



# POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

Issue Date: 28.2.2017  
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Version No: One

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER   |
| Chemical Name                 | Blended product:- Sodium carbonate, Sodium tripolyphosphate, Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, Sodium percarbonate |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | FILTER CARTRIDGE CLEANER AND SPA BATH CLEANER |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | WOBLEA PTY LTD   |
| Address                 | 18 EMBREY COURT, PAKENHAM VICTORIA 3810                            |
| Telephone               | 03 5940 1077   |
| Fax                     | 03 5940 2599   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.wobelea.com.au">www.wobelea.com.au</a>         |
| Email                   | <a href="mailto:wobelea@wobelea.com.au">wobelea@wobelea.com.au</a> |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Wobelea Pty Ltd |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 03 5997 1690    |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0427 367 561    |

### Poisons Australia

Primary Number

13 11 26

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule       | S5   |
| Classification 1,2,+ 3 | Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
| Legend:                | 1. Classified by Wobelea; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

### Label elements

Continued...

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

### GHS label elements



|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>WARNING</b> |
|-------------|----------------|

### Hazard statement(s)

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>H332</b>   | Harmful if inhaled.                                   |
| <b>H315</b>   | Causes skin irritation.                               |
| <b>H319</b>   | Causes serious eye irritation.                        |
| <b>H335</b>   | May cause respiratory irritation.                     |
| <b>H272</b>   | May intensify fire contains oxidizer                  |
| <b>H302</b>   | Harmful if swallowed                                  |
| <b>AUH066</b> | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking |

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                            |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat and sparks   |
| <b>P221</b> | Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.    |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P362</b>           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P312</b>           | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician immediately for further advice.   |
| <b>P337+P313</b>      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| <b>P370 + P378</b>    | In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction   |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|--------|-----------|------|
|--------|-----------|------|

Continued...

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name                                      |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 497-19-8    | < 60%     | Sodium carbonate                          |
| 15630-89-4  | < 30%     | Sodium tripolyphosphate                   |
| 101213-79-3 | < 10%     | <u>Sodium metasilicate</u> , pentahydrate |
| 7758-29-4   | < 10%     | Sodium percarbonate                       |

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 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>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br/>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br/>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br/>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.<br/>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</p>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.<br/>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment may be needed.<br/>In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.<br/>If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.<br/>If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</p> <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:<br/>INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br/>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.<br/>Immediately give a glass of water.</p> |

#### 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 trans mucosal 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]

Continued...

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### For phosphate salts intoxication:

- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
- ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Extinguishing media

For hydrogen peroxide

NOTE: Chemical extinguishing agents may accelerate decomposition. [CCINFO]

#### FOR SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- ▶ **DO NOT use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.**

#### FOR LARGE FIRE

- ▶ Flood fire area with water from a protected position

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Fire incompatibility | Avoid storage with reducing agents.<br>Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous<br>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents ie nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. |
|----------------------|--|

### Advice for firefighters

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>Use fire-fighting procedures suitable for surrounding areas. |
|---------------|--|

### Fire/Explosion Hazard

Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.  
Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.  
Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.  
A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.  
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicoan dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive and toxic fumes; ie Metal Oxides  
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.  
No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources  
Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes

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|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</p> <p>Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</p> <p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves</p> <p>May be reactive</p> <p>For hydrogen peroxide:</p> <p>Dilute with large quantities of water (at least 10 (ten) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide.</p> <p>Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown</p> <p>Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses</p> |
|---------------------|--|

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials such as acids or oxidising agents and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>              |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</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>▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.</li> <li>▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.</li> <li>▶ The state of subdivision may affect the results.</li> </ul> <p>In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.</p> <p>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</p> <p>Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</p>  |
| <b>Storage Incompatibility</b> | <p><b>Hydrogen peroxide</b></p> <p>is a powerful oxidiser</p> <p>contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion.</p> <p>reacts dangerously with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material.</p> <p>is unstable if heated. (e.g): one volume of 70% hydrogen peroxide solution decomposes to produce 300 volumes of oxygen gas.</p> <p>Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials.</p> <p>Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents.</p> <p>Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air).</p> <p>Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.</p> <p>Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.</p> |

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER



+ X + O O + +

- X** — Must not be stored together  
**O** — May be stored together with specific precautions  
**+** — May be stored together

