

# Britex Carpet Cleaner

## Britex Carpet Cleaner P/L

Chemwatch: 5441-38

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: 02/12/2020

Revision Date: 22/01/2026

Print Date: 22/01/2026

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Britex Carpet Cleaner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Carpet cleaner. Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Britex Carpet Cleaner P/L
Address	Unit 10 25-27 Chapman St Blackburn North VIC 3130 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8892 4800
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	marketing@britex.com

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Britex Carpet Cleaner P/L	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+1800 804 973	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 5441-38)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

### 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]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>Precautionary statement(s) Response</b>	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
166736-08-9	1-5	<u>isodecanol propoxylated</u>
61791-26-2	1-5	<u>tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated</u>
103818-93-5	1-5	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

**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**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. This is a test SDS CP for 11203.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
<b>Advice for firefighters</b>	
<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.

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	<p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>▶ nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	     
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>

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## Britex Carpet Cleaner

	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.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

**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:

Britex Carpet Cleaner

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

\* 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.

**Ansell Glove Selection**

<b>Glove — In order of recommendation</b>	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185	
AlphaTec® 38-612	
AlphaTec® 58-008	
AlphaTec® 58-530B	
AlphaTec® 58-530W	
AlphaTec® 58-735	
AlphaTec® 79-700	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675	
DermaShield™ 73-711	
MICROFLEX® 63-864	

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear straw coloured mobile liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	7.5	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<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>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</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

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<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<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>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.	
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating	
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.	
<b>Chronic</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.	
<b>Britex Carpet Cleaner</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not Available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>isodecanol propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> dermal (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Moderate Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Severe Skin (Rodent - rat): 100ppm
<b>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available

water	<b>TOXICITY</b> Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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	
<b>ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED</b>	<p>The effects of similar substances have been characterised.</p> <p>Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. Concentrated materials are generally corrosive, eye and skin irritants and may be dermal sensitizers. There is no evidence that alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are neurotoxic, mutagenic, or clastogenic.</p> <p>Surfactants are surface-active materials that can damage the structural integrity of cellular membranes at high dose levels. Thus, surfactants are often corrosive and irritating in concentrated solutions, as indicated by the acute toxicity studies for these inert materials.</p> <p>FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure (length of chain or degree of saturation), function and toxicity. Acute exposure to FND ether amines by oral, dermal and inhalation may produce moderate to slight toxicity but repeated skin contact can be highly irritating. However, exposure did not produce any organ-specific toxicity, genetic, reproductive or developmental defect same as in FND amines.</p> <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that while the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tallow derivatives used in the manufacture of cosmetic products are safe for consumption when it undergoes transesterification or hydrolysis at 200 C, under pressure for 20 minutes (for glycerol, fatty acids and esters) ; saponification with 12 M of NaOH (for glycerol and soap) at 95 C for 3 hours; continuous process at 140 C, for about 8 minutes or its equivalent.</p> <p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage.</p> <p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.</p>	
<b>TALLOW ALKYLAMINE, ETHOXYLATED</b>	<p>for alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>	
<b>WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
<b>ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED &amp; ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED</b>	<p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p>	
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>✗</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b> <b>✗</b>
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b> <b>✗</b>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b> <b>✗</b>
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>✗</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> <b>✗</b>
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>✗</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b> <b>✗</b>

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

**✓** – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

Britex Carpet Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isodecanol propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.7-7.2mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Fish	0.019mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.44mg/l	4
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	7mg/l	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

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

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	

### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

#### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Continued...

Product name	Group
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Applicable
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Applicable
water	Not Applicable

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Applicable
tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Applicable
water	Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

##### isodecanol propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

##### tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	No (isodecanol propoxylated; tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECL	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (isodecanol propoxylated)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (isodecanol propoxylated; tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated; water); No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (isodecanol propoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (isodecanol propoxylated; tallow alkylamine, ethoxylated; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; water)
<b>Legend:</b>	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	22/01/2026
Initial Date	02/12/2020

#### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
4.1	22/01/2026	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Name

**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.

**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
  
- AIC: 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
- KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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