SAFETY DATA SHEET
Snow Foam Gold

According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, February 2016

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name Snow Foam Gold

Product No. A-13

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

Application Cleaning agent. - Traffic Film Remover

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier
AutoYou Pty Ltd
450 Graham St
Port Melbourne
VIC 3207
Australia
www.autoyou.com.au
Tel: 1300 826 801 (Mon to Fri, 09:00 - 17:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
enquiries@autoyou.com.au

Contact Person Mr. Tao Lim

Manufacturer
Autosmart International Ltd..
Lynn Lane
Shenstone, nr Lichfield
Staffordshire WS14 0DH
Great Britain
www.autosmartinternational.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)
info@autosmartinternational.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-Tel: 1300 661 079 (Mon to Fri, 09:00 - 17:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Not Classified

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Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318

Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 3 - H402 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Supplemental label information Contains d-LIMONENE. May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts, β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

2-BUTOXYETHANOL **15<20%**

CAS number: 111-76-2

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Acute Tox. 4 - H312
Acute Tox. 4 - H332
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319

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Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate **3<5%**

CAS number: 5064-31-3

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319
Carc. 2 - H351

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts **3<5%**

CAS number: 68891-38-3

Classification
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts **2<3%**

CAS number: 68608-68-4

Classification
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

1-Dodecanol **1<1.25%**

CAS number: 112-53-8

M factor (Acute) = 1

Classification
Eye Irrit. 2A - H319
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

d-LIMONENE **0.1<0.2%**

CAS number: 5989-27-5

M factor (Acute) = 1 M factor (Chronic) = 1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Skin Sens. 1B - H317
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

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Inhalation Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.

Skin Contact Rinse with water.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion May cause irritation.

Skin contact Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

Advice for firefighters

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Protective actions during firefighting

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Neutralise with acid. Caution. May generate heat. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

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Advice on general occupational hygiene Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from the following materials: Acids. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class Acid-reactive storage.

Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 20 ppm 96.9 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 50 ppm 242 mg/m³
Sk
Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate (CAS: 5064-31-3)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts (CAS: 68891-38-3)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts (CAS: 68608-68-4)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

1-Dodecanol (CAS: 112-53-8)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

d-LIMONENE (CAS: 5989-27-5)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Exposure controls

Protective equipment

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Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.
Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.

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Environmental exposure controls Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid.

Colour Orange.

Odour Citrus.

pH pH (concentrated solution): 9.30

Flash point Not applicable.

Other flammability Not applicable.

Relative density ~ 1.018

Comments Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

Other information None.

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 173 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity See the other subsections of this section for further details.

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions No potentially hazardous reactions known.

Conditions to avoid There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.

Materials to avoid Acid anhydrides. Acids. Phenols, cresols.

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50}) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 4,345.91

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50}) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 6,470.59

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	64.71

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion	May cause irritation.
Skin Contact	Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral

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Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,300.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	1,300.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,270.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	11.0
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Gene mutation:: Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.
Carcinogenicity	
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility: - NOAEL 720 mg/kg, , Mouse
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 100 mg/kg, , Rat

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate

Toxicological effects	Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (NTA) has caused kidney tumours in rats and mice when administered orally in high concentrations. The tumours are based on organ damage that can only occur when extremely high threshold limit concentrations, as compared with possible human exposure, are exceeded. In view of the potential degree of exposure, there should be no cancer risk to humans.
Acute toxicity - oral	
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat

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ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.
Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,000.0
Species	Rat

1-Dodecanol

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	20,001.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	20,001.0

d-LIMONENE

Carcinogenicity	
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Skin Contact	The product contains a small amount of sensitising substance. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Ecotoxicity	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

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Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 1550 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, >: > 100 mg/l,
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC_{50}, >: > 1000 mg/l,

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 21 days: > 100 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 114-470 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 560-1,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 180-320 mg/l, Algae

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, ~: ~ 7.1 mg/l,
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, ~: ~ 1 - 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, ~: ~ 10 - 100 mg/l, Freshwater algae

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	NOEC, : 10.7 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

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Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, : 97.5 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 31 mg/l, Marinewater algae

1-Dodecanol

Acute aquatic toxicity

$LE(C)_{50}$	0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1
M factor (Acute)	1

d-LIMONENE

Acute aquatic toxicity

$LE(C)_{50}$	0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1
M factor (Acute)	1

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC	0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1
Degradability	Non-rapidly degradable
M factor (Chronic)	1

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is expected to be biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (%) 90.4: 28 days

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

d-LIMONENE

Persistence and degradability	Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

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Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient : 0.81

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

d-LIMONENE

Bioaccumulative Potential The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product is non-volatile.

Ecological information on ingredients.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Water - Koc: ~ 67 @ °C

Henry's law constant 0.000016 atm m3/mol @ °C

Surface tension 65 mN/m @ °C

Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

β-Alanine, N-coco alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

d-LIMONENE

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Mobility The product is insoluble in water.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADG).

UN number

Not applicable.

UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

Packing group

Not applicable.

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 6. Poison.

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Inventories

Australia - AICS

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ADG: Australian dangerous goods code IATA: International air transport association. ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air. IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods. CAS: Chemical abstracts service. ATE: Acute toxicity estimate. LC_{50}: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD_{50}: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose). EC_{50}: 50% of maximal effective concentration. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)
General information	This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.
Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Issued by	Prepared by AutoYou Pty Ltd, Tao Lim, 450 Graham St, Port Melbourne VIC 3207, Australia. www.autoyou.com.au lim@autoyou.com.au Tel: 1300 826 801
Revision date	8/08/2019
Revision	5
Supersedes date	22/07/2019
SDS No.	21722
SDS status	Approved.

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Hazard statements in full

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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