# S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000

**ICP Construction**

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: **09/21/2017**
Print Date: **03/09/2018**
S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000 |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Mold and mildew stain remover |
| **Uses advised against** | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **ICP Construction** |
| **Address** | 150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States |
| **Telephone** | 923-623-9980 |
| **Fax** | Not Available |
| **Website** | https://www.icp-construction.com/ |
| **Email** | Not Available |

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Chemtel** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | 1-800-255-3924 |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | 1-813-248-0585 |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]** | H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H335 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

### 2.2. Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **SIGNAL WORD** | **WARNING** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation. |

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|---|---|
| **P271** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P261** | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|---|---|
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| **P337+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **P405** | Store locked up. |
| **P403+P233** | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |

REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2.Mixtures

| 1.CAS No<br>2.EC No<br>3.Index No<br>4.REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.7722-84-1<br>2.231-765-0<br>3.008-003-00-9<br>4.01-2119485845-22-XXXX | 5-7.9 | hydrogen peroxide | Oxidizing Liquid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A; H271, H332, H302, H314 [3] |
| 1.5324-84-5<br>2.226-195-4<br>3.Not Available<br>4.Not Available | 0-5 | 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H318, H335 [1] |
| 1.68439-46-3<br>2.Not Available<br>3.Not Available<br>4.01-2119980051-45-XXXX | 0-5 | alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H318, H400 [1] |
| 1.29329-71-3<br>2.249-559-4<br>3.Not Available<br>4.01-2119510382-52-XXXX | 0-2 | sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; H413 [1] |
| 1.7732-18-5<br>2.231-791-2<br>3.Not Available<br>4.Not Available | 75-85 | water | Not Applicable |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L* | | |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>▸ Observe the patient carefully.<br>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>▸ Seek medical advice. |

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant.
- Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.
- Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
- There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation"

Fisher Scientific SDS

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.<br>▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.<br>▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.<br><br>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:<br>,<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>,<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>May emit corrosive fumes. |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| **Major Spills** | Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br>Moderate hazard.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>For hydrogen peroxide:<br>▸ Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide).<br>▸ Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown. |

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| **Fire and explosion protection** | See section 5 |
| **Other information** | |

**Continued...**

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.<br>▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.<br>Hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials requiring rigid packaging.<br>Store in:<br>▸ containers with vented lids.<br>▸ properly passivated aluminium containers. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Hydrogen peroxide<br>▸ is a powerful oxidiser<br>▸ contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion.<br>▸ reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material.<br>▸ is unstable if heated.<br>None known |

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

**DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)**

Not Available

**PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)**

Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) | hydrogen peroxide | Hydrogen peroxide | 1.4 mg/m3 / 1 ppm | 2.8 mg/m3 / 2 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| hydrogen peroxide | Hydrogen peroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| hydrogen peroxide | 75 ppm | Not Available |
| 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

### 8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls** | 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. |
| **8.2.2. Personal protection** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ▸ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>▸ Chemical goggles.<br>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>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.<br>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.<br>▸ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves.<br>▸ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.<br>▸ Care: Effects may be delayed. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C. apron. |
| **Thermal hazards** | Not Available |

**Continued...**

### Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
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 | A-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 |
| 100+ | | - | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow
** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Not Available |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | 7.5-8.5 | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | Not Available |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Available |
| **Flash point (°C)** | Not Available | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Available | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water (g/L)** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **10.1.Reactivity** | See section 7.2 |
| **10.2. Chemical stability** | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>▸ Product is considered stable.<br>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.<br>Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc. |
| **10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7.2 |
| **10.4. Conditions to avoid** | See section 7.2 |
| **10.5. Incompatible materials** | See section 7.2 |
| **10.6. Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5.3 |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and movement disorders and death. |
| **Skin Contact** | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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.<br>Hydrogen peroxide is used topically as dental gel and to clean minor wounds. It may cause dose dependent effect on the skin including bleaching, blistering, reddening and corrosion ( at >50% concentration). |
| **Eye** | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.<br>Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.<br>Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe, when used with certain limitations. In experimental animals hydrogen peroxide given by mouth causes damage to the teeth, liver, kidney, stomach and bowel. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation, sneezing and death in animals. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **hydrogen peroxide** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 4060 mg/kg[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.17 mg/l4 h[1] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 376 mg/kg[2] | |
| **1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (human): SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg[2] | Skin: SEVERE |
| **sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: ~3400 mg/kg[1] | Not Available |
| **water** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT** | 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.<br>Secondary alkyl sulfonate anionic surfactants (SAS) are readily absorbed after oral administration. They can cause skin irritation and are at risk of causing serious damage to eyes. Sub-chronic exposure revealed no adverse effects.<br>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates<br>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.<br>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. |
| **ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED** | Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.<br>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers.<br>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response.<br>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.<br>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma.<br>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>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.<br>Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg * Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE** | Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete.<br>* acid form [Monsanto] |
| **1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT & WATER** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | ⊘ | **Carcinogenicity** | ⊘ |
| **Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | ✔ | **Reproductivity** | ⊘ |
| **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | ✔ | **STOT - Single Exposure** | ✔ |
| **Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | ⊘ | **STOT - Repeated Exposure** | ⊘ |
| **Mutagenicity** | ⊘ | **Aspiration Hazard** | ⊘ |

