



Homebright Fume Free Oven Cleaner

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5391-42

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 14/02/2020

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 Fume Free Oven Cleaner |
| Synonyms | Product code: 67515 |
| 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 | Oven 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 | http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au |
| Email | sales@jtcimportexport.com.au |

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, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
| 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 | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

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| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |
|--------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| 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. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| 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. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

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 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 |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 102-71-6 | 1-5 | <u>triethanolamine</u> |
| 141-43-5 | 1-5 | <u>ethanolamine</u> |
| 10213-79-3 | 1-5 | <u>sodium metasilicate pentahydrate</u> |
| 111-76-2 | 1-5 | <u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u> |
| 9002-92-0 | 0.1-1 | <u>lauryl alcohol ethoxylated</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"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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

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

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. |
|----------------------|---|

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|-------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| 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"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

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 | triethanolamine | Triethanolamine | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethanolamine | Ethanolamine | 3 ppm / 7.5 mg/m3 | 15 mg/m3 / 6 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 20 ppm / 96.9 mg/m3 | 242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
| triethanolamine | Triethanolamine; (Trihydroxytriethylamine) | 15 mg/m3 | 240 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 |
| ethanolamine | Ethanolamine | 6 ppm | 170 ppm | 1,000 ppm |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate | 6.6 mg/m3 | 73 mg/m3 | 440 mg/m3 |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate) | 3.8 mg/m3 | 42 mg/m3 | 250 mg/m3 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB) | 60 ppm | 120 ppm | 700 ppm |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | Brij-35; (alpha-Dodecyl-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)) | 2.9 mg/m3 | 31 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 |
| hydrocarbon propellant | Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.) | 65,000 ppm | 2.30E+05 ppm | 4.00E+05 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| triethanolamine | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethanolamine | 30 ppm | Not Available |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm | Not Available |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

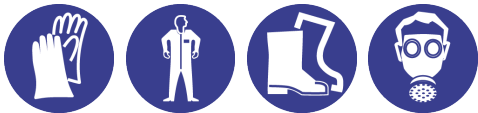
Notes:

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

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:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| NEOPRENE | B |
| NITRILE | B |
| PVC | B |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |

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 10 x ES | KAX-AUS P2 | - | KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | KAX-2 P2 | KAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - 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.

Continued...

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| | |
|------------|---|
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON | 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear liquid with fresh odour; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.95 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | 11 | 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"> ▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 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 | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. |
| Ingestion | Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. |
| Eye | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards. |

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| Homebright Fume Free Oven Cleaner | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Dermal (None) LD50: 34681 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (None) LC50: 50 mg/l(dust&mist) ^[2] | |
| | Oral (None) LD50: 17627 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| triethanolamine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4190 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE |
| | | minor conjunctival irritation |
| | | no irritation * |
| | | Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded |
| ethanolamine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit):505 mg open-moderate |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 847 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 75 mg/24h mild |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 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 | |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| TRIETHANOLAMINE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity.</p> <p>551teapcp</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. NOTE: 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. Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide</p> |
| ETHANOLAMINE | * Bayer |