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## Ingredient Data:

| Source                       | Ingredient        | Material name     | TWA                           | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrogen peroxide | Hydrogen peroxide | 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                        | Material name                          | TEEL-1                 | TEEL-2                | TEEL-3                |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| sodium carbonate                  | Sodium carbonate                       | 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 130 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 780 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | Hydrogen peroxide                      | Not Available          | Not Available         | Not Available         |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | Hydrogen peroxide - 30%                | 33 ppm                 | 170 ppm               | 330 ppm               |
| sodium tripolyphosphate           | Sodium tripolyphosphate                | 0.22 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate       | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate) | 18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

| Ingredient                        | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| sodium carbonate                  | Not Available | Not Available  |
| sodium percarbonate               | Not Available | Not Available  |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | 75 ppm        | 75 [Unch] ppm  |
| sodium carbonate                  | Not Available | Not Available  |
| Sodium tripoly phosphate          | Not available | Not Available. |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | Not Available | Not Available  |

## Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</p>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |

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|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>polychloroprene.</li> <li>nitrile rubber.</li> <li>butyl rubber.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p> <p><b>DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.</b></p> <p><b>DO NOT wear leather gloves.</b></p> <p>Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.</p> <p>Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves.</p> <p>DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire.</p> <p>Care: Effects may be delayed. Hand cream offers no protection for hydrogen peroxide and should not be used.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | <p>Overalls.</p> <p>P.V.C. apron.</p> <p>Barrier cream.</p> <p>Eyewash unit.</p> <p>protective equipment (PPE)</p>   |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>       | Not Available  |

### 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:

DENSE SODA ASH, Sodium percarbonate

| Material          | Wobelea |
|-------------------|---------|
| NATURAL RUBBER    | A       |
| ITRILE            | A       |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C       |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE  | C       |
| NEOPRENE          | C       |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL  | C       |
| PVC               | C       |

#### legend

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.

### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | P1<br>Air-line*      | -                    | PAPR-P1<br>-           |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | P2                   | PAPR-P2                |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | P3                   | -                      |
|                                    |                      | Air-line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | PAPR-P3                |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN),

E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties of Poolkare Chemicals Wuncer

|   |  |  |                           |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Opaque white crystalline or granular solid with no odour; mixes with water  Soluble in glycerol and slightly soluble in alcohol. |  |                           |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Divided Solid/granules   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 2.53 (solid)              |
| <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 Applicable            |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | >400                      |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not known  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available             |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | 400 decomposes expected  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not known                 |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available             |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available             |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available             |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Applicable            |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Applicable   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Applicable            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Applicable   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available             |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Miscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not tested expected at 10 |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Applicable   | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available             |

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7   |
| <b>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>▶ Prolonged exposure to heat<br/>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.<br/>Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen and so are often stabilized by the addition of acetanilide etc.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7   |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5   |

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b> | <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>There is some evidence the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> |
|----------------|--|



**POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Ingestion</b> | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and movement disorders and death. Large amounts can also cause cessation of breath, dizziness, headache, tremors weakness or numbness in the extremities and convulsions.</p> |
|------------------|--|

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Skin Contact   | <p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction. 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.</p>   |
| Eye            | <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided. Hydrogen peroxide concentration above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b> | <p><b><u>Sodium carbonate:</u></b> Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p><b><u>Sodium percarbonate:</u></b> Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe when used in certain limitations. In experimental animals, oral administration of hydrogen peroxide causes dental, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestinal damage. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation and sneezing in dogs, and high mortality in mice.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide added to food is affirmed to be generally regarded as safe (GRAS) by the U.S. FDA when used to treat certain foods in specified limitations [FDA 21 CFR 184.1366 (4/1/93)].</p> <p><b><u>Sodium tripolyphosphate:</u></b> Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. In long-term animal studies, inorganic polyphosphates produced growth inhibition, increased kidney weights, bone decalcification, enlargement of the parathyroid gland, inorganic phosphate in the urine, focal necrosis of the kidney and alterations of muscle fibre size. Inorganic phosphates have not been shown to cause cancer, genetic damage or reproductive or developmental damage in animal tests. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p>Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.</p> <p><b><u>Sodium metasilicate penta hydrate:</u></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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p>Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects.</p> |

