Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd

Version No: **3.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **06/26/2022**
Revision Date: **07/14/2025**
Print Date: **07/14/2025**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Mold and Mildew Stain Remover

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd**	**ICP Construction Inc.**
Address	67 Assembly Drive Tullamarine, VIC 3043 Australia	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	61 3 9338 9851	1-866-667-5119|1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sales-australia@icpgroup.com	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**ChemTel**	**ChemTel**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**1300-954-583**	**1-800-255-3924**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**Not Available**	**1-813-248-0585**

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s) General

Page 1 continued...

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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
7732-18-5	75-85	water
7722-84-1	5-7.9	hydrogen peroxide
5324-84-5	1-5	1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt
68439-46-3	1-5	alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated
29329-71-3	0.1-2.5	sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the 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 skin contact occurs: ▸ 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 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.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Continued...

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

Fisher Scientific SDS

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. For hydrogen peroxide: ▸ Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide). ▸ Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

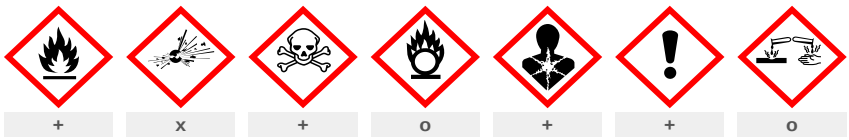
Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Continued...



+	x	+	o	+	+	o

X — *Must not be stored together*
0 — *May be stored together with specific preventions*
\+ — *May be stored together*

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

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	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
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 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. ▸ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves. ▸ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

- 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.
- 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available

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pH (as supplied)	7.5-8.5	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>130	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	<5
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.
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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling excessive levels of mist may result in headache, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhoea, irritability, sleeplessness and fluid in the lungs, and cause extreme irritation of the nose and chest, cough, discomfort, shortness of breath and inflammation of the nose and throat. Whole-body effects of hydrogen peroxide poisoning include tremor, numbness of the limbs, convulsions, coma and shock.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut.
Skin Contact	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

Continued...

	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. Hydrogen peroxide is used topically as dental gel and to clean minor wounds. It may cause dose dependent effect on the skin including bleaching, blistering, reddening and corrosion (at >50% concentration).
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe, when used with certain limitations. In experimental animals hydrogen peroxide given by mouth causes damage to the teeth, liver, kidney, stomach and bowel.

Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

water

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

hydrogen peroxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg - Severe
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 2800 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rat): 7.5%
Oral (Rat) LD50: >225 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - mouse): 30%
	Skin (Rodent - rat): 15%

1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg[2]	

sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: ~3400 mg/kg[1]	

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***

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	Exposure to hydrogen peroxide via the skin or oral route can produce toxic effects. Animal studies have shown evidence of damage to the kidney, gut, thymus and liver. 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.
1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	Secondary alkyl sulfonate anionic surfactants (SAS) are readily absorbed after oral administration. They can cause skin irritation and are at risk of causing serious damage to eyes.
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED	Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded. 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. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. 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. 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. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
SODIUM 1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE DIPHOSPHONATE	* acid form [Monsanto] Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete. <
Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314 & HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Continued...

Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314 & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor.
WATER & HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & 1-OCTANESULFONIC ACID SODIUM SALT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Fiberlock IAQ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner 8314

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

water

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

hydrogen peroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.69mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.27mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	16.4mg/l	2

1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	421mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	100mg/l	2

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.217-3.523mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	7mg/l	Not Available
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.11-0.28mg/l	2

sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	320mg/L	2
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	195mg/l	2

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***

For hydrogen peroxide:log Kow: -1.36:
Environmental Fate: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l), which is produced by almost all cells in their metabolism, with the exception of anaerobic bacteria. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Continued...

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.57)
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = 1.056)
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 2.42)

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **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. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
water	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Continued...

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

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (water; hydrogen peroxide; 1-octanesulfonic acid sodium salt; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated; sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	07/14/2025
Initial Date	06/26/2022

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.3	07/14/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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.

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

Continued...

- 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

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