

# SKAVENJA

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Oct-21-2009  
NB293EC

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

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.**

### 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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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

### 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.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized 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 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 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 using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse 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.

## 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).

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME  | CAS RN    | %   |
|---|-----------|-----|
| glycol  |           | <15 |
| other nonhazardous ingredients, including water | 7732-18-5 | >60 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## 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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Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable

## 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 Emergency Responders 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 course.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will breakdown 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## 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 vapors 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 labeled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders 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 labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled 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.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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

## 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 pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

#### 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>Factor | Half- face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000                                 | 10                           | A- 1 P                | -                     |
| 1000                                 | 50                           | -                     | A- 1 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.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an 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 (°F): Not Available             | Melting Range (°F): Not Available        |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05          | Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible           | pH (as supplied): Not Available          |
| pH (1% solution): Not Available           | Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not Available         | Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available |
| Evaporation Rate: Not Available           | Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Available | Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable         |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable | Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable     | Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable   |
| Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Available    | State: Liquid                                 | Viscosity: Not Available                 |

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Liquid; mixes with water.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Store away from foodstuff containers.

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### SKAVENJA

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### SKAVENJA:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| SKAVENJA   |                            | No data          |                 |          |
| water      |                            | No data          |                 |          |

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! 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)

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) - Partial Exemptions"

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

## 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>.

■ Classification of the mixture 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 U.S. Regulations and Standards: OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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1910.136 - Occupational foot protection  
1910.138 - Hand Protection  
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1  
Foot protection - ANSI Z41  
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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