ELECTROLUBE
THE SOLUTIONS PEOPLE

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Safewash 2000
According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, December 2011

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name Safewash 2000

Product No. SWA-a, ESWA400H, ZE

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

Application Cleaning agent.

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

ELECTROLUBE. A division of HK WENTWORTH LTD
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SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Flam. Aerosol 1 - H222 Press. Gas, Compressed - H280

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

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Label elements

Pictogram

Safewash 2000

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking. P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. 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. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label). P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. P412 Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
Contains	Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated, 2-Aminoethanol

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether **5-10%**

CAS number: 34590-94-8

Classification
Not Classified

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated **5-10%**

CAS number: 68439-46-3

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

Petroleum gases, liquefied **1-5%**

CAS number: 68476-85-7

Classification
Flam. Gas 1 - H220
Press. Gas, Liquefied - H280

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2-Aminoethanol	**1-5%**
CAS number: 141-43-5	

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Acute Tox. 4 - H312
Acute Tox. 4 - H332
Skin Corr. 1B - H314
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
STOT SE 3 - H335

1,8-Epoxy-p-menthane	**<1%**
CAS number: 470-82-6	

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Skin Sens. 1 - H317

Sodium hydroxide	**<1%**
CAS number: 1310-73-2	

Classification
Skin Corr. 1A - H314
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

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.

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. 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 Spray/mists may cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.

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 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. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

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

Advice for firefighters

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. 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. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions 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. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and dispose of waste safely. Large 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. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. 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. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. 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. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists.

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

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Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F. 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 Chemical 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

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 50 ppm 308 mg/m³
Sk

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m³
Carc. 1B

2-Aminoethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 3 ppm 7.5 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 6 ppm 15 mg/m³

Sodium hydroxide

Ceiling value: 2 mg/m³

Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
Carc. 1B = Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

Exposure controls

Protective equipment

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. 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.
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.
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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol.
Colour	Green.
Odour	Perfume.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	-5°C/23°F
Initial boiling point and range	100°C/212°F
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Bulk density	1.002 kg/l

Solubility Value (g/100g H2O 20°C)	Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

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	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Pressurised container: may burst if heated
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
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)	4,564.79

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	23,906.1

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	30.32

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

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

Respiratory sensitisation

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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	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

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	Spray/mists may cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.
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 entry	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Harmful if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Dose: 0.5 mL, 4 hours, Rabbit Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). Oedema score: Very slight oedema - barely perceptible (1). REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Dose: 0.1 mL, 1 hour, Rabbit Causes serious eye damage.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Gene mutation: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day, Dermal, Rat P REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 250 mg/kg/day, Dermal, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Toxicological effects	Not regarded as a health hazard under current legislation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	NOAEL 10000 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility - NOAEC 9000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat F1 REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 10426 ppm, Inhalation, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEC 10000 ppmV/4hr/day, Inhalation, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

2-Aminoethanol

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,515.0
Species	Rat

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Notes (oral LD_{50})	REACH dossier information. Harmful if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,025.0
Species	Rabbit
Notes (dermal LD_{50})	IUCLID Harmful in contact with skin.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} dust/mist mg/l)	1.3
Species	Rat
Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Supplier's information. Harmful if inhaled.
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	1.3
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Animal data	Dose: 0.5 mL, 4 hours, Erythema/eschar score: Severe erythema (beef redness) to eschar formation preventing grading of erythema (4). REACH dossier information. Corrosive.
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Dose: 0.005 mL, 10 seconds, Rabbit Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEL 1000 ppm, Oral, Rat F1 REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 120 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	
STOT - single exposure	STOT SE 3 - H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Target organs	Respiratory system, lungs
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	

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STOT - repeated exposure NOAEC 10 mg/m³, Inhalation, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg) 1,080.0

Species Rat

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

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,080.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50}) LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Dose: 0.5 mL, 4 hours, Rabbit Primary dermal irritation index: 2.17 REACH dossier information. Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Dose: 0.1 mL, 1 hour, Rabbit Causes serious eye damage.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Three-generation study - NOAEL 350 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat P, F1 REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Maternal toxicity:, Teratogenicity: - NOAEL: 300 mg/kg, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure NOAEL 125 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg) 1,780.0

Species Rat

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Notes (oral LD_{50})	Supplier's information. Harmful if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	1,780.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} dust/mist mg/l)	1.1
Species	Rat
Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Supplier's information. Harmful if inhaled.
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	1.1

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Dose: 0.5 g, 4 hours, Rabbit Erythema/eschar score: Very slight erythema - barely perceptible (1). Oedema score: No oedema (0). REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	NOAEL >500 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Multi-generation study - NOAEL >250 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat P REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: >1374 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Target organs	Respiratory tract

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Not relevant. Solid.

