Geller Handy Jan Ammoniated Floor & All Purpose Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Geller Handy Jan Ammoniated Floor & All Purpose Cleaner
Product code	2113244
HSNO approval	HSR002531
Approval description	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
DG class	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Multi-purpose household cleaner.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement/s
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation.
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1	H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Carcinogenicity Category 2	H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SYMBOLS

DANGER

Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P237 Avoid release to the environment.

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+P310 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Storage P405 Store locked up.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Component	CAS/ Identification	%[Weight]
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	68584-22-5	<10
potassium pyrophosphate	7320-34-5	<10
triethanolamine	102-71-6	<5
cocamide diethanolamide.	68603-42-9	<5
decyl-D-glucopyranoside	68515-73-1	<5
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	10213-79-3	<0.5
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	<1

Legend: 1. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

4. First Aid

Description of First Aid Measures

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED:
- 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.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR):
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

IF INHALED:
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special firefighting instructions:
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include:
- carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) phosphorus oxides (POx) sulfur oxides (SOx)
- metal oxides
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12.

Clean-up method

MINOR SPILLS:
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS:
Moderate Hazard
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

7. Storage and Handling

Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Handling
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Available	Not Available
potassium pyrophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
cocamide diethanolamide.	Not Available	Not Available
decyl-D-glucopyranoside	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure/biological Limits

No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Measures

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Individual Protection Measures, Such As Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection

- Safety glasses with shields.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Skin Protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet Protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body Protection

See Other protection below

Other Protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

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:

Cleaner Geller Handy Jan All Purpose 5L

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous

Respiratory Protection

Type A 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	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ 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)
Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

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.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — *In order of recommendation*
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 15-554
MICROFLEX® MidKnight® XTRA 93-862
MICROFLEX® LifeStar EC™ 93-868
AlphaTec® 53-001
AlphaTec® 58-005
MICROFLEX® SafeGrip™ SG-375
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-175
BioClean™ Emerald BENS

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	White water thin liquid with lemon / ammonia odour; mixes with water.
Form	Liquid
Odour	Not Available
Colour	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Relative density (Water=1)	10.3-11.3
Melting point / freesing point	<0 (freezing pt.)
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~100
Flashpoint	Not Applicable
Evaporation rate	1 water=1
Vapour pressure	2.4 @20C
Boiling/freezing point	Not Available
Solubility	Miscible
Flammability	Not Applicable

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to be avoided	See section 7
Reactivity	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition	See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Information on toxicological effects

Supporting Data

Acute	**Toxicity**	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Ingestion **Inhaled**	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
	Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
	Skin	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
	Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. In long-term animal studies, inorganic polyphosphates produced growth inhibition, increased kidney weights, bone decalcification, enlargement of the parathyroid gland, inorganic phosphate in the urine, focal necrosis of the kidney and alterations of muscle fibre size. Inorganic phosphates have not been shown to cause cancer, genetic damage or reproductive or developmental damage in animal tests. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Chronic	**Sensitisation**	RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system SKIN SENSITISATION There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
	Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
	Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT – Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
STOT – Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Cleaner Geller Handy Jan All purpose 5 Litre

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

(C10-16) Alkylbenzene sulfonic Acid

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.9 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

Potassium Pyrophosphate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.58 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >300<2000 mg/kg[1]	

Triethanolamine

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - mouse): 50% - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 560mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Cocamide Diethanolamide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - mouse): 50% - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 560mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Decyl-D-glucopyranoside

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Sodium Metasilicate Pentahydrate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human): 250mg/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 250mg/24H - Moderate

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*

(C10- 16) ALKYLBENZENE SULFONIC ACID
Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.

POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
No data available. Data for sodium analogue only. tetrasodium pyrophosphate For pyrophosphate salts:
Oral toxicity was for three pyrophosphate (diphosphate) salts were generally around 2000 mg/kg bw, but mortality occurred at sufficiently high doses. Acute dermal toxicity was not found for any of the three substances, all animals survived doses up to 7.96 g/kg bw of the respective diphosphate. This underlines the low potential of the three diphosphates to penetrate the skin. The skin irritation found for the three substances is probably caused by their basic nature and their high buffer capacity.

TRIETHANOLAMINE
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
Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.
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.
There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. 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.
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.
A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA- containing ingredients. The panel stated that the amount of free diethanolamine available must be limited to the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine.
The Panel concluded that TEA and 31 related TEA-containing ingredients, are safe when formulated to be nonirritating and when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the prescribed levels. These ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.
Dermal carcinogenicity studies performed by the NTP on TEA reported equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on the occurrence of liver hemangiosarcoma, some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tubule cell adenoma. It has been hypothesized that TEA may cause liver tumours in mice via a choline-depletion mode of action.

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.

COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE
*Stephan SDS Ninol 49-CE
Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.
Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.
Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B)
In a study of the dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour incidence was observed.
Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals.
The amide linkage between diethanolamine and of the fatty acid moiety is resistant to metabolic hydrolysis. The carcinogenic effects of the coconut diethanolamine condensate used in the cancer bioassay may be due to the levels of diethanolamine (18.2%) in the solutions tested.
DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

DECYL-D- GLUCOPYRANOSIDE
At very high concentrations, alkyl glycosides are considered irritant, with the risk of serious damage to the eyes. However, it does not irritate the skin.

SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE
sodium metasilicate anhydrous:
The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

(C10- 16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & DECYL-D- GLUCOPYRANOSIDE
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

C10- 16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

(C10- 16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & TRIETHANOLAMINE & COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE. & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE
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.

(C10- 16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE & COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE. & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE
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.

TRIETHANOLAMINE & COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE. & DECYL- D-GLUCOPYRANOSIDE
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.

TRIETHANOLAMINE & COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

BRIEFLY SUMMARISE ECOTOXICITY. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER GELLER HANDY JAN ALL PURPOSE 5 LITRE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

(C10- 16) ALKYLBENZENE SULFONIC ACID

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4

POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4

TRIETHANOLAMINE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4

COCAMIDE DIETHANOLAMIDE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~3.2mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~2.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~2.4mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	~0.1mg/l	2

DECYL-D- GLUCOPYRANOSIDE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	31.62mg/l	2

EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.43mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	96.64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	1mg/l	2

SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	180mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4

***Legend**: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
cocamide diethanolamide.	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
decyl-D-glucopyranoside	LOW (LogKOW = -0.58)

Mobility in soil

Not available.

Persistence and Degradability

Ingredient	Mobility
triethanolamine	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

Environmental impact

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. Disposal Considerations

Wate treatment methods

Product / Packaging Disposal method

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

14. Transport Information

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**Hazchem code:**	NA

IMDG

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**EmS:**	NA

IATA

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Precautions:	NA	**ERG Guide**	NA

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002531	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

potassium pyrophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

triethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

cocamide diethanolamide is found on the following regulatory lists
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

decyl-D-glucopyranoside is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

16. Other Information

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
ES	Exposure Standard
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
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted no-effect concentration
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IMSBC	International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
IGC	International Gas Carrier Code
IBC	International Bulk Chemical Code
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Review

Date	Reason for Review
1 April 2025	Phone number updated

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email sales@integraindustries.co.nz or phone: +64 3 455 6805.