EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE

Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse

Part Number: **778843**
Version No: **7.11**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Initial Date: **25/11/2016**
Revision Date: **13/06/2024**
Print Date: **18/02/2026**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Part Number: 778843 (10L PLASTIC CAN) Pr No: 320552 (Norway)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	778843 | UFI: P50K-07HU-F20T-CY2Y

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

Chemical Product Category	PC35 | Washing and cleaning products
Sectors of Use	SU3 | Industrial uses
Relevant identified uses	Cleaning, waterbased, alkaline. Galley & Accommodation.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	**Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse**	**Outback (M)SDS portal: https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen**
Address	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam 3165AB Netherlands	--------- Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format. --------- For questions relating to our SDSs, please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com --------- Norway
Telephone	+31 10 4877 777	Not Available
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	https://www.wilhelmsen.com/	https://www.wilhelmsen.com
Email	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Croatian Institute of Public Health, Division for Toxicology**	**Dutch nat. poison centre**	**24hrs - Chemwatch**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**+3851 2348 342**	**+ 31 88 7558561**	**+31-10-4877700**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**Not Available**	**+ 31 10 4877700**	**+31-10-4877700**

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**+61 3 9573 3188 (ID#: 9-222129)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**Not Available**

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SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Material contains D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides, sodium metasilicate, anhydrous, eucalyptol.

2.3. Other hazards

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at

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concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 6834-92-0 2.229-912-9 3.014-010-00-8 4.Not Available	<1	sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H290, H314, H318, H335 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 497-19-8 2.207-838-8 3.011-005-00-2 4.Not Available	1-5	sodium carbonate	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 112-34-5 2.203-961-6 3.603-096-00-8 4.Not Available	1-5	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether *	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 68439-46-3 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-3	alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 470-82-6 2.207-431-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.001-0.01	eucalyptol	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H226, H315, H317, H318, H335, H336, H412, EUH019 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 161074-93-7 2.500-529-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-3	D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H318 [1]	0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties***

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SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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.
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	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) , ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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	▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Avoid contact with moisture. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available



+	x	+	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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Dermal 1.49 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.22 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	7.5 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 7.5 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/L (STP)

Continued...

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
	Inhalation 1.55 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * ***Oral 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	
sodium carbonate	Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) ***Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) ****	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Inhalation 67.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 101.2 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) ***Oral 6.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	1.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 11 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.11 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.44 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.32 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 56 mg/kg food (Oral)
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	Dermal 2080 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 294 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 1250 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 87 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.104 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.104 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 13.7 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 13.7 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.4 mg/L (STP)
eucalyptol	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 7.05 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 1.74 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 600 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.057 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.57 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.0057 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.425 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.142 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.25 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP) 40 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	10 ppm / 67.5 mg/m3	101.2 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Croatia Occupational Exposure Limits (Croatian)	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-(2-Butoksietoksi)etanol; Dietilen-glikol monobutil-eter	10 ppm / 67.5 mg/m3	101.2 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	EU** Xi: nadražujuće

MATERIAL DATA

Fragrance substance lacking human data, with respect to contact allergenicity in humans and used in high volumes according to industry information.
Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety SCCS OPINION on Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products 2012
For diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:
CEL TWA: 15.5 ppm, 100 mg/m3
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)
In studies involving the inhalation toxicity of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, exposure for 6 hours daily at 100 mg/m3 had no effect. This concentration is in the range of the saturated vapour concentration.
Local damage was produced following inhalation of concentrations higher than the saturated vapour concentrations, that is, during inhalation of the aerosol (350 mg/m3). Since the only potential effects of inhalation are restricted to local discomfort (in the aerosol concentration range) the substance is classified in category I for the limitation of exposure peaks.
Teratogenicity studies have not revealed prenatal toxic effects at high oral doses and this ether is classified in pregnancy risk group C.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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. 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. 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	

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Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
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. 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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.

