

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Cleanmax Urinal Blocks Lemon

ABCO PRODUCTS

Catalogue number: 120007 & 120008

Version No: 1.1

Issue date: 23/09/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CLEANMAX URINAL BLOCK LEMON
Synonyms	120007 & 120008
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Urinal block
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#### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ABCO PRODUCTS
Address	PO Box 200, Bentley WA 6982
Telephone	1800 177 399
Fax	1800 892 300
Website	<a href="http://www.abcopro.com.au">www.abcopro.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:sales@abcopro.com.au">sales@abcopro.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye Irritation Category 2. Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

GHS label elements	The image shows two GHS hazard pictograms side-by-side. The first is a red diamond with a black exclamation mark inside, representing 'Irritant' or 'Hazardous for the environment'. The second is a red diamond with a black silhouette of a person with a starburst on their chest, representing 'Health hazard'.
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
106-46-7	<99	<u>1,4-dichlorobenzene</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water for 10 to 15 minutes. 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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Alcohol stable foam. Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell the location and nature of hazard Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <b>DO NOT</b> 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), hydrogen chloride, phosgene and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Moderate environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping. Place in suitable containers for disposal.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate environmental hazard - contain spillage. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</p>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Avoid all personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <b>For major quantities:</b> Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including storm water, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA



Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	1,4-dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 25 ppm	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,4-dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	10 ppm	10 ppm	1000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1,4-dichlorobenzene	1,000 ppm	150 ppm

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended
<b>Personal protection</b>	 
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	Safety glasses with side shields. OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear elbow length protective gloves when handling the product. Neoprene is recommended for this application.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	Overalls Eye wash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Crystalline blocks		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.46
<b>Odour</b>	Lemon	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Auto-ignition temperature(°C)</b>	413
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	53	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	173	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	65	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Insoluble	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	5.08	<b>VOC g/L</b>	100

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhalation</b>	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
<b>Ingestion</b>	The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. Repeated and long term use may cause blurred vision, kidney damage, poor development of the bone marrow, damage to the lining of the nose and small bowel, as well as deposits in the heart and skeletal muscle.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,4-dichlorobenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 83.58 days)

**Bio accumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,4-dichlorobenzene	LOW (BCF = 190)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
1,4-dichlorobenzene	LOW (KOC = 434)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / packaging disposal	
	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (Not Applicable): **NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE (106-46-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: [www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)  
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL;	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC;	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH;	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL;	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL;	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH;	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF;	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL;	No Observed Effects Level
TLV;	Threshold Limit Value
LOD;	Limit Of Detection
OTV;	Odour Threshold Value
BCF;	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI;	Biological Exposure Index

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**End of SDS**