

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier	
Product Name	ALL PURPOSE CLEANER (APC)
Internal ID	MTS 0003
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mi	xture and uses advised against
Identified uses	Cleaning agent
Uses advised against	Use only for intended applications.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Supplier	Motor Trade Supplies Ltd
	Unit 5
	Preston Nurseries
	Weghill Road
	Hull
	HU12 8SX
	+44 (0) 7778 411 723
	sales@mtsproducts.co.uk
1.4. Emergency telephone number	
Emergency telephone	+44 (0) 7778 411 723 Opening Hours 9 am - 4 pm
	(Monday - Friday)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture Classification (EC 1272/2008)	
Physical hazards	Met. Corr. 1 - H290
Health hazards	Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412
2.2. Label elements	
Hazard Pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H290 May be corrosive to metals.
	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements	P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face
	protection.
	P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth.
	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off
	immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with
	water or shower.
	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/ doctor.
	P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance
	with national regulations.
Contains	SODIUM HYDROXIDE
Detergent labelling	< 5% cationic surfactants, < 5% disinfectants, < 5%
	EDTA and salts thereof, < 5% non-ionic surfactants,
	< 5% perfumes, < 5% phosphates, Contains d-
	LIMONENE, 1,2- BENZOISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE,
	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE
2.3. Other hazards	1
This product does not contain any substances classifie	d as PRT or vPvR

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Mixtures

3.1. Mixtures			
QUARTERNARY COCO A	LKYL METHYL AMINE E	THOXYLATE METHYL CHLORIDE	1-5%
CAS number: 1554325-20-	D EC number: 810-152	-7	
Classification			
Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315			
Eye Dam. 1 - H318			
ALCOHOL C9-11 ETHOXY	LATE		1-5%
CAS number: 68439-46-3			
Classification			
Acute Tox. 4 - H302			
Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Sodium Hydroxide			<1%
-	FC	DEAGLE registration remakers 04 24404F7002 2	
CAS number: 1310-73-2	EC number: 215-185-5	REACH registration number: 01- 2119457892-27	/-XXXX
Classification			
Met. Corr. 1 - H290 Skin Corr. 1A - H314			
Eye Dam. 1 - H318			

Sodium Silicate <1% CAS number: 1344-09-8 EC number: 215-687-4 REACH registration number: 01- 2119448725-31-XXXX Classification Met. Corr. 1 - H290 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335 Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14 (even <1% numbered)-alkyldimethyl, chlorides <1% CAS number: 68424-85-1 EC number: 939-350-2 M factor (Chronic) = 1 M factor (Acute) = 10 Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aguatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 TETRASODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE TETRAACETATE <1% CAS number: 64-02-8 EC number: 200-573-9 REACH registration number: 01- 2119486762-27-XXXX Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT RE 2 - H373

44 8 14 66 4 11	
4.1. Description of first aid measures	
General information	Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Get medical attention immediately.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both ac	cute and delayed
General information	Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.
Inhalation	Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure
Ingestion	May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat.
Skin contact	Causes severe burns.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	
Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media		
Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.	
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture		
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Ammonia or amines. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2). Nitrous gases (NOx).	
5.3. Advice for firefighters		
Protective actions during firefighting	No specific firefighting precautions known.	

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipmen	nt and emergency procedures	
Personal precautions	Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.	
6.2. Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions	Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.	
6.3. Methods and material for containment and		
Methods for cleaning up	Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Absorb spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water.	
6.4. Reference to other sections		
Reference to other sections	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.	

