ITW Polymers & Fluids

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **4871-04** Version No: **4.1** Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

| Product name | Rain-X X-treme Clean |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | 5080217, 12oz (355ml) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| Relevant identified uses | Glass and plastic cleaner. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | ITW Polymers & Fluids | ITW Polymers & Fluids NZ |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Address | 100 Hassall New South Wales 2164 Australia | Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive 2013 New Zealand |
| Telephone | +61 2 9757 8800 | +64 9272 1940 |
| Fax | Not Available | Not Available |
| Website | Not Available | Not Available |
| Email | orders@itwpf.com.au | info@aamtech.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Chemwatch | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 951 288 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 | +61 3 9573 3188 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
|--------------------|--|
| Classification [1] | Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B |
| 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) | Not Applicable |
|---------------------|----------------|
| | |
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s)

H320 Causes eye irritation.

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

| 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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1344-28-1. | 10-30 | aluminium oxide |
| 25155-30-0 | Not Spec | sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate |
| 7732-18-5 | Not Spec | water |
| 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: 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Extinguishing media

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

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 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. |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | 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). |
| | Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx) |
| 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 | 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. |
|--------------|---|
| Major Spills | Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. |
|-------------------|--|
| Other information | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

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 | None known |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Australia Exposure | aluminium | Aluminium | 10 | Not | Not | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |
| Standards | oxide | oxide | mg/m3 | Available | Available | |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| aluminium oxide | 15 mg/m3 | 170 mg/m3 | | 990 mg/m3 |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | 2.1 mg/m3 | 23 mg/m3 | | 87 mg/m3 |
| | | | | |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | | Revised IDLH | |
| aluminium oxide | Not Available | | Not Available | |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | Not Available | | Not Available | |
| water | Not Available | | Not Available | |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ | |
| Notes: | Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health. | | |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
|--|--|
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment | |
| Eye and face protection | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. 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. |
| 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 |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | Overalls. Eyewash unit. |

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Dpaque white liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water. |
|--|
| |

| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.11 |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | 7.1-7.5 | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 15540-24420 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 100 initial | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | 76 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| Reactivity | See section 7 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| Inhaled | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
|--------------|--|
| 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. |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |

| Rain-X X-treme Clean | ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ | IRRITATION |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20000 mg/m3/h ^[2] | |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| aluminium oxide | ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.888 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | τοχιζιτγ | IRRITATION |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24hr-SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.31 mg/L4h ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE |

Continued...

| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 438 mg/kg ^[2] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
|-------|--|--|
| | | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr-SEVERE |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ | IRRITATION |
| water | Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | | Not Available |
| | | Not Available |

| Rain-X X-treme Clean | [Manufacturer] |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE | 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. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer. |
| ALUMINIUM OXIDE & WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| Acute Toxicity | × | Carcinogenicity | × |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---|
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | × | Reproductivity | × |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | v | STOT - Single Exposure | × |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | × | STOT - Repeated Exposure | × |
| Mutagenicity | × | Aspiration Hazard | × |

× Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rain-X X-treme Clean | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/L | 2 |
| - 1 | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.736mg/L | 2 |
| aluminium oxide | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.017mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.078-0.108mg/l | 2 |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.065-0.085mg/L | 4 |
| sodium odecylbenzenesulfonate | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.9mg/L | 5 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 21mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.59mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.065-0.085mg/L | 4 |

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| water | 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 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Product / Packaging | Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. | |
| disposal | Bury residue in an authorised landfill. | |
| | Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. | |
| | | |

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

14.7.1. 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 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| aluminium oxide | Not Available |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-----------------|---------------|
| aluminium oxide | Not Available |

| Rain-X | X-treme | Clean |
|--------|---------|-------|
|--------|---------|-------|

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

aluminium oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 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 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

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 (aluminium oxide; sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; water) | | |
| China - IECSC | Yes | | |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes | | |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes | | |
| Korea - KECI | Yes | | |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes | | |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes | | |
| USA - TSCA | Yes | | |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes | | |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes | | |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes | | |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes | | |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. | | |

SECTION 16 Other information

| Revision Date | 23/12/2022 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date | 27/05/2013 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 4.1 | 23/12/2022 | Classification review due to GHS Revision change. |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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