***Legend:*** ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**S-Tech Stone and Masonry Cleaner - 151000**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**hydrogen peroxide**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 16.4mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 2.32mg/L | 4 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.71mg/L | 4 |
| EC0 | 24 | Crustacea | =3.8mg/L | 1 |
| NOEC | 192 | Fish | 0.028mg/L | 4 |

**1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 8.5mg/L | 4 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 2.686mg/L | 4 |
| NOEC | 720 | Fish | 0.11-0.28mg/L | 2 |

**sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 195mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 336 | Fish | 60mg/L | 2 |

**water**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

***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*

For hydrogen peroxide:log Kow: -1.36:
Environmental Fate: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l), which is produced by almost all cells in their metabolism, with the exception of anaerobic bacteria. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms. Air - Hydrogen peroxide is degraded by light and thus may be removed from the atmosphere by photolysis giving rise to hydroxyl radicals, by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, or by heterogenous loss processes such as rain-out.
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| hydrogen peroxide | LOW | LOW |
| 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | HIGH | HIGH |
| water | LOW | LOW |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| hydrogen peroxide | LOW (LogKOW = -1.571) |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | LOW (LogKOW = 1.056) |
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| hydrogen peroxide | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |
| 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | LOW (KOC = 38.04) |
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|---|---|---|---|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible.<br>▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.<br>▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). |
| **Waste treatment options** | Not Available |
| **Sewage disposal options** | Not Available |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |
| **HAZCHEM** | 1 |

### Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|---|---|
| **14.1.UN number** | Not Applicable |
| **14.2.UN proper shipping name** | Not Applicable |
| **14.3. Transport hazard class(es)** | Class: Not Applicable<br>Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| **14.4.Packing group** | Not Applicable |
| **14.5.Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| **14.6. Special precautions for user** | Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable<br>Classification code: Not Applicable<br>Hazard Label: Not Applicable<br>Special provisions: Not Applicable<br>Limited quantity: Not Applicable |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

| | |
|---|---|
| **14.1. UN number** | Not Applicable |
| **14.2. UN proper shipping name** | Not Applicable |
| **14.3. Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable<br>ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable<br>ERG Code: Not Applicable |
| **14.4. Packing group** | Not Applicable |
| **14.5. Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **14.6. Special precautions for user** | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Not Applicable |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Not Applicable |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **14.1. UN number** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.2. UN proper shipping name** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.3. Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class | Not Applicable |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| **14.4. Packing group** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.5. Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.6. Special precautions for user** | EMS Number | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | Not Applicable |

**Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **14.1. UN number** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.2. UN proper shipping name** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.3. Transport hazard class(es)** | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| **14.4. Packing group** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.5. Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable | |
| **14.6. Special precautions for user** | Classification code | Not Applicable |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity | Not Applicable |
| | Equipment required | Not Applicable |
| | Fire cones number | Not Applicable |

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE(7722-84-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

**1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT(5324-84-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

**ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED(68439-46-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

**SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE(29329-71-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission

**Continued...**

Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (hydrogen peroxide; 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt; sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate; water; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| ***Legend:*** | *Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)* |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**CONTACT POINT**

**PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES**

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|---|---|
| **H271** | May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser. |
| **H302** | Harmful if swallowed. |
| **H314** | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| **H318** | Causes serious eye damage. |
| **H332** | Harmful if inhaled. |
| **H400** | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| **H413** | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

### Other information

### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---|---|
| 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt | 5324-84-5, 207596-29-0 |

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices