

# SKAVENJA

Chemwatch Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)

Issue Date: 21-Oct-2009

NA160EC

CHEMWATCH 22-4132

Version No:2.0

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

SKAVENJA

### SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Inc

Address:

1201 Orange Street, Suite 600 One Commerce Center

Willmington

DE, 19801

USA

Telephone: +1 866 667 5119

Emergency Tel: Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585

Emergency Tel: CHEM- TEL (800) 255- 3924

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Company: Dry- Treat Ltd

Address:

3 North Street

Oatby

Leicester, LE2 5AH

GBR

Telephone: 0800 0964 760

Emergency Tel: Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9954 3211

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Company: Dry- Treat Pty Ltd

Address:

220 Pacific Highway

Crows Nest

NSW, 2065

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Telephone: 1800 675 119

Emergency Tel: Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Email: chemwatch@chemwatch.net

### PRODUCT USE

Efflorescent and grout haze cleaner.

### SYNONYMS

cleaner

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%
glycol			<15
other nonhazardous ingredients, including water	7732-18-5	None	>60

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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EC NO: 231-791-2

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.

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.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
  - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
  - Stop leak if safe to do so.
  - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
  - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
  - Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
  - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
  - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
  - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Store away from foodstuff containers.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

SKAVENJA:

Not available

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1):

Solubility in water (g/L):

pH (as supplied): Not

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

1.05	Miscible	Available
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available	State: Liquid	Viscosity: Not Available

### APPEARANCE

Liquid; mixes with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.

##### 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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of:

some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

### SKAVENJA

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### SKAVENJA:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
SKAVENJA		No data		
water		No data		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ 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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

• 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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific but application specific. Waste Codes should be assigned by the User based on the application in which the product is used.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADR, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S53

Safety Phrases

■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

■ Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex II Section A: List of authorised monomers and other starting substances"; "EU Directive 2002/72/EC Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Annex III Section A Incomplete list of additives fully harmonised at Community level"; "EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex I - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)"; "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)"; "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)"; "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products"; "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply"; "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for SKAVENJA (CW: 22-4132)**

*This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations – as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 76/769/EEC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, as well as the following British legislation:*

- *The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002*
- *COSHH Essentials*
- *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

- "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:
- Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 16 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices.

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