Homebright Fume Free Oven Cleaner

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.</p> <p>sodium metasilicate anhydrous:</p> |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | <p>NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS</p> <p>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):</p> <p>Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.</p> <p>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 435 mg/kg bw (EGBE) to 1500 mg/kg bw (EGBEA). Overall these category members can be considered to be of low to moderate acute toxicity. All category members cause reversible irritation to skin and eyes, with EGBEA less irritating and EGHE more irritating than the other category members. EGPE and EGBE are not sensitizers in experimental animals or humans. Signs of acute toxicity in rats, mice and rabbits are consistent with haemolysis (with the exception of EGHE) and non-specific CNS depression typical of organic solvents in general. Alkoxyacetic acid metabolites, propoxyacetic acid (PAA) and butoxyacetic acid (BAA), are responsible for the red blood cell hemolysis. Signs of toxicity in humans deliberately ingesting cleaning fluids containing 9-22% EGBE are similar to those of rats, with the exception of haemolysis. Although decreased blood haemoglobin and/or haemoglobinuria were observed in some of the human cases, it is not clear if this was due to haemolysis or haemodilution as a result of administration of large volumes of fluid. Red blood cells of humans are many-fold more resistant to toxicity from EGPE and EGBE <i>in vitro</i> than those of rats.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: The fact that the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity of EGBE is less than that of EGPE is consistent with red blood cells being more sensitive to EGBE than EGPE. Blood from mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits and baboons were sensitive to the effects of BAA <i>in vitro</i> and displayed similar responses, which included erythrocyte swelling (increased haematocrit and mean corpuscular hemoglobin), followed by hemolysis. Blood from humans, pigs, dogs, cats, and guinea pigs was less sensitive to haemolysis by BAA <i>in vitro</i>.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: In the absence and presence of metabolic activation, EGBE tested negative for mutagenicity in Ames tests conducted in <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and EGHE tested negative in strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and TA1538. <i>In vitro</i> cytogenetic and sister chromatid exchange assays with EGBE and EGHE in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells with and without metabolic activation and <i>in vivo</i> micronucleus tests with EGBE in rats and mice were negative, indicating that these glycol ethers are not genotoxic.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: In a 2-year inhalation chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with EGBE in rats and mice a significant increase in the incidence of liver haemangiosarcomas was seen in male mice and forestomach tumours in female mice. It was decided that based on the mode of action data available, there was no significant hazard for human carcinogenicity</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity. The results of reproductive and developmental toxicity studies indicate that the glycol ethers in this category are not selectively toxic to the reproductive system or developing fetus, developmental toxicity is secondary to maternal toxicity. The repeated dose toxicity studies in which reproductive organs were examined indicate that the members of this category are not associated with toxicity to reproductive organs (including the testes).</p> <p>Results of the developmental toxicity studies conducted via inhalation exposures during gestation periods on EGPE (rabbits -125, 250, 500 ppm or 531, 1062, or 2125 mg/m3 and rats - 100, 200, 300, 400 ppm or 425, 850, 1275, or 1700 mg/m3), EGBE (rat and rabbit - 25, 50, 100, 200 ppm or 121, 241, 483, or 966 mg/m3), and EGHE (rat and rabbit - 20.8, 41.4, 79.2 ppm or 124, 248, or 474 mg/m3) indicate that the members of the category are not teratogenic.</p> <p>The NOAELs for developmental toxicity are greater than 500 ppm or 2125 mg/m3 (rabbit-EGPE), 100 ppm or 425 mg/m3 (rat-EGPE), 50 ppm or 241 mg/m3 (rat EGBE) and 100 ppm or 483 mg/m3 (rabbit EGBE) and greater than 79.2 ppm or 474 mg/m3 (rat and rabbit-EGHE).</p> <p>Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.</p> <p>Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol:</p> <p>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. These breakdown products are oxidized to glyoxylate, which may be further metabolized to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate carbon dioxide, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol. In addition to exhaled carbon dioxide, ethylene glycol is eliminated in the urine as both the parent compound and glycolic acid. Elimination is rapid and occurs within a few hours.</p> <p>Respiratory effects: Respiratory system involvement occurs 12-24 hours after swallowing sufficient amounts of ethylene glycol. Symptoms include hyperventilation, shallow rapid breathing, and generalized swelling of the lungs with calcium oxalate deposits occasionally appearing in the lungs. Respiratory system involvement appears to be dose-dependent and occurs at the same time as cardiovascular changes. Later, there may be other changes compatible with adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Swelling of the lung can be a result of heart failure, ARDS, or aspiration of stomach contents. Symptoms related to acidosis such as fast or excessive breathing are frequently observed; however, major symptoms such as swelling of the lung and inflammation of the bronchi and lungs are relatively rare, and are usually seen only in extreme poisoning.</p> <p>Cardiovascular effects: Cardiovascular system involvement in humans occurs at the same time as respiratory system involvement, during the second phase of ethylene glycol poisoning by swallowing, which is 12-24 hours after acute exposure. The symptoms of poisoning involving the heart include increased heart rate, heart enlargement and ventricular gallop. There may also be high or low blood pressure, which may progress to cardiogenic shock. In lethal cases, inflammation of the heart muscle has been observed at autopsy. Cardiovascular involvement appears to be rare and usually seen after swallowing higher doses of ethylene glycol. In summary, acute exposure to high levels of ethylene glycol can cause serious cardiovascular effects in humans. The effects of a long-term, low-dose exposure are unknown.</p> <p>Gastrointestinal effects: Common early acute effects of swallowing ethylene glycol include nausea, vomiting with or without blood, heartburn and abdominal cramping and pain. One patient showed intermittent diarrhea and pain, and after surgery, deposition of oxalate crystals was shown to have occurred.</p> <p>Musculoskeletal effects: Reported musculoskeletal effects in cases of acute ethylene glycol poisoning include diffuse muscle tenderness and pain, associated with high levels of creatinine in the blood, and jerks and contractions associated with low calcium.</p> <p>Liver effects: Autopsies carried out on people who died following acute ethylene glycol poisoning showed deposition of calcium oxalate in the liver as well as hydropic and fatty degeneration and cell death (necrosis) of the liver.</p> <p>Kidney effects: Adverse kidney effects are seen during the third stage of ethylene glycol poisoning, 2-3 days after acute exposure. Calcium oxalate crystals are deposited in the tubules and are seen in the urine. There may also be degeneration and death of tubule cells, and inflammation of the tubule interstitium. If untreated, the degree of kidney damage progresses and leads to blood and protein in the urine, decreased kidney function, reduction in urine output and ultimately, kidney failure. With adequate supportive therapy, kidney function can return to normal or near normal.</p> <p>Metabolic effects: Metabolic changes can occur within 12 hours of exposure to ethylene glycol. There may be metabolic acidosis, caused by accumulation of glycolic acid in the blood and therefore a reduction in blood pH. The anion gap is increased, due to increased unmeasured anions (mainly glycolate).</p> <p>Effects on the nervous system: Adverse reactions involving the nervous system are among the first symptoms to appear in humans after ethylene</p> |

