



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Wax Attack

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** Wax Attack

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

**Application** Car maintenance product. 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  
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

**Contact Person** Mr. Russell Butler

##### Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** Emergency No: +44 7808 971321 (24hrs) (Autosmart International, UK)  
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** Flam. Liq. 3 - H226  
**Health hazards** STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304  
**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

##### Label elements

##### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word**

DANGER

## Wax Attack

<b>Hazard statements</b>	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P280 Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection. P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Supplemental label information</b>	For professional users only. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Contains</b>	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

### 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

<b>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy</b>	<b>60-100%</b>
CAS number: 64742-48-9	
<b>Classification</b> Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
<b>XYLENE</b>	<b>2&lt;3%</b>
CAS number: 1330-20-7	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
<b>dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with isopropylamine (1:1)</b>	<b>0.7&lt;1.0%</b>
CAS number: 26264-05-1	
<b>Classification</b> Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	

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

## Wax Attack

### 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>	Rinse with water.
<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.

#### 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>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause temporary eye irritation.

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

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
-----------------------------	------------------------

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	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.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

## Wax Attack

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Specific hazards** Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard.

**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. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. 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.

**Hazchem Code** 3Y

### **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. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

#### 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

## Wax Attack

**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. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. 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. 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. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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 in accordance with local regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. 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. 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** Flammable liquid 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

## Wax Attack

### Occupational exposure limits

#### XYLENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 80 ppm 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 150 ppm 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)

**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. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

#### 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. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

#### 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/manufacture, 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.

## Wax Attack

<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>	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>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Blue.
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Melting point</b>	< -15°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	150 - 200 @°C @ 760 mm Hg
<b>Flash point</b>	~ 37°C Closed cup.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	~ 80 (diethyl ether = 1)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	~ 300 Pa @ °C
<b>Vapour density</b>	~ 4.8
<b>Relative density</b>	~ 0.780 @ (20°C)°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Forms an emulsion with water. Soluble in the following materials: Hydrocarbons.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	~ 250°C
<b>Viscosity</b>	~ 1.2 cSt @ 20°C
<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>	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

## Wax Attack

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	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.

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

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

**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 45,128.21

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

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

**ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)** 61.54

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

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

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### 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 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** STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



## Wax Attack

**Target organs** Central nervous system

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

### General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

### Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.

### Ingestion

Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

### Skin Contact

Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

### Eye contact

May cause temporary eye irritation.

### Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

### Target Organs

Central nervous system

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

##### Acute toxicity - oral

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

**Species** Rat

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

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

**Species** Rabbit

#### XYLENE

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)** 4,300.0

**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** Rabbit

## Wax Attack

<b>Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>ATE dermal (mg/kg)</b>	1,100.0
<b><u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u></b>	
<b>Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Harmful if inhaled.
<b>ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)</b>	1.5
<b><u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Animal data</b>	Irritating.
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Not available.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>IARC carcinogenicity</b>	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<b>Target organs</b>	Respiratory system, lungs
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>General information</u></b>	
<b>General information</b>	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness.

## Wax Attack

<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Redness. Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	No specific symptoms known.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target Organs</b>	No specific target organs known.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

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

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

**Ecotoxicity** The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

##### XYLENE

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

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

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### XYLENE

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 4.2 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: > 2.93 mg/l, Daphnia magna

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, : 3.3 mg/l, Menidia peninsulae (Tidewater silverside)

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** NOEC, : 6.8 mg/l, Daphnia magna

##### dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with isopropylamine (1:1)

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 1-5 mg/l, Fish

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 15 mg/l, Daphnia magna

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** IC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: 10-300 mg/l, Algae

#### Persistence and degradability

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

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

## Wax Attack

### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

### XYLENE

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

### dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with isopropylamine (1:1)

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

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

### Ecological information on ingredients.

### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

### XYLENE

**Bioaccumulative Potential** The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: ~ 3.12

### dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with isopropylamine (1:1)

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

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product contains volatile substances which may spread in the atmosphere.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

### XYLENE

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

### dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid, compound with isopropylamine (1:1)

**Mobility** The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

### Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** None known.

## Wax Attack

### 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. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

##### **General**

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

##### UN number

UN No. (ADG)	1268
UN No. (IMDG)	1268
UN No. (ICAO)	1268

##### UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG)	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., (Hydrocarbons)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., (Hydrocarbons)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., (Hydrocarbons)

##### Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class	3
ADG classification code	F1
ADG label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

##### Transport labels



##### Packing group

ADG packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III

## Wax Attack

ICAO packing group III

### Environmental hazards

**Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

### Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**EmS** F-E, S-E

**Hazchem Code** 3Y

**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 5. Caution.

#### Inventories

##### **Australia - AICS**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

<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.
<b>Issued by</b>	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
<b>Revision date</b>	19/05/2021
<b>Revision</b>	2
<b>Supersedes date</b>	21/10/2016
<b>SDS No.</b>	10845
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	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. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## **Wax Attack**

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.