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:
EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type 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 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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.
- 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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid,clear blue/green

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Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.05
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	<11.5	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	**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 Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable
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
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	This material causes serious eye irritation.
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 disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human): 250mg/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 250mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 4/96H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 250mg/24H - Severe
sodium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg *[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg *[2]	
eucalyptol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2480 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	**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***

SODIUM CARBONATE	for sodium carbonate: Sodium carbonate has no or a low skin irritation potential but it is considered irritating to the eyes. Due to the alkaline properties an irritation of the respiratory tract is also possible. No valid animal data are available on repeated dose toxicity studies by oral, dermal, inhalation or by other routes for sodium carbonate. A repeated dose inhalation study, which was not reported in sufficient detail, revealed local effects on the lungs which could be expected based on the alkaline nature of the compound. Under normal handling and use conditions neither the concentration of sodium in the blood nor the pH of the blood will be increased and therefore sodium carbonate is not expected to be systemically available in the body. It can be stated that the substance will neither reach the foetus nor reach male and female reproductive organs, which shows that there is no risk for developmental toxicity and no risk for toxicity to reproduction. This was confirmed by a developmental study with rabbits, rats and mice. An ***in vitro*** mutagenicity test with bacteria was negative and based on the structure of sodium carbonate no genotoxic effects are expected. 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.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates: This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. **Acute toxicity:** There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members. Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members are all > 3000 mg/kg bw, with values generally decreasing with increasing molecular weight. Four to eight hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for all category members except DGPE in rats at the highest vapour concentrations achievable. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 2000 mg/kg bw (DGHE) to 15000 mg/kg bw (DGEEA). Signs of acute toxicity in rodents are consistent with non-specific CNS depression typical of organic solvents in general. All category members are slightly irritating to skin and slightly to moderately irritating to eyes (with the exception of DGHE, which is highly irritating to eyes).
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	Human beings 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 ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity . Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO2).Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours). Half of the absorbed surfactant was excreted promptly in the urine and smaller amounts of AE appeared in the faeces and expired air (CO2)). The metabolism of C12 AE yields PEG, carboxylic acids, and CO2 as metabolites. The LD50 values after oral administration to rats range from about 1-15 g/kg body weight indicating a low to moderate acute toxicity. The ability of nonionic surfactants to cause a swelling of the stratum corneum of guinea pig skin has been studied. The swelling mechanism of the skin involves a combination of ionic binding of the hydrophilic group as well as hydrophobic interactions of the alkyl chain with the substrate.

Continued...

	For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): **Skin absorption:** Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. The rates of absorption of TGBE, TGEE and TGME are at least 100-fold less than EGME, EGEE, and EGBE, their ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether counterparts, which have absorption rates that range from 214 to 2890 micrograms/ cm2/hr . Therefore, an increase in either the chain length of the alkyl substituent or the number of ethylene glycol moieties appears to lead to a decreased rate of percutaneous absorption. However, since the ratio of the change in values of the ethylene glycol to the diethylene glycol series is larger than that of the diethylene glycol to triethylene glycol series , the effect of the length of the chain and number of ethylene glycol moieties on absorption diminishes with an increased number of ethylene glycol moieties. Therefore, although tetraethylene glycol methyl; ether (TetraME) and tetraethylene glycol butyl ether (TetraBE) are expected to be less permeable to skin than TGME and TGBE, the differences in permeation between these molecules may only be slight. **Metabolism:** The main metabolic pathway for metabolism of ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers (EGME, EGEE, and EGBE) is oxidation via alcohol and aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALD/ADH) that leads to the formation of an alkoxy acids. Alkoxy acids are the only toxicologically significant metabolites of glycol ethers that have been detected ***in vivo.*** The principal metabolite of TGME is believed to be 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy] acetic acid . Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg * Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.
EUCALYPTOL	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. For monoterpenes: The chemical category designated terpenoid hydrocarbons includes three simple C10 isomeric monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons (***d-***limonene, ***dl-***limonene, and terpinolene) two simple C10 acyclic terpene hydrocarbons (***beta-***myrcene and dihydromyrcene) and mixtures composed primarily of ***d-***limonene, ***dl-***limonene (dipentene), terpinolene, myrcene, and ***alpha***and ***beta***-pinene Monoterpene hydrocarbons are mainly released by coniferous woodland such as pine trees, cedars, redwood and firs. To a lesser extent, they are also produced and released by deciduous plants. They are common components of traditional foods occurring in essentially all fruits and vegetables. Members of this chemical category are of very low acute toxicity Studies of terpene hydrocarbons indicate that they are rapidly absorbed, distributed, metabolised and excreted. The principal metabolic pathway involves side chain oxidation to yield monocyclic terpene alcohols and carboxylic acids. These metabolites are mainly conjugated with glucuronic acid and excreted in the urine, or to a lesser extent in the feces. A secondary pathway involves epoxidation of either the exocyclic or endocyclic double bond yielding an epoxide that is subsequently detoxicated ***via*** formation of the corresponding diol or conjugation with glutathione. Although some species- and sex-specific differences exist, studies for ***d-***limonene and ***beta***-myrcene indicate that the monoterpene hydrocarbons in this chemical category will participate in common pathways of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion. **Genotoxicity:** Based on the results of this ***in vivo*** genotoxicity assay and the numerous ***in vitro*** genotoxicity assays, it is unlikely that any of these materials would exhibit a significant genotoxic potential ***in vivo***. **Carcinogenicity:** Under the conditions of 2-year gavage studies, conducted by NTP, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of ***d-***limonene for male F344/N rats as shown by increased incidences in tubular cell hyperplasia, adenomas, and adenocarcinomas of the kidney. d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion. Dermal absorption is reported to be lower than by the inhalation route. d-Limonene is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolised and eliminated primarily through the urine. Limonene exhibits low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans. Limited data are available on the potential to cause eye and respiratory irritation. Autooxidised products of d-limonene have the potential to be skin sensitisers. Limited data are available in humans on the potential to cause respiratory sensitisation. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occur. Intolerance to perfumes, by inhalation, may occur if the perfume contains a sensitising principal. Symptoms may vary from general illness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest-tightness, headache, exertional dyspnoea, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, and other respiratory diseases (including asthma). Perfumes can induce hyper-reactivity of the respiratory tract without producing an IgE-mediated allergy or demonstrable respiratory obstruction. This was shown by placebo-controlled challenges of nine patients to "perfume mix". The same patients were also subject to perfume provocation, with or without a carbon filter mask, to ascertain whether breathing through a filter with active carbon would prevent symptoms. The patients breathed through the mouth, during the provocations, as a nose clamp was used to prevent nasal inhalation. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitising fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A **prehapten** is a chemical that itself is non- or low-sensitising, but that is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by simple chemical transformation (air oxidation, photoactivation) and without the requirement of specific enzymatic systems. In the case of prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, e.g. prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves and thereby form new sensitisers. **Prehaptens** Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to autoxidise on air exposure due to their inherent properties. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, a difference in the sensitisation potency of the oxidised terpenes can be seen Autoxidation is a free radical chain reaction in which hydrogen atom abstraction in combination with addition of oxygen forms peroxyl radicals. The reaction shows selectivity for positions where stable radicals can be formed. So far, all fragrance substances that have been investigated with regard to the influence of autoxidation on the allergenic potential, including

