

## HP WASH

### Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS

Part Number: 571729

Version No: 4.6

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 07/05/2021

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L.REACH.NOR.EN

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

##### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	HP WASH
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	571729, 8068-32

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Chemical Product Category	PC35   Washing and cleaning products
Sectors of Use	SU3   Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

##### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS	Outback (M)SDS portal: <a href="http://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen">http://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen</a>	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse
Address	Strandveien 20 Lysaker 1366 Norway	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	+47 67 58 40 00	Not Available	+31 10 4877 777
Fax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com/">http://www.wilhelmsen.com/</a>	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com">http://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com">http://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>
Email	wss.norway.cs@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

Registered company name	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse
Address	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	+31 10 4877 777
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com">http://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>
Email	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

HP WASH

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Giftinformasjonssentralen - 24 timer	24hrs - Chemwatch	Dutch nat. poison centre
Emergency telephone numbers	+47 22591300	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 88 7558561
Other emergency telephone numbers	+31-10-4877700	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 10 4877700

Association / Organisation	Dutch nat. poison centre	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+ 31 30 274 88 88	+47 23 25 25 84
Other emergency telephone numbers	+ 31-10-4877700	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

### 2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

<b>2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 497-19-8 2.207-838-8 3.011-005-00-2 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>sodium carbonate</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 6834-92-0* 2.229-912-9 3.014-010-00-8 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>disodium metasilicate</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H318, H314, H290, H335 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 54549-24-5* 2.259-217-6 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>C6 Alkylglucoside</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H318 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 160875-66-1* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>Fatty alcohol ethoxylate</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H318, H302 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 112-34-5* 2.203-961-6 3.603-096-00-8 4.Not Available	1-5	<u>2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol</u> *	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [1]	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket</li> </ul>

	<p>mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage of concentrated product from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	Not Available
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	Not Available



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
sodium carbonate	Dermal 1.56 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.548 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 0.556 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.51 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 55.6 µg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) *</i>	Not Available
disodium metasilicate	Dermal 1.49 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.22 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.55 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.74 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	7.5 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 7.5 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/L (STP)
C6 Alkylglucoside	Dermal 595 000 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 420 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 357 000 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 124 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 35.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.176 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 4.2 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.018 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.722 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.072 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.654 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) 111.11 mg/kg food (Oral)
2-(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	Dermal 24.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 8.64 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 67.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 101.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 8.75 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 1.52 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.875 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	1.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 11 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.11 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.44 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.32 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 56 mg/kg food (Oral)

\* Values for General Population

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	2-(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	10 ppm / 67.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	101.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Norway regulations on action values and limit values physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological factors (Norwegian)	2-(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	2-(butoksyetoksy)etanol	10 ppm / 68 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	E

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium carbonate	7.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	83 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
disodium metasilicate	3.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	42 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2-(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
disodium metasilicate	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
C6 Alkylglucoside	Not Available	Not Available
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	Not Available	Not Available

#### Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
disodium metasilicate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

#### MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> <li>▸ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

## Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

HP WASH

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

\* 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.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Yellow		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.1
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	12-13	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation" nor has it been
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	designated as "irritating to the respiratory system". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce immediate pain, and circumoral burns. Mucous membrane corrosive damage is characterised by a white appearance and soapy feel; this may then become brown, oedematous and ulcerated. Profuse salivation with an inability to swallow or speak may also result. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur. In less severe cases these symptoms tend to resolve.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

HP WASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium carbonate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild
		Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>disodium metasilicate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
<b>C6 Alkylglucoside</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Fatty alcohol ethoxylate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>SODIUM CARBONATE</b>	for sodium carbonate: Sodium carbonate has no or a low skin irritation potential but it is considered irritating to the eyes. Due to the alkaline properties an irritation of the respiratory tract is also possible. No valid animal data are available on repeated dose toxicity studies by oral, dermal, inhalation or by other routes for sodium carbonate. A repeated dose inhalation study, which was not reported in sufficient detail, revealed local effects on the lungs which could be expected based on the alkaline nature of the compound. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
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## HP WASH

	This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
<b>disodium metasilicate</b>	The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
<b>C6 Alkylglucoside</b>	Alkyl glycosides (syn: alkyl polyglucosides, alkyl polyglycosides, APGs) are considered non-irritating to skin, but irritating to eyes at very high concentrations. A general classification of a 65% C8 alkyl glycoside solution according to the Substance Directive 67/548/EEC is Irritating (Xi) with the risk phrase R41 (Risk of serious damage to the eyes) or R36 (Irritating to the eyes) (Akzo Nobel 1998). <b>Acute toxicity:</b> In single dose dermal studies with caprylyl/capryl glucoside and C10-16 alkyl glucoside (both 50% a.i., n:1.6) in rabbits, the LD50 was greater than the 2000 mg/kg dose administered. In oral studies with the same test substances, none of the mice dosed with 2000 mg/kg caprylyl glucoside and none of the rats dosed with 5000 mg/kg C10-16 alkyl glucoside died during the study. <b>Ocular:</b> In system studies for ocular irritation, the ocular irritation potential of decyl, lauryl, C10-16 alkyl, and coco-glucosides was non to slightly irritating and of caprylyl/ capryl glucoside was highly irritating.
<b>Fatty alcohol ethoxylate</b>	Human beings 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 ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC  In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours).
<b>2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates: 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. <b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members. Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members are all > 3000 mg/kg bw, with values generally decreasing with increasing molecular weight. Four to eight hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for all category members except DGPE in rats at the highest vapour concentrations achievable.
<b>SODIUM CARBONATE &amp; disodium metasilicate</b>	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.
<b>C6 Alkylglucoside &amp; Fatty alcohol ethoxylate</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

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

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

Continued...

HP WASH

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

HP WASH	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sodium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>800mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	156.6-298.9mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	242mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.0106mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	300mg/l	4

disodium metasilicate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	180mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	22.94-49.01mg/l	4	

C6 Alkylglucoside	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	180mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	1mg/l	2	

Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1101mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1300mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	1	

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	LOW (BCF = 0.46)

HP WASH

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	LOW (KOC = 10)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.</li> </ul>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

**Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

**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
sodium carbonate	Not Available
disodium metasilicate	Not Available
C6 Alkylglucoside	Not Available
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	Not Available
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
sodium carbonate	Not Available
disodium metasilicate	Not Available
C6 Alkylglucoside	Not Available
Fatty alcohol ethoxylate	Not Available
2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****sodium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

**disodium metasilicate is found on the following regulatory lists**

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

**C6 Alkylglucoside is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

**Fatty alcohol ethoxylate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

sNorway regulations on action values and limit values for physical and chemical factors in the work environment and infection risk groups for biological fact (Norwegian)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

**Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):**

Seveso Category	Status
	Not Available

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status

## HP WASH

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (Fatty alcohol ethoxylate)
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium carbonate; disodium metasilicate; C6 Alkylglucoside; Fatty alcohol ethoxylate; 2-2(butoxyethoxy)ethanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Fatty alcohol ethoxylate)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (C6 Alkylglucoside)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C6 Alkylglucoside; Fatty alcohol ethoxylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C6 Alkylglucoside; Fatty alcohol ethoxylate)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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.</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	07/05/2021
Initial Date	13/12/2016

## CONTACT POINT

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <http://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager, - Email: [wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com](mailto:wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com) - Telephone: Tel.: +47 67584000

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.6	07/05/2021	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

## 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.

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

EN 166 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

## Notes

Continued...

**"This composition meets the criteria for not being harmful to the marine environment according to MARPOL Annex V and may be discharged into the sea when used to clean cargo holds and external surfaces on ships."**

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