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| | <p>glycol is swallowed. These early effects are also the only symptoms caused by unmetabolised ethylene glycol. Together with metabolic effects (see above), they occur from 0.5-12 hours after exposure and are considered to be part of the first stage in ethylene glycol poisoning. Inco-ordination, slurred speech, confusion and sleepiness are common in the early stages, as are irritation, restlessness and disorientation. Later, there may be effects on cranial nerves (which may be reversible over many months). Swelling of the brain (cerebrum) and crystal deposits of calcium oxalate in the walls of the small blood vessels of the brain were found at autopsy in people who died after acute ethylene glycol poisoning.</p> <p>Reproductive effects: Animal testing showed that ethylene glycol may affect fertility, survival of fetuses and the male reproductive organs.</p> <p>Effects on development: Animal studies indicate that birth defects may occur after exposure in pregnancy; there may also be reduction in foetal weight.</p> <p>Cancer: No studies are known regarding cancer effects in humans or animal, after skin exposure to ethylene glycol.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: No human studies available, but animal testing results are consistently negative.</p> |
| LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED | <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 oxidization 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> |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Inhalation of the gas |
| TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHANOLAMINE & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED | <p>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 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.</p> |
| TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHANOLAMINE | <p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood and central nervous system disorders in animal studies.</p> <p>While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and my experience distress while breathing, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapours. Once sensitized, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines. Chronic overexposure may lead to permanent lung injury, including reduction in lung function, breathlessness, chronic inflammation of the bronchi, and immunologic lung disease.</p> <p>Products with higher vapour pressures may reach higher concentrations in the air, and this increases the likelihood of worker exposure. Inhalation hazards are increased when exposure to amine catalysts occurs in situations that produce aerosols, mists or heated vapours. Such situations include leaks in fitting or transfer lines. Medical conditions generally aggravated by inhalation exposure include asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.</p> <p>Skin contact: Skin contact with amine catalysts poses a number of concerns. Direct skin contact can cause moderate to severe irritation and injury, from simple redness and swelling to painful blistering, ulceration, and chemical burns. Repeated or prolonged exposure may also result in severe cumulative skin inflammation. Skin contact with some amines may result in allergic sensitization. Sensitized persons should avoid all contact with amine catalysts. Whole-body effects resulting from the absorption of the amines though skin exposure may include headaches, nausea, faintness, anxiety, decrease in blood pressure, reddening of the skin, hives, and facial swelling. These symptoms may be related to the pharmacological action of the amines, and they are usually temporary.</p> <p>Eye contact: Amine catalysts are alkaline and their vapours are irritating to the eyes, even at low concentrations. Direct contact with liquid amine may cause severe irritation and tissue injury, and the "burning" may lead to blindness. Contact with solid products may result in mechanical irritation, pain and corneal injury.</p> <p>Exposed persons may experience excessive tearing, burning, inflammation of the conjunctiva, and swelling of the cornea, which manifests as a blurred or foggy vision with a blue tint, and sometimes a halo phenomenon around lights. These symptoms are temporary and usually disappear when exposure ends. Some people may experience this effect even when exposed to concentrations that do not cause respiratory irritation.</p> <p>Ingestion: Amine catalysts have moderate to severe toxicity if swallowed. Some amines can cause severe irritation, ulcers and burns of the mouth, throat, gullet and gastrointestinal tract. Material aspirated due to vomiting can damage the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Affected people may also experience pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, bleeding of the throat and gastrointestinal tract, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, collapse of circulation, coma and even death.</p> |
| TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHANOLAMINE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & LAURYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| TRIETHANOLAMINE & ETHANOLAMINE & SODIUM METASILICATE, | 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. |

