1. Identification

Product identifier	Toilet Bowl Cleaner 9%	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	An acid based cleaner designed for use on porcelain, vitreous enamel, ceramic, stainless steel and terrazzo surfaces. This product safely removes uric acid, encrustations, lime scale, rust and organic deposits from toilet bowls and urinals.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	chemwell@chemwell.com.au
	Website	www.chemwell.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.
NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Aquatic Toxicity 3 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 3 Corrosive to metals 1 Eye Damage/Irritation 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H290 - May be corrosive to metals H315 - Causes skin irritation H318 - Causes serious eye damage H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

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Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P234 - Keep only in original container. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
	Response	P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P321 - Specific treatment (see … on this label). P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing. P305+351+338 - 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 or doctor.
	Storage	P406 - Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Sulphamic Acid	<10%
Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated	<10%
Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution	<10%
Eucalyptus Oil	<10%

Disclosure of ingredient names is not required by the WHS Regulations for those ingredients that meet only physicochemical and/or environmental hazard classifications, or for nonhazardous ingredients.

There is no requirement to disclose the identity of ingredients for the following GHS health hazard categories because they fall outside the scope of the WHS Regulations:

- Acute toxicity – Category 5 (oral, dermal and inhalation)
- Skin; corrosion / irritation – Category 3
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation – Category 2B
- Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Aquatic toxicity (all categories)
- Flammable gas – Category 2
- Ozone depletion.

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4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are: Sulphamic Acid: Generates dangerous gases or fumes in contact with : halogens, alkalines,oxidizing agents,nitrates,nitrites,nitric acid,metal and water. Fire may cause evolution of : sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides. Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated: On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution: CO2, Carbon Monoxide. Eucalyptus Oil: May produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons if burning.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. HazChem (EAC): 2X

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6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container. Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteractingly workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage	Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Containers should be protected against any form of physical damage indeterminate goodness wellbeing always. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near storage area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are: Sulphamic Acid: No Data Available

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	Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated: None specified. Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. Eucalyptus Oil: No Data Available
Biological limits	Biological limits for ingredient(s) are: Sulphamic Acid: No information available on biological limit values for this product. Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated: None specified. Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated. Eucalyptus Oil: No information available on biological limit values for this product.
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.
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical protective gloves.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	A blue clear liquid
Odour	Eucalyptus fragrance
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	0.5-1.5
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified

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Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Will react with compounds that contain sodium hypochlorite/bleach to create toxic gas. Reacts exothermically with alkalis.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Not Applicable

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Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 1
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for Sulphamic Acid

General Information Acute oral toxicity LD50 Rat: 3160 mg/kg bw

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: (OECD 401)

LD50Rat: 1600 mg/kg bw

LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg bw

LDLo Guinea Pig: 1050 mg/kg bw

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg (OECD 401)

Rabbit Skin: irritation (OECD test guideline 404)

Rabbit Eye: Severe irritation (OECD test guideline 405)

Genotoxicity in vitro

Mutagenicity (mammal cell test) : micronucleus: Negative (OECD test guideline 474)

Ames test Salmonella typhimurium: negative (OECD test guideline 471)

Specific target organ toxicity single exposure: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Specific target organ repeated exposure: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard: No aspiration toxicity classification.

Repeated dose oral toxicity

NOAEL : 1000 90-day rat

NOAEL: 250 (nominal) 90-day rat read-across : ammonium sulfamate

NOAEL : 500, LOAEL : 1000; 105-day rat read-across : ammonium sulfamate

CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):

Ames in vitro with and without Metabolic activation: negative

Bacterial DNA-repair in vitro with and without Metabolic activation: negative

Micronucleus in vivo with and without Metabolic activation: negative

Reproduction oral toxicity

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NOAEL: 25 3-generation rat read-across : ammonium sulfamate

Fertility oral toxicity NOAEL: 150 2 x 10-day Quail read-across : ammonium sulfamate

Eye Irritant Causes eye irritation. Inflammation of eye (redness, watering, itching, pain). Corneal damage. Irritating to eyes. The aerosol is corrosive to the eyes. Serious potential effects.

Ingestion irritations of mucous membranes in the mouth,pharynx,esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing or vomiting of the product may result in aspiration hazard.

Inhalation Symptoms : cough,shortness of breath,irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract. The following symptoms may occur: Pulmonary oedema; Lung irritation; Oesophagogastric injuries. Irritating to lungs. The aerosol is corrosive to the respiratory tract. Serious potential effects.

Skin Irritant Irritating to skin. Skin inflammation (itching, scaling, reddening, pain, or occasionally, blistering). Irritating to skin. The aerosol is corrosive to the skin. Serious potential effects.

Carcinogen Category 0

Toxicological Information for Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Inhalation: Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50 (rat): <2000 mg/kg.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Irritant.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritant.

Chronic effects: No information available for the product.

Toxicological Information for Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Acute and chronic health effects: May cause burns upon contact with possible routes of exposure.Possible routes of exposure: Eyes, skin, Digestive and Respiratory tracts.Range of effects following exposure: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact(irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in contact with skin and eyes (corrosive). Not corrosive in contact withlungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouthand respirat ory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severeirritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severeoverexposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is charac terized by redness, watering, and itching.Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Skin contact: Acute and chronic health effects: May cause burns upon contact with possible routes of exposure.Possible routes of exposure: Eyes, skin, Digestive and Respiratory tracts.Range of effects following exposure: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact(irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in contact with skin and eyes (corrosive). Not corrosive in contact withlungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage

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particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouthand respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severeirritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severeoverexposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasi onally, blistering.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Acute and chronic health effects: May cause burns upon contact with possible routes of exposure.Possible routes of exposure: Eyes, skin, Digestive and Respiratory tracts.Range of effects following exposure: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact(irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in contact with skin and eyes (corrosive). Not corrosive in contact withlungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouthand respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severeirritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severeoverexposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Eye contact: Acute and chronic health effects: May cause burns upon contact with possible routes of exposure.Possible routes of exposure: Eyes, skin, Digestive and Respiratory tracts.Range of effects following exposure: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact(irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in contact with skin and eyes (corrosive). Not corrosive in contact withlungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouthand respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severeirritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severeoverexposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >20 mg/L

Skin contact: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg

Ingestion: This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 300 - 2,000 mg/Kg

LD50 (Rat): Acute: 240 mg/kg [Rat].