Continued...

	identification of formed oxidation products, have oxidisable allylic positions that are able to form hydroperoxides and/or hydrogen peroxide as primary oxidation products upon air exposure.
EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE & sodium metasilicate, anhydrous & SODIUM CARBONATE & EUCALYPTOL	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.
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous & alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE

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

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous

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

sodium carbonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>800mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	156.6-298.9mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	242mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.011mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	300mg/l	2

Continued...

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1101mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1300mg/l	2

alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.217-3.523mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.11-0.28mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	7mg/l	Not Available

eucalyptol	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>74mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>74mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	57mg/l	2

D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW
eucalyptol	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 2.42)
eucalyptol	LOW (LogKOW = 2.74)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
eucalyptol	LOW (Log KOC = 106.7)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
EASYCLEAN FLOOR AND HARD SURFACE	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

Continued...

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
sodium carbonate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
eucalyptol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ **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. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable

Continued...

14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Transport Category: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

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

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

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

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Not Applicable: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

Continued...

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
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Applicable
sodium carbonate	Not Applicable
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	Not Applicable
eucalyptol	Not Applicable
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Applicable
sodium carbonate	Not Applicable
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated	Not Applicable
eucalyptol	Not Applicable
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous is found on the following regulatory lists

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI (ATP21)

sodium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI (ATP21)

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Croatia Occupational Exposure Limits (Croatian)
EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex III - List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI (ATP21)

alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS

eucalyptol is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

EU Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products - Annex II - List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
Canada - DSL	No (D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium metasilicate, anhydrous; sodium carbonate; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated; eucalyptol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory ‘Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated; D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (sodium metasilicate, anhydrous; sodium carbonate; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; alcohols c9-11 ethoxylated; eucalyptol; D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides)
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	13/06/2024
Initial Date	25/11/2016

CONTACT POINT

- For quotations, please find your local Customer Service team via https://www.wilhelmsen.com/contacts-locations/ or email us at wss.info@wilhelmsen.com. - Responsible for Safety Data Sheet: Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager - Email: wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com - Telephone: +47 67 58 40 00

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Continued...

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.11	13/06/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Continued...

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	**Classification Procedure**
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Expert judgement

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