-alkyldimethyl, chlorides:

LC50 96 hours, fish, mg/l (Lepomis macrochirus): 0.515

EC50 48 hours, Daphnia, mg/l: 0.0058

Persistence/Degradability Degradability: >80 %. The product is expected to be easily biodegradable

Mobility Miscible in water.

Environmental Fate Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers. Very Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Bioaccumulation Potential Will not bio-accumulate.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Ingredient 7

Toxicity to fish : No adverse effect has been observed in acute toxicity tests.

Toxicity to fish Xanthan Gum : 420 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Exposure time: 96 h

Species: *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)

Biodegradability

Xanthan Gum : 78 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Readily biodegradable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Xanthan Gum : 200 mg/g

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation

Xanthan Gum : The product is miscible in water and readily biodegradable in

Mobility in soil

both water and soil. Accumulation is not expected.

Distribution among environmental compartments

Xanthan Gum : No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Xanthan Gum : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information

Xanthan Gum : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 8

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

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

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 11239
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2X

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

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