



## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5391-41

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 13/02/2020

Print Date: 28/02/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner
Synonyms	Product code: 67514
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Bathroom and tile cleaner - Aerosol.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

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

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	<a href="http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au">http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:sales@jtcimportexport.com.au">sales@jtcimportexport.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	--

SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
-------------	---------------

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## 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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
15630-89-4	1-5	<u>sodium percarbonate</u>
9002-92-0	1-5	<u>lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated</u>
112-34-5	1-5	<u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
6381-92-6	1-5	<u>EDTA disodium salt dihydrate</u>
1336-21-6	0.1-1	<u>ammonium hydroxide</u>
68476-85-7.	2-10	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</li> <li>▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li><li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li></ul>
Other information	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li><li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li><li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li></ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	Brij-35; (alpha-Dodecyl-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene))	2.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	31 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt	11 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	120 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	730 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt, dihydrate	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2,300 ppm
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium percarbonate	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium percarbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ammonium hydroxide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm


**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate 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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr></table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
Type of Contaminant:	Speed:						
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s						
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)						

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

	<p>Lower end of the range</p> <p>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</p> <p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</p> <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> <p>Upper end of the range</p> <p>1: Disturbing room air currents</p> <p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li><b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li><b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul>

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
HYPALON	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type KAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	KAX-2 P2	KAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	KAX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous Flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear blue liquid with citrus odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	7	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 Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▸ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</b></p>

Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: 60612 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (None) LC50: 150 mg/l (dust&mist) <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (None) LD50: 11100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
sodium percarbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 893 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit): 75 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2050 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
ammonium hydroxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1997.718 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
hydrocarbon propellant	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	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

<b>SODIUM PERCARBONATE</b>	Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid. It causes local irritation to mucous membranes, skin and eye. It is predicted to have genetic toxicity but may not cause cancer, reproductive, foetal, or developmental defects. However, there is insufficient data to substantiate this claim.
<b>LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p> <p>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. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact.</p> <p>Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties.</p> <p>As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. 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.</p> <p>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. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects.</p> <p>The material may cause 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.</p>
<b>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>	This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems. However, DGEE is reported to cause sperm insufficiency.
<b>EDTA DISODIUM SALT DIHYDRATE</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts:</p> <p>EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application.</p> <p>EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body. The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, such as zinc deficiency. These appear to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects.</p> <p>EDTA and its salts are mostly eliminated through the urine, with 5% eliminated via the bile, along with the metal ions which are bound to it. Trisodium EDTA has not been found to cause cancer. EDTA and its salts are not likely to cause harm to children and infants at levels likely to be encountered.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p>
<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	inhalation of the gas
<b>SODIUM PERCARBONATE &amp; EDTA DISODIUM SALT DIHYDRATE &amp; HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED &amp; EDTA DISODIUM SALT DIHYDRATE &amp; AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible



## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

	airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
--	---

LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
--	--

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium percarbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	=2mg/L	1
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.5mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.06mg/L	2
	BCF	72	Fish	1mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.24mg/L	5
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-300mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4-950mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-101mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	1
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-592mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	140mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/L	2
ammonium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4
hydrocarbon propellant	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Continued...



## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 3.6722)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8573)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 10)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
EDTA disodium salt dihydrate	LOW (KOC = 1046)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li><b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul>
------------------------------	---

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>1000ml</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950						
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>2L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	2L
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	2L						
Packing group	Not Applicable						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A98 A145 A167 A802</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>203</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A98 A145 A167 A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203		
Special provisions	A98 A145 A167 A802						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203						

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.2
	IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D , S-U
	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities 1000 ml

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## SODIUM PERCARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

## EDTA DISODIUM SALT DIHYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
--------------------	--------

Continued...

## Homebright Foaming Super Oxygen Bathroom Cleaner

Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; hydrocarbon propellant; EDTA disodium salt dihydrate; ammonium hydroxide; sodium percarbonate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium percarbonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/02/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	13/02/2020

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	13/02/2020	Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Physical Properties, Use

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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 CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.