



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ClearView

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 ClearView

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

Application Car maintenance product. - Screenwash

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

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 Not Classified

Health hazards STOT SE 2 - H371

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word WARNING

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Hazard statements	H371 May cause damage to organs .
Precautionary statements	P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Supplemental label information	For professional users only.
Contains	METHANOL

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

Ethenediol	5<10%
CAS number: 107-21-1 Substance with National workplace exposure limits.	
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373	
METHANOL	5<10%
CAS number: 67-56-1 Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 STOT SE 1 - H370	
2,2',2''-nitrioltriethanol	0.2<0.5%
CAS number: 102-71-6	
Classification Not Classified	

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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

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Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Pain or irritation. Intoxication. Narcotic effect. Muscle weakness. Nausea, vomiting.
Ingestion	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Intoxication. Nausea, vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Central nervous system depression. May cause severe internal injury.
Skin contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Pain.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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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.

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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.

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 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

Methods for cleaning up

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

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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. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.
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.
<u>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</u>	
Storage precautions	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from the following materials: Acids. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
Storage class	Acid-reactive storage.
<u>Specific end use(s)</u>	
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

Ethanediol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 10 mg/m³ particulates

Sk

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 20 ppm 52 mg/m³ vapour

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 40 ppm 104 mg/m³ vapour

Sk

METHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 200 ppm 262 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): NOHSC 250 ppm 328 mg/m³

2,2',2"-nitrilotriethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 5 mg/m³

Sen

NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Sen = Respiratory and/or skin sensitiser.

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



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Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. 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/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.

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.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Solvent.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): ~ 10.1 pH (diluted solution): ~ 8.6 @ 1%
Melting point	- 15°C
Initial boiling point and range	~ 100°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	> 42°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	< 1 BuAc=1
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	Not available.
Other flammability	This product does not sustain combustion, according to the sustained combustibility test L.2, Part III, section 32 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	~ 0.991 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water. Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	~ 1 cSt @ 20°C
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 79 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
Conditions to avoid	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.
Materials to avoid	Acid anhydrides. Acids. Phenols, cresols.

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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 LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 2,207.18

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 3,735.99

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 37.36

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 6.23

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

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

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 2 - H371 May cause damage to organs .

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.

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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: Pain or irritation. Intoxication. Narcotic effect. Muscle weakness. Nausea, vomiting.
Ingestion	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Intoxication. Nausea, vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Central nervous system depression. May cause severe internal injury.
Skin Contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Pain.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Ethanediol

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀) 35,000.0 mg/kg

Species Mouse

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation:: Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Fertility: - > 1000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.

Reproductive toxicity - development Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure NOAEL 200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

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Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

METHANOL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,130.0

Species Human

ATE oral (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 15,800.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 300.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 128.2

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 3.0

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 0.5

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility - NOAEC 1.33 , , Rat Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure LOAEL 2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Target organs Eyes

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEC 0.13 mg/l/6hr/day, Inhalation, Rat
Target organs	Heart and cardiovascular system Brain Liver Eyes
Inhalation	Toxic by inhalation. The product contains organic solvents. Overexposure may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication.
Ingestion	Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed. Swallowing concentrated chemical may cause severe internal injury. May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication. May cause unconsciousness, blindness and possibly death.
Skin Contact	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact	Severe irritation, burning and tearing. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Corneal damage.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	Central nervous system Eyes Gastro-intestinal tract Skin

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.

Ethenediol

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

METHANOL

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethenediol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: ~ 72860 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 96 hours: > 6500 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Acute toxicity - microorganisms EC20, 30 minutes: > 1995 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage NOEC, ~: ~ 15380 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

ClearView

METHANOL

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 48 hours: > 10000 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 96 hours: 22000 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Persistence and degradability

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanediol

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable.

METHANOL

Persistence and degradability The product is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation Degradation (%)
- 82.7: 5 days

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanediol

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

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.93

METHANOL

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

Partition coefficient : ~ 0.77

Mobility in soil

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanediol

Mobility The product is soluble in water. Mobile.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Water - Koc: ~ 1 @ 20°C

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Henry's law constant ~ 0.1327 atm m³/mol @ 20°C

METHANOL

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

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Not available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanediol

Other adverse effects None known.

METHANOL

Other adverse effects The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

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. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

UN number

Not applicable.

UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

Transport hazard class(es)

Transport labels

No transport warning sign required.

Packing group

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Not applicable.

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AICS

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Issued by	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
Revision date	11/05/2021
Revision	3
Supersedes date	15/06/2016
SDS No.	21117
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H311 Toxic in contact with skin. H331 Toxic if inhaled. H370 Causes damage to organs . H371 May cause damage to organs . H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

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.