

Britex Spot N Stain

Britex Carpet Cleaner P/L

Chemwatch: 5583-60

Version No: 3.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 06/01/2023

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 Spot N Stain
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	Spot and stain removal spray. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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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#: 5583-60)
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 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute 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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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
112-34-5	1-10	<u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
68584-22-5	1-10	<u>(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid</u>
1303-96-4	<1	<u>sodium borate, decahydrate</u>
68439-46-3	<1	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated</u>
1300-72-7	<1	<u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u>
64-02-8	<1	<u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) <p>nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate	Borates, tetra, sodium salts (pentahydrate)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate	Borates, tetra, sodium salts (decahydrate)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate	Borates, tetra, sodium salts (anhydrous)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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.</p> <p>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>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

Respiratory protection

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Britex Spot N Stain

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:

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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

Glove — In order of recommendation
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.

Type AB-P 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	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Opaque white thin liquid with citrus fragrance; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Fragrant	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	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)	Not Available

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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	55.95
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

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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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	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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
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. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

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Britex Spot N Stain	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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]
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.9 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
sodium borate, decahydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg ^[2]	
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg ^[2]	
sodium xylenesulfonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 630 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1900ug
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - man): 0.2%
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

Britex Spot N Stain	None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	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. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems. However, DGEE is reported to cause sperm insufficiency.
(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. 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.
SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 4500-5000 mg/kg Eyes (rabbit) (-) Mild [Orica BORAX-Europe] Reproductive effector in rats Mutagenic towards bacteria
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED	Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded. 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. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.

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	<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> <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>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.</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>		
SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE	<p>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver.</p> <p>In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss.</p> <p>Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts). These data show that hydrotropes have low toxicity for all routes, do not cause genetic damage, show no evidence of causing cancer in long-term skin studies, and have not caused birth defects, developmental defects or reduced fertility.</p> <p><</p>		
EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	<p>* Sigma Aldrich - for the dihydrate</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts:</p> <p>EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application.</p> <p>EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body.</p>		
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>		
(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>		
(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID & SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE & SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE & EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	<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>		
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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

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Britex Spot N Stain

Britex Spot N Stain	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1101mg/l	2
	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	
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.9mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	170mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	2.9mg/l	1	
sodium borate, decahydrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1332-2135mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1332-2135mg/l	4	
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	
sodium xylenesulfonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~252mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>400mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=230mg/l	2	
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.01mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2	
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				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 2.42)
sodium xylenesulfonate	LOW (LogKOW = -1.86)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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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

Product name	Group
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Applicable
sodium borate, decahydrate	Not Applicable
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Applicable
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid	Not Applicable
sodium borate, decahydrate	Not Applicable
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Applicable
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable

Product name	Ship Type
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 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)

(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (IChEMS Register) Instrument 2022 - Schedule 3 - Relevant industrial chemicals that have the potential to cause harm to the environment
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium borate, decahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (IChEMS Register) Instrument 2022 - Schedule 2 - Relevant industrial chemicals that are unlikely to cause harm to the environment
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium xylenesulfonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (IChEMS Register) Instrument 2022 - Schedule 2 - Relevant industrial chemicals that are unlikely to cause harm to the environment
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

EDTA tetrasodium salt 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 4
 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 (diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid; sodium borate, decahydrate; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated; sodium xylenesulfonate; EDTA tetrasodium salt)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No ((C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	No ((C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated; sodium xylenesulfonate; EDTA tetrasodium salt)
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	22/01/2026
Initial Date	06/01/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	22/01/2026	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

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

- ▶ 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

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