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>DENSE SODA ASH</b>                    | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Not Available  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Not Available  |
| <b>sodium carbonate</b>                  | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg*E <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.8 mg/L/2h <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1.2 mg/L/2h <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.3 mg/L/2he <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg*d <sup>[2]</sup> | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate<br>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild<br>Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE<br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild |
| <b>sodium percarbonate</b>               | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 893 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |   |
| <b>hydrogen peroxide</b>                 | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>dermal (rat) LD50: 3000-5480 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 75 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |   |
| <b>sodium carbonate</b>                  | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg*E <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.8 mg/L/2h <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1.2 mg/L/2h <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.3 mg/L/2he <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg*d <sup>[2]</sup>          |   |
| <b>sodium tripolyphosphate</b>           | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Nil reported   |
| <b>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 847 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE<br>Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>DENSE SODA ASH</b>                             | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>  |
| <b>SODIUM CARBONATE, SODIUM TRIPOLY-PHOSPHATE</b> | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>for sodium carbonate:<br/>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> |

**POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER**

**SODIUM  
PERCARBONATE**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid. It causes local irritation to mucous membranes, skin and eye. It is predicted to have genetic toxicity but may not cause cancer, reproductive, foetal, or developmental defects. However, there is insufficient data to substantiate this claim.

**Hydrogen peroxide**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Exposure to hydrogen peroxide via the skin or oral route can produce toxic effects. Animal studies have shown evidence of damage to the kidney, gut, thymus and liver. Stomach and intestinal lesions including benign and malignant cancers have been observed in mice. It may produce genetic and developmental defects but no reproductive toxicity was reported in mice. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

**Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate:** The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

|                                      |   |                               |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <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> | ⊘ |

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊘ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊘ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ⊘ | Aspiration Hazard        | ⊘ |

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data required to make classification available  
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Ingredient                        | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| sodium carbonate                  | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | =176mg/L          | 1      |
| sodium carbonate                  | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 242mg/L           | 4      |
| sodium carbonate                  | NOEC     | 16                 | Crustacea                     | 424mg/L           | 4      |
| sodium carbonate                  | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 300mg/L           | 2      |
| sodium carbonate                  | EC50     | 96                 | Crustacea                     | 67mg/L            | 2      |
| sodium percarbonate               | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | =4.9mg/L          | 1      |
| sodium percarbonate               | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 4.9mg/L           | 2      |
| sodium percarbonate               | NOEC     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 2mg/L             | 2      |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | LC50     |                    |                               |                   | 96     |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | EC50     | 3                  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.27mg/L          | 4      |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 2.32mg/L          | 4      |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.71mg/L          | 4      |
| hydrogen peroxide                 | NOEC     | 192                | Fish                          | 0.028mg/L         | 4      |
| sodium tripolyphosphate           | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >70.7- <101.3mg/L | 2      |
| sodium tripolyphosphate           | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 69.2mg/L          | 2      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 96                 | Crustacea                     | 160mg/L           | 1      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 180mg/L           | 1      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 1700mg/L          | 2      |
| sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 207mg/L           | 2      |

**For Metal: Sodium Percarbonate: Sodium Metasilicate Pentahydrate**

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

For hydrogen peroxide: log Kow: -1.36:

Environmental Fate: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l), which is produced by almost all cells in their metabolism, with the exception of anaerobic bacteria. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms. Air - Hydrogen peroxide is degraded by light and thus may be removed from the atmosphere by photolysis giving rise to hydroxyl radicals, by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, or by heterogenous loss processes such as rain-out. Significantly higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations are found in polluted atmospheres as compared with clean air, presumably due to oxidation of reactive hydrocarbons as a result of exposure to light.

Continued...

## POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER

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For Sodium percarbonate:

Environmental Fate: This substance breaks down into sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance which almost all living cells produce during metabolism.

Atmospheric Fate: Hydrogen peroxide may be broken down by sunlight in the atmosphere, and by reactions with hydroxyl radicals. This substance may also be removed from the air via precipitation washout.

**Sodium Tripolyphosphate:** On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Phosphate: The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds.

Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae.

Aquatic Fate: Lakes overloaded with phosphates is the primary catalyst for the rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films.