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
Usage precautions	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. May be corrosive to metals. Avoid spilling. Avoid release to the environment. Do not empty into drains. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not use in paint spraying equipment. Do not handle broken packages without protective

	equipment. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, incl	uding any incompatibilities
Storage precautions	Store at temperatures between 4°C and 40°C.
Storage class	Corrosive storage.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Specific end use(s)	The identified uses for this product are detailed in
	Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters Occupational exposure lim	<u>its</u>
Occupational exposure limits	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 mg/m3
SODIUM SILICATE	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 mg/m3
	WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit
DISODIUM METASILICATE (CAS: 6834-92-0)	
DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Long term : 1.49 mg/kg/day
	Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 6.22 mg/m3
	Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 0.74 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 1.55 mg/m3
	Consumer - Oral; Long term : 0.74
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxylatomethyl)-L-glutama	
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 7.3
	mg/m3
	Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects:
	15,000 mg/kg/day
	General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic
	effects: 1.8 mg/m3
	General population - Dermal; Long term systemic
	effects: 7,500 mg/kg/day
	General population - Oral; Long term systemic
	effects: 1.5 mg/kg/day
TETRA POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (CAS: 7320	
DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.79
	mg/m3
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects:
DUE	0.68 mg/m3
PNEC	Fresh water; 0.05 mg/l
ALCOHOL C9-11 ETHOXYLATE (CAS: 68439-46-3)	Marine water; 0.005 mg/l
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 294
DNEL	mg/m3
	Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 2080
	mg/kg/day
	General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic
	effects: 87 mg/m3
	General population - Dermal; Long term systemic
	effects: 1250 mg/kg/day
	General population - Oral; Long term systemic
	effects: 25 mg/kg/day
PNEC	Fresh water; 0.10379 mg/l
	Marine water; 0.10379 mg/l
	Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.014 mg/l -
	Sediment (Freshwater); 13.7 mg/kg
	Sediment (Marinewater); 13.7 mg/kg
	Soil; 1 mg/kg
	STP; 1.4 mg/l

SODIUM HYDROXIDE (CAS: 1310-73-2)	
DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1
	mg/m3
	Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1
	mg/m3
	Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	mg/m3
SODIUM SILICATE (CAS: 1344-09-8)	la distanti da la la la la la contanta de la contanta del contanta de la contanta de la contanta del contanta de la contanta del contanta
DNEL	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 5.61 mg/m3
	Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 1.59
	mg/kg/day
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects:
	1.38 mg/m3
	Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.8
	mg/kg/day
	Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.8
DNEO	mg/kg/day
PNEC	Fresh water; 7.5 mg/l Marine water; 1 mg/l
	Intermittent release; 7.5 mg/l
	STP; 348 mg/l
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14 (
68424-85-1)	
DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 5.7
	mg/kg/day
	Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 3.96
	mg/m3
	Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 3.4
	mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 3.4
	mg/kg/day
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects:
	1.64 mg/m3
PNEC	Fresh water; .0009 mg/l
	Marine water; .00096 mg/l
	Intermittent release; .00016 mg/l
	Sediment (Freshwater); 12.27 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 13.09 mg/kg
	Soil; 7.0 mg/kg
	STP; 0.4 mg/l
TETRASODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE TETRAACETAT	
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects,
	local effects: 1.5 mg/m3
	Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects,
	local effects: 3 mg/m3
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects,
	systemic effects: 0.6 mg/m3 Consumer - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects,
	local effects: 1.2 mg/m3
	Consumer - Oral; Long term local effects, systemic
	effects: 25 mg/m3
PNEC	
FINEO	Fresh water; 2.2 mg/l
FNEO	Marine water; 0.22 mg/l
FNEO	

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment







Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation.

Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard
Eyenace protection	should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European
	Standard EN166. The following protection should be
	worn: Chemical splash goggles or face shield.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk
	assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The
	most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation
	with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can
	provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals,
	gloves should comply with European Standard
	EN374. The selected gloves should have a
	breakthrough time of at least 4 hours. The
	breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. When
	used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves
	cannot be accurately estimated. 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. Protective gloves should
	have a minimum thickness of 0.15 mm. Glove
	thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove
	resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The choice of protective
	gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled,
	and the conditions of work and use. 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. Gloves
	made from the following material may provide
	suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Rubber (natural, latex). Neoprene.
Other skin and body protection	Provide eyewash station.
Hygiene measures	Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wash
Respiratory protection	contaminated clothing before reuse. Respiratory protection complying with an approved
Respiratory protection	standard should be worn if a risk assessment
	indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible.
	Respirator selection must be based on exposure
	levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Ensure all
	respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its
	intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Respiratory
	protection must be used if the airborne contamination
	exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with
	replaceable filter cartridges should comply with
	European Standard EN140. Gas and combination
	filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Particulate filters should comply
	with European Standard EN143. Disposable filtering
	half mask respirators should comply with European
	Standard EN149 or EN405. Wear a respirator fitted
	with the following cartridge: Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.
	Combination filter, type A2/P2. Dust and mist filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Green-yellow.
Odour	Lemon
pH	pH (concentrated solution): > 13
Relative density	1.05 @ 25°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.
9.1. Other information	
Other information	Not determined.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity		
Reactivity	Reactions with the following materials may generate heat: Acids.	
10.2. Chemical stability		
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions		
Stability	Not determined.	
10.4. Conditions to avoid		
Conditions to avoid	Reactions with the following materials may generate heat: Acids.	
10.5. Incompatible materials	·	
Materials to avoid	Do not mix with acid. Avoid contact with acids.	
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products		
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Ammonia or amines. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2). Nitrous gases (NOx).	

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects	
ATE oral (mg/kg)	25,756.53
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Human skin model test	Cell Viability 73% + 65% 3 minutes Cell Viability 9% 1 hour
Extreme pH	≥ 11.5 Corrosive to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed. No testing is needed.
Inhalation	Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure.
Ingestion	Causes severe burns. May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat.
Skin contact	Causes severe burns.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage
Toxicological information on ingredients.	
DISODIUM METASILICATE	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	5,000.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	5,000.0
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxylatomethyl)-L-glutama	
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,001.0
Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0
TETRA POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE	
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,001.0

Species	Rat		
Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	7,940.0		
Species	Rabbit		
Reproductive toxicity development	Embryotoxicity: - NOAEL: > 128 mg/kg, Oral, Rabbit		
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	NOAEL < 10000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat		
QUARTERNARY COCO ALKYL METHYL AMINE ET	HOXYLATE METHYL CHLORIDE		
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	Estimated value		
ATE oral (mg/kg)	833.33		
ALCOHOL C9-11 ETHOXYLATE	ALCOHOL C9-11 ETHOXYLATE		
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0		
SODIUM HYDROXIDE			
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,000.0		
Species	Rat		
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14	(even numbered)-alkyldimethyl, chlorides		
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	397.5		
Species	Rat		
ATE oral (mg/kg)	397,5		
Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	3,412.0		
Species	Rabbit		
TETRASODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE TETRAACETATE			
Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	1,780.0		
Species	Rat		
ATE oral (mg/kg)	1,780.0		
Acute toxicity – inhalation			
ATE inhalation (gases ppm)	11,250.0		
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	27.5		
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	3.75		

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
12.1. Toxicity Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	Not determined.	
Ecological information on ingredients.		
DISODIUM METASILICATE		
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 180 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish)	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: 1700 mg/l, Daphnia magna	
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC50, 72 hours: 207 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus	
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxylatomethyl)-L-glutam	nate	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: ~ 100 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna	
TETRA POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE		
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna	
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC50, 72 hours: 100 mg/l, Freshwater algae	
QUARTERNARY COCO ALKYL METHYL AMINE E	THOXYLATE METHYL CHLORIDE	
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: >10 - 100 mg/l mg/l, Fish	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: 1 - 10 mg/l mg/l, Daphnia magna	
ALCOHOL C9-11 ETHOXYLATE		
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: 57 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: 2.5 mg/l, Daphnia magna	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE		
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 48 hours: ~ 145 mg/l, Poecilia reticulata (Guppy) REACH dossier information.	

