



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Marine Purple Wash and Wax

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practise, 2021.

#### SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

##### Product identifier

**Product name** Marine Purple Wash and Wax

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

**Application** Cleaning agent.

**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** Autosmart Australia  
 11 Darrambal Close  
 Rathmines  
 NSW 2283  
 Australia  
[www.autosmartaustralia.com.au](http://www.autosmartaustralia.com.au)  
 Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)  
[autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au](mailto:autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au)

**Contact Person** Mr. Russell Butler

##### Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"  
 Local number +61 2 8 014 4558  
 General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-  
 Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 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

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

**Environmental hazards** Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

##### Label elements

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

### 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 clothing, gloves, eye and 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.  
 P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
 P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

### Supplemental label information

For professional users only.

### Contains

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated, Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

### 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

#### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

5<10%

CAS number: 68439-50-9

#### Classification

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

#### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

5<10%

CAS number: 85586-07-8

#### Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302  
 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315  
 Eye Dam. 1 - H318  
 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

<b>COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE</b>	<b>5&lt;10%</b>
CAS number: 68155-07-7	
<b>Classification</b> Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	
<b>2,2'-iminodiethanol</b>	<b>0.5&lt;0.7%</b>
CAS number: 111-42-2	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT RE 2 - H373 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	

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

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	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.

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

<b>General information</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.
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### **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

**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. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

#### Environmental precautions

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**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. 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.

**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. 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** Miscellaneous hazardous material 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

2,2'-iminodiethanol

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 3 ppm 13 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-50-9)

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

### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (CAS: 85586-07-8)

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

### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE (CAS: 68155-07-7)

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

### 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. 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.

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<b>Hygiene measures</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	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

<b>Appearance</b>	Viscous liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Purple.
<b>Odour</b>	Fragrant.
<b>pH</b>	pH (concentrated solution): 5.0 - 6.0
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relative density</b>	~ 1.029 @ 20°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Soluble in water.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Comments</b>	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See the other subsections of this section for further details.
<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

**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<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 31,192.06

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### 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** May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

##### 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/a group of substances which may cause cancer. IARC Group 2B  
Possibly carcinogenic 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 sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation.



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<b>Skin Contact</b>	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target Organs</b>	No specific target organs known.
<b>Medical considerations</b>	Skin disorders and allergies.

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### 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

**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.

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### 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.

### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 1,800.0

**Species** Rat

**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 1,800.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,000.0

**Species** Rabbit

#### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Not sensitising.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 5,000.0

**Species** Rat

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 2,000.0

**Species** Rat

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### 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** 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**

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.

### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

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### Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 1,600.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

### Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 12,970.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 12,970.0

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Causes skin irritation.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye damage.

### Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

### Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

### Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

### Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - development This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Data lacking.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs (Blood, Kidneys, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

### Aspiration hazard

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

Inhalation May cause respiratory system irritation.

Ingestion May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

Skin Contact Irritating to skin.

Eye contact Risk of serious damage to eyes. Corneal damage.

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

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

##### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

**Ecotoxicity** Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

**Ecotoxicity** The product is mildly toxic to aquatic organisms.

##### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

**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.

##### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

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

##### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: ~ 3.6 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: ~ 4.7 mg/l, Daphnia magna

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: > 20 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms** EC<sub>20</sub>, 16 hours: 1083 mg/l, Activated sludge

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, 28 days: ~ 0.35 mg/l, Freshwater fish

##### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

**Toxicity** Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 2.4 mg/l, Fish

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 3.2 mg/l, Daphnia magna

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**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** LC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: 3.9 mg/l, Algae

### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

#### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: > 1 mg/l, Freshwater fish

#### Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** The product is expected to be biodegradable.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

**Persistence and degradability** The product is readily biodegradable.

### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

**Persistence and degradability** The product is biodegradable.

### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

**Persistence and degradability**

### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

**Persistence and degradability** The product is biodegradable.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** Not available.

### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

**Bioaccumulative Potential** The product is not bioaccumulating.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: < 2.1

### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

### Mobility in soil

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

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

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

#### Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

#### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

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

#### 2,2'-iminodiethanol

**Mobility** The product is soluble in water.

### Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** None known.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

**Other adverse effects** None known.

#### COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE

**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**

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).

## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

### 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 Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### **National regulations**

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).  
National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets.  
Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.  
Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  
Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  
National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances.  
National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  
National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  
National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  
National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  
Guidance Note for Placarding Stores for Dangerous Goods and Specified Hazardous Substances. Guidance Note for the Assessment of Health Risks Arising from Hazardous Substances in the Workplace.  
National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities. National Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities.

#### **Schedule (SUSMP)**

No Poison Schedule number allocated

### Inventories

#### **Australia - AIC**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

## SECTION 16: Any other relevant information



## Marine Purple Wash and Wax

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet</b>	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 <sub>50</sub> : Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD <sub>50</sub> : Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose). EC <sub>50</sub> : 50% of maximal effective concentration. PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
<b>Classification abbreviations and acronyms</b>	Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation Skin Sens. = Skin sensitisation Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)
<b>Training advice</b>	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
<b>Revision comments</b>	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
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<b>Supersedes date</b>	30/01/2020
<b>SDS No.</b>	22256
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.