Sodium hydroxide

Skin corrosion/irritation

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Skin corrosion/irritation Corrosive to skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Patch test - Human: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Bacterial reverse mutation test: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Not relevant. Solid.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50}) Harmful if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Dose: 0.1 mL, 1 hour, Rabbit Causes serious eye irritation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity NOAEL 9.2 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Two-generation study - NOAEL 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat F1 REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 450 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure LOAEL 187 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Not relevant. Solid.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

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Toxicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Poecilia reticulata (Guppy)

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated

Toxicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 57 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 2.5 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 96 hours: 1.4 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Toxicity	Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 147.54 mg/l, Freshwater fish Estimated value.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 16.33 mg/l, Daphnia magna Estimated value.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 96 hours: 11.89 mg/l, Freshwater algae Estimated value.

2-Aminoethanol

Toxicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 349 mg/l, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 65 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 2.8 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC_{10}, 30 minutes: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 41 days: 1.24 mg/l, Oryzias latipes (Red killifish)
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.85 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Toxicity	Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 1.67 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)

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Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC_{50}, 48 hours: 7.6 mg/l, Hyalella azteca
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 47.3 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 90 days: 0.25 mg/l, Tilapia mossambica
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 1.18 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

Toxicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 121 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 24 hours: 625 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 2.77 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 35 days: >25.7 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish)
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 25 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Sodium hydroxide

Toxicity	The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 40.4 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia dubia

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Toxicity	Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - fish	TL_{50}, 96 hours: 103 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	TL_{50}, 96 hours: 115 mg/l, Freshwater invertebrates
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: >91.5 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

Safewash 2000

Persistence and degradability The product is readily biodegradable.

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated

Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 72%: 28 days

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 100%: 385.5 hours

2-Aminoethanol

Phototransformation Water - DT_{50} : 10.742 hours
Estimated value.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation >90%: 21 days

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 85%: 29 days

1,8-Epoxy-p-menthane

Persistence and degradability No data available.

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

Persistence and degradability Not readily biodegradable.

Phototransformation Water - DT_{50} : 2.12 hours

Biodegradation Water - Degradation <10%: 28 days

Sodium hydroxide

Persistence and degradability The product contains only inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation 100%: 14 days

Bioaccumulative potential

Safewash 2000

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

Bioaccumulative Potential Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated

Bioaccumulative Potential BCF: 12.7, Algae Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient log Pow: 3.75

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

2-Aminoethanol

Bioaccumulative Potential BCF: 2.3, Estimated value. Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient log Pow: -1.91

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Bioaccumulative Potential BCFss: 159, Palaemonetes varians

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.4

1,8-Epoxy-p-menthane

Bioaccumulative Potential Not available.

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

Bioaccumulative Potential BCF: 1.1-1.8, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Sodium hydroxide

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Bioaccumulative Potential BCF: 1-3, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish) Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient log Pow: -10.08

Mobility in soil

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

Alcohol C9-11, ethoxylated

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Petroleum gases, liquefied

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

2-Aminoethanol

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.
Henry's law constant	0.000000118 Pa m³/mol @ 25°C

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.
Surface tension	29.3-31.8 mN/m @ 25°C

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Log Koc: 3.02 @ 20°C Estimated value.

Sodium hydroxide

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.

Trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Mobility	The product is soluble 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. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN number

UN No. (ADG)	1950
UN No. (IMDG)	1950

Safewash 2000

UN No. (ICAO)	1950

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG)	AEROSOLS
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	AEROSOLS
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class	2.1
ADG classification code	5F
ADG label	2.1
IMDG class	2.1
ICAO class/division	2.1

Transport labels

Packing group

ADG packing group	None
IMDG packing group	None
ICAO packing group	None

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

Special precautions for user

EmS	F-D, S-U
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Inventories

Australia - AICS
None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Aerosol = Aerosol Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation
Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Safewash 2000

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Revision date	17/01/2017
Revision	1
SDS No.	813
Hazard statements in full	H220 Extremely flammable gas. H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.