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PENTAHYDRATE &
ETHYLENE GLYCOL
MONOBUTYL ETHER &
LAURYL ALCOHOL,
ETHOXYLATED

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 Fume Free Oven Cleaner | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| triethanolamine | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 11-800mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 609.88mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 169mg/L | 1 |
| | EC0 | 24 | Crustacea | 1-530mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 16mg/L | 1 |
| ethanolamine | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2-70mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 32.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.1mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.85mg/L | 2 |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2-320mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1-700mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 207mg/L | 2 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1-700mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | ca.1-800mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1-840mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 24 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| 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 |
| 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 | | | | | |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|

Continued...

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| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| triethanolamine | LOW | LOW |
| ethanolamine | LOW | LOW |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| triethanolamine | LOW (BCF = 3.9) |
| ethanolamine | LOW (LogKOW = -1.31) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51) |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW (LogKOW = 3.6722) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| triethanolamine | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| ethanolamine | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated | LOW (KOC = 10) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

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 | | | | | | |

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| | |
|---|---------|
| 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

TRIETHANOLAMINE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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 4
 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
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHANOLAMINE 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 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 4
 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

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 Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
 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

SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE 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)

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

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER 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 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) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 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

Homebright Fume Free Oven Cleaner

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

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 |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; lauryl alcohol, ethoxylated; ethanolamine; triethanolamine; hydrocarbon propellant; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether) |
| 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 | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Legend: | 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

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 14/02/2020 |
| Initial Date | 13/02/2020 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|---|
| 2.1.1.1 | 13/02/2020 | Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard) |
| 3.1.1.1 | 14/02/2020 | Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure) |

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.