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (irreversible effects to eyes).

Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 1B Hazard (irreversible effects to skin).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Toxicological Information for Eucalyptus Oil

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General Information

Measures of toxicity

Acute oral toxicity: Oral LD50 rat: 2480 mg/Kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Dermal LD50 rabbit: >5000 mg/Kg

Eye damage/irritation: HET-CAM Severe irritant

Dermal Toxic Dose : Feline: 5-7 mL/Kg

Dermal Toxic Dose: Canine: 1500mg/kg

Dermal Toxic Dose: Human adult: > 25% (in white paraffin applied for 21 days) ?

Oral Toxic Dose: Human adult: 375 mg/kg

Oral Toxic Dose (1): Human child: 218 mg/Kg (NIOSH1975)

Toxic effects :

Rat: Somnolence, muscle weakness, ataxia, partial paralysis

Feline: Ataxia, change to leukocyte count

Canine: Somnolence, ataxia, partial paralysis

Human adult: Hallucination, distorted perception, coma, diarrhoea, allergic dermatitis

Human child: Hallucination, distorted perception, sleep, ataxia, coma, somnolence, diarrhoea

Eye Irritant

Severe irritant. May cause redness, irritation or oedema.

Ingestion

Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed. Harmful if ingested in quantity, causing internal irritation, nausea and vomiting, dizziness and muscular weakness, rapid pulse and difficulty in breathing. In severe cases delirium and convulsions may occur.

Inhalation

Potential irritant. Over-exposure at high levels may result in mucous membrane irritation of the nose and throat with coughing.

Skin Irritant

Potential irritant. May cause erythema, irritation or oedema if oil is oxidised.

Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis.

Sensitisation

Sensitisation potential :

Skin: Low (modified FCA method, guinea pig model); LLNA

Eye: Category 2 for reversible eye effects

Carcinogen Category

No Data Available

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12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3

Ecological Information for Water

None specified.

Ecological Information for Sulphamic Acid

Ecotoxicity Toxicity to fish LC50 pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 70,3 mg/l/96h

Toxicity to bacteria EC10 Pseudomonas putida: >= 1.000 mg/l/16h (IUCLID)

Acute fish toxicity LC50 : 70 mg/L 96h Fathead minnow pH effects

LC50 > 2000 mg/L 24h Guppy neutralised exposure

LC50 : 670 mg/L Japanese barbell read-across : ammonium sulfamate

LC50 : 203 mg/L 96h Catfish (fingerlings) read-across :ammonium sulfamate

LC50 : 650 mg/L 96h Cherry salmon yamame trout (fingerlings) read-across :ammonium sulfamate

Long-term fish toxicity

LC50 : 630 mg/L 10d Japanes barbell read-across :ammonium sulfamate

NOEC : 30 mg/L 7wk Rainbow trout read-across :ammonium sulfamate

Acute algae toxicity IC50 >> 29 mg/L 72h Green algae neutralised exposure

Sewage sludge studies

EC10 > 1000 mg/L 16h Bacteria neutralised exposure

EC10 > 1000 mg/L 24h Sludge neutralised exposure

Other ecotoxicity studies

LC50 : 680 mg/L 96h Caddisfly read-across :ammonium sulfamate

LC50 : 560 mg/L 10d Caddisfly read-across :ammonium sulfamate

LC50 : 2650 mg/L 96h Aquatic sowbug read-across :ammonium sulfamate

Persistence/Degradability Persistent.

Mobility High.

Environmental Fate Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers. The following applied to nitrates in general: Hazard for drinking water.

Biological effects : Harmful effect due to pH shift. Acidic properties. The solution in water is a strong acid.

Bioaccumulation Potential (Lit.) Bioaccumulation is not expected (log Pow <1). Negligible.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Nonyl Phenol Ethoxylated

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

48hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 19 mg/L.

96hr LC50 (fish): 5.6 mg/L (Brachydanio rerio)

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Ecological Information for Benzalkonium Chloride 50% solution

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Acute 1 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): <1 mg/L Ecotoxicity: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.Persistence and degradability: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely.However, long term degradation products may arise. Mobility: Soluble in water.

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Chronic 1 Hazard. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): <1 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF >= 500 and/or log Kow >= 4 Ecotoxicity: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself. Persistence and degradability: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely.However, long term degradation products may arise.Mobility: Soluble in water.

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to terrestrial species.

Persistence and degradability: The product is partially biodegradable. Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely.However, long term degradation products may arise.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: Mobile in soil. May leach to groundwater. Soluble in water.

Ecological Information for Eucalyptus Oil

Ecotoxicity Not acutely toxic to fish LC50 > 100 mg/L (OECD 203)

Persistence/Degradability This product is readily biodegradable.

Mobility No information available on mobility for this product. Practically insoluble.

Environmental Fate May cause adverse side effects in an aquatic environment, biodegradable in seawater

Bioaccumulation Potential No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Color Blue Liquid 14=01=01

None specified.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

14. Transport Information

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Corrosive liquids, n.o.s.

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Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 2E6FA
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2X

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

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