

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ULTIMO #6 GLASS & STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER

Infosafe No.: MU3JM
ISSUED Date : 08/03/2020
ISSUED by: INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

Ultimo #6 Glass & Stainless Steel Cleaner

Company Name

INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD

Address

23 Grosvenor Street Kensington
Dunedin 9011 NEW ZEALAND

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 3 4556805

Emergency phone number

0800 764 766

E-mail Address

info@integraindustries.co.nz

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Spray on wipe off surface cleaner. Refer to product label for instructions.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

3.1D Flammable liquids: low hazard

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

6.4A (Mild irritant) - Substance that is irritating to the eyes

6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser

6.8A Substance that is known or presumed to be a human reproductive or developmental toxicant

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H227 Combustible liquid.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	1-10%
Glycol Ether	-	10-30%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	30-60%
Non-hazardous surfactants mixture	-	1-10%
Water	7732-18-5	10-30%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**First Aid Measures**

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.

Skin

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.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- . Wash out immediately 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.
- . Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- . Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Advice to Doctor

-Treat symptomatically.

Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- . Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- . Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- . Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Hazards from Combustion Products

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code

None allocated

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Chemical goggles.

Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type

Respirator: Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite

Personal Protection

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe

- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.

- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.

- Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.

- Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.

- 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.

Storage Regulations

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Recommended Materials

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace

Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2- Butoxyethanol)	25	121	skin

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.

OTHER

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear blue mobile liquid with a solvent odour; mixes with water.
Colour	Blue	Odour	Solvent Odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not Available	Melting Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	>80°C	Solubility in Water	Miscible
Specific Gravity	1.0	pH	pH (1% solution)= Not Available pH (as supplied)= 3.1- 3.7
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	Surface tension	>61°C
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Hazardous Polymerization

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Other Information

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Skin

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Eye

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- Eye contact with a 5% hypochlorite solution may produce a temporary burning discomfort and slight irritation of the corneal epithelium with no injury.
- When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.

Carcinogenicity

CARCINOGEN

2- Butoxyethanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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SKIN

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin
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Chronic Effects

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant

number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in

the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

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Studies with some ethylene glycol ethers and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes. The metabolic acetic acid derivatives of the glycol ethers (alkoxyacetic acids), not the ether itself, have been found to be the proximal

reproductive toxin in animals.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Hypochlorite salts are 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.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

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.

EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites).

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.

Hypochlorite salts are extremely corrosive and can cause severe damage to the eyes and skin.

A number of fibrosarcomas and squamous cell carcinomas were observed in mice treated dermally with repeated subcarcinogenic doses of 4-nitroquinoline-

1-oxide, followed by dermal treatment with sodium hypochlorite.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible
- Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
 - disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None allocated

Sub.Risk

None allocated

Packing Group

None allocated

Hazchem Code

None allocated

UN Number (Sea Transport)

None allocated

UN Number (Road Transport)

None allocated

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None allocated

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None allocated

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None allocated

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None allocated

IMDG UN No

None allocated

IMDG Hazard Class

None allocated

IMDG Sub. Risk

None allocated

IMDG Pack. Group

None allocated

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant

None allocated

IMDG EMS

None allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002528

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Cascade SC4 - Glass Cleaner

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002528

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

08/03/2020

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

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.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their INTEGRA INDUSTRIES representative or INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD at the contact details on page 1.

INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request

END OF SDS

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