**Poolkare Chemicals Wuncer: DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                       | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| sodium carbonate                 | LOW                                   | LOW                                   |
| Hydrogen peroxide                | LOW                                   | LOW                                   |
| Sodium tripolyphosphate          | No data available for all ingredients | No data available for all ingredients |
| Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate | No data available for all ingredients | No data available for all ingredients |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                       | Bioaccumulation                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| sodium carbonate                 | LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)                |
| Hydrogen peroxide                | LOW (LogKOW = - 1.571)                |
| Sodium tripolyphosphate          | No data available for all ingredients |
| Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate | No data available for all ingredients |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                       | Mobility                              |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| sodium carbonate                 | HIGH (KOC = 1)                        |
| Hydrogen peroxide                | LOW (LogKOW = 14.3)                   |
| Sodium tripolyphosphate          | No data available for all ingredients |
| Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate | No data available for all ingredients |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

**POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <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>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required: Poolkare Chemicals Wuncer – NON DANGEROUS GOODS**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | None allocated |

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code  
Not Applicable**

**Labels Required – SODIUM PERCARBONATE 98%**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 1Y  |

**Land transport (ADG)**

|                                     |   |                    |                |                  |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 3378  |                    |                |                  |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                    |                |                  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE  |                    |                |                  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable  |                    |                |                  |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>                        | Class              | 5.1            | Subrisk          | Not Applicable |
| Class                               | 5.1   |                    |                |                  |                |
| Subrisk                             | Not Applicable  |                    |                |                  |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 kg</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | Not Applicable | Limited quantity | 1 kg           |
| Special provisions                  | Not Applicable  |                    |                |                  |                |
| Limited quantity                    | 1 kg  |                    |                |                  |                |

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

**POOLKARE CHEMICALS WUNCER WONDER CLEANER**

|                                     |   |                |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 3378  |                |  |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                |  |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate                            |                |  |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable  |                |  |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 5.1            |  |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |  |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 5L             |  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | Not Applicable |  |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 562            |  |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 25 kg          |  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 558            |  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 5 kg           |  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y544           |  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 2.5 kg         |  |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |                                |                |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 3378                           |                |  |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II                             |                |  |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE |                |  |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable                 |                |  |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class                     | 5.1            |  |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk                   | Not Applicable |  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number                     | F-A, S-Q       |  |
|                                     | Special provisions             | Not Applicable |  |
|                                     | Limited Quantities             | 1 kg           |  |

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

**Labels Required – DENSE SODA ASH**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

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

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

| Source   | Product name              | Pollution Category | Ship Type |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II)<br>- List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | Sodium carbonate solution | Z                  | 3         |

**Labels Required: SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE 95%**

Not Applicable

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

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

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Labels Required – SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE 98&**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 2X  |

**Land transport (ADG)**

|                                     |                        |                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 3253                   |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                    |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | DISODIUMTRIOXOSILICATE |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable         |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class                  | 8              |
|                                     | Subrisk                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions     | Not Applicable |
|                                     | Limited quantity       | 5 kg           |

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| <b>UN number</b>     | 3253 |
| <b>Packing group</b> | III  |

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Disodium trioxosilicate                                   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable  |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 8              |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 8L             |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A803           |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 864            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 100 kg         |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 860            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 25 kg          |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y845           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 5 kg           |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |                        |                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 3253                   |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                    |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | DISODIUMTRIOXOSILICATE |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable         |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class             | 8              |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk           | Not Applicable |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number             | F-A, S-B       |
|                                     | Special provisions     | Not Applicable |
|                                     | Limited Quantities     | 5 kg           |



**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Labels Required: DENSE SODA ASH – 99%**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

| Source   | Product name              | Pollution Category | Ship Type |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II)<br>- List of Noxious Liquid<br>Substances Carried in<br>Bulk | Sodium carbonate solution | Z                  | 3         |

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SODIUM CARBONATE(497-19-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory               | Status   |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS                 | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                     | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                    | N (sodium carbonate)   |
| China - IECSC                    | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC /<br>ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                     | Y  |
| Korea - KECI                     | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC              | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS              | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                       | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                   | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name             | CAS No              |
|------------------|---------------------|
| sodium carbonate | 497-19-8, 7542-12-3 |

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

**Disclaimer:**

All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Wobelea Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers/suppliers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Please note this product is a blended product and is formulated with low concentration of some of the actives. Therefore this SDS should be used a guideline only. Further information can be obtained from the manufacturer if required. The user should be aware of changing technology, research, regulations, and analytical procedures that may require changes herein. The above data is supplied upon the condition that persons will evaluate this information and then determine its suitability for their use.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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\*\*\*\*\* END OF SDS \*\*\*\*\*