	_	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: ~ 76 mg/l, Daphnia magna REACH	
	dossier information.	
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-14	4 (even numbered)-alkyldimethyl, chlorides	
Acute aquatic toxicity		
LE(C) ₅₀	0.01 < L(E)C50 ≤ 0.1	
M factor (Acute)	10	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 0.03 mg/l mg/l, Daphnia magna	
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: ~ 0.06 mg/l, Selenastrum	
	capricornutum	
Chronic aquatic toxicity		
M factor (Chronic)	1	
TETRASODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE TETRAACETATE		
Acute aquatic toxicity		
Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus	
-	(Bluegill)	
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48 hours: >100 mg/l, Daphnia magna	
12.2. Persistence and degradability		
Persistence and degradability The product is expected	to be biodegradable.	
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential		
Bioaccumulative potential	The product does not contain any substances	
	expected to be bioaccumulating.	
12.4. Mobility in soil		
Mobility	The product is soluble in water.	
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment		
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This product does not contain any substances	
	classified as PBT or vPvB.	
40.0 041		
12.6. Other adverse effects		

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods	
Disposal methods	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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Special Provisions note	
General	For limited quantity packaging/limited load
	information, consult the relevant modal
	documentation using the data shown in this section.
<u>14.1. UN number</u>	
UN No. (ADR/RID)	1760
UN No. (IMDG)	1760
UN No. (ICAO)	1760
14.2. UN proper shipping name	
Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(sodium hydroxide)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(sodium hydroxide)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(sodium hydroxide)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR/RID class	8
ADR/RID classification code	C9
ADR/RID label	8
IMDG class	8
ICAO class/division	8

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group		
ADR/RID packing group	III	
IMDG packing group	III	
ICAO packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards		
Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant: No		
14.6. Special precautions for user		
EmS	F-A, S-B	
ADR transport category	3	
Emergency Action Code	2X	
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	80	
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)	
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code		
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of	Not applicable.	
MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code		

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture		
National regulations	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health	
_	Regulations 2002 (as amended).	
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European	
	Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on	
	detergents (as amended).	
	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European	
	Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008	
	on classification, labelling and packaging of	
	substances and mixtures (as amended).	
	Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May	
	2010. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of	
	28 May 2015.	
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.	
15.2. Chemical safety assessment		
No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.		

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety	ADR: European Agreement concerning the
data sheet	
data sneet	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
	ADN: European Agreement concerning the
	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland
	Waterways.
	CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
	DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.
	EC50: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
	ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of
	Dangerous Goods by Air.
	IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
	LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test
	population.
	LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population
	(Median Lethal Dose).
	NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
	substance.
	PNFC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.
	REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and
	Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No
	1907/2006.
	UN: United Nations.
	vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Acuto Toy = Acuto toxicity
Ciassification appreviations and actoriyins	Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic
	environment (acute)
	,
	Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic
	environment (chronic)
	Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage
	Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation
	Met. Corr. = Corrosive to metals
	Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion
	Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation
	STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated
	exposure
	STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single
	exposure
Hazard statements in full	H290 May be corrosive to metals.
	H302 Harmful if swallowed.
	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	H315 Causes skin irritation.
	H318 Causes serious eye damage.
	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
	H332 Harmful if inhaled.
	H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
	H373 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory
	system, lungs) through prolonged or repeated
	exposure.
	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting
	effects.
	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Revision comments	N/A
Revision date	01/10/20
Revision	1.0
Supersedes date	N/A

The information provided in this document is based on our present state of knowledge of the product and is given in good faith and to the best of our experience. However, it should not be construed as a technical specification or as guaranteeing specific properties, accuracy, reliability or completeness. In no event we will be responsible for damages or effects of any nature whatsoever, either express or implied, resulting from the use of this information. It is the own responsibility of the consignee and the user of the product to comply with all prevailing and applicable laws, regulations and directives. They should also make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for a particular use or application by carrying out a full risk assessment of their specific processes and systems of work. All information contained within this document is for the product in its undiluted state and 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.