SAFETY DATA SHEET
Actimousse XLS

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Actimousse XLS

Product number 227-2

UFI UFI: KY7X-5075-F00V-1PA8

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

Identified uses Car maintenance product. - Traffic Film Remover

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.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier
Autosmart International Ltd
Lynn Lane
Shenstone, nr Lichfield
Staffordshire. WS14 0DH
England
www.autosmartinternational.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00)
SHREQ@autosmart.co.uk

Contact person Mr. Russell Butler

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at +44 1865 407333 (24Hrs UK)
when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"

If you urgently need medical help or advice but it's not a life-threatening situation, call 111 free from any phone to speak to an NHS adviser. The 24-hour NHS 111 service can give you healthcare advice or direct you to the local service that can help you best.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (SI 2019 No. 720)

Physical hazards Met. Corr. 1 - H290

Health hazards Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

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Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary statements	P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
UFI	UFI: KY7X-5075-F00V-1PA8
Contains	C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6), 1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-,N-C8-18(even numbered) acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts, sodium hydroxide
Detergent labelling	5 - < 15% non-ionic surfactants, < 5% amphoteric surfactants, < 5% NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid) and salts thereof
Supplementary precautionary statements	P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6) **5<10%**

CAS number: 68439-46-3 EC number: 614-482-0

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

trisodium nitrilotriacetate **3<5%**

CAS number: 5064-31-3 EC number: 225-768-6

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Carc. 2 - H351

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1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-,N-C8-18(even numbered) acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts **2<3%**

CAS number: 97862-59-4 EC number: 931-296-8

Classification
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

sodium hydroxide **1.5<1.75%**

CAS number: 1310-73-2 EC number: 215-185-5

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Met. Corr. 1 - H290
Skin Corr. 1A - H314
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

2-butoxyethanol **0.7<1.0%**

CAS number: 111-76-2 EC number: 203-905-0

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Acute Tox. 4 - H312
Acute Tox. 4 - H332
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.

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.

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Skin contact It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.

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.

4.2. 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: Severe irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Ingestion May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

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 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.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Severe corrosive hazard. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Very toxic or corrosive gases or vapours.

5.3. 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. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

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Special protective equipment for firefighters Regular protection may not be safe. Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. 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 vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. 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. This product is corrosive. 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.

6.4. 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

7.1. 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. This product is corrosive. Immediate first aid is imperative. 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.

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Advice on general occupational hygiene Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. 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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). 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 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 limits

sodium hydroxide

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 mg/m³

2-butoxyethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 25 ppm 123 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm 246 mg/m³
Sk, BMGV
WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.
Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.
BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6) (CAS: 68439-46-3)

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

trisodium nitrilotriacetate (CAS: 5064-31-3)

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

DNEL
Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 5.25 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 3.5 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 1.75 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 0.5 mg/kg/day

PNEC
- Fresh water; 0.93 mg/l
- marine water; 0.093 mg/l
- STP; 540 mg/l
- Sediment; 3.64 mg/kg
- Soil; 0.182 mg/kg

sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2)

DNEL
Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 1 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 1 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 1 mg/m³

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2-butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2)

DNEL	Industry - Dermal; Short term : 89 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 246 mg/m³ Industry - Dermal; Long term : 75 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 98 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Short term : 44.5 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 123 mg/m³ Consumer - Oral; Short term : 13.4 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 38 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 49 mg/m³
PNEC	- Fresh water; 8.8 mg/l - marine water; 0.88 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 8.14 mg/kg - Soil; 2.8 mg/kg - STP; 463 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

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

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment that provides appropriate eye and face protection should be worn. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, wear gloves that are proven to be impervious to the chemical and resist degradation. 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: > 0.2 mm 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.

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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 is 'UKCA'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used.
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. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Light (or pale). Straw.
Odour	Mild.
Odour threshold	Not available. Not available.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): ~ 13.9 pH (diluted solution): ~ 11.8 @ 1%
Melting point	~ 0°C
Initial boiling point and range	~ 100 @°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	~ 1.070 @ (20°C)°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water. Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	~ 1 cSt @ °C
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.

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Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 13 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	May be corrosive to metals.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Acid anhydrides. Acids. Phenols, cresols. Mild steel. Stainless steel. Aluminium. May be corrosive to metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Corrosive gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	4,921.26

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Causes severe burns.
Human skin model test	Scientifically unjustified.
Extreme pH	≥ 11.5 Corrosive.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

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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	Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. 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	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

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

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat.
Ingestion	May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.
Skin contact	Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	No specific target organs known.
Medical symptoms	No specific symptoms noted, but this chemical may still have adverse health impact, either in general or on certain individuals.
Medical considerations	Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

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Toxicological effects	Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (NTA) has caused kidney tumours in rats and mice when administered orally in high concentrations. The tumours are based on organ damage that can only occur when extremely high threshold limit concentrations, as compared with possible human exposure, are exceeded. In view of the potential degree of exposure, there should be no cancer risk to humans.
Acute toxicity - oral	
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

sodium hydroxide

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	
Aspiration hazard	Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.
Route of exposure	Skin absorption Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	No specific target organs known.

2-butoxyethanol

Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	1,300.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	1,300.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,270.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	11.0
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	

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

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility: - NOAEL 720 mg/kg, , Mouse
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 100 mg/kg, , Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms. The product does not contain organic complexing agents with a DOC level of degradation of < 80% after 28 days.

Ecological information on ingredients.

sodium hydroxide

Ecotoxicity	The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.

12.1. Toxicity

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

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	Not determined.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 10 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 10 mg/l, Algae

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 114-470 mg/l, Fish

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Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 560-1,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 180-320 mg/l, Algae

sodium hydroxide

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 48 hours: ~ 189 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) LC_{50}, 96 hours: 125 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna EC_{50}, 48 hours: 40-240 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	Not known.

2-butoxyethanol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 1550 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, >: > 100 mg/l,
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC_{50}, >: > 1000 mg/l,

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 21 days: > 100 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability	The surfactant(s) contained in this product complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in The Detergents Regulations (as amended). The product is biodegradable but it must not be discharged into drains without permission from the authorities.
Chemical oxygen demand	~ 210712 mg O_2/l

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable. This surfactant complies with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in The Detergents Regulations (as amended).

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

sodium hydroxide

Actimousse XLS

Persistence and degradability	The product contains only inorganic substances which are not biodegradable. The product is potentially degradable.
Stability (hydrolysis)	Not applicable.
Biological oxygen demand	~ 0 g O_2/g substance

2-butoxyethanol

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (%) 90.4: 28 days

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

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

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

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

sodium hydroxide

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

2-butoxyethanol

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient : 0.81

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

sodium hydroxide

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Henry's law constant The product contains mainly inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

2-butoxyethanol

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Mobility	The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Koc: ~ 67 @ °C
Henry's law constant	0.000016 atm m3/mol @ °C
Surface tension	65 mN/m @ °C

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.

Ecological information on ingredients.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

trisodium nitrilotriacetate

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

sodium hydroxide

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

2-butoxyethanol

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1824

UN No. (IMDG) 1824

UN No. (ICAO) 1824

UN No. (ADN) 1824

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (IMDG) SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (ICAO) SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Proper shipping name (ADN) SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 8

ADR/RID label 8

IMDG class 8

ICAO class/division 8

ADN class 8

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group III

IMDG packing group III

ICAO packing group III

ADN packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. 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.

IMDG Code segregation group 18. Alkalis

EmS F-A, S-B

Emergency Action Code 2W

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Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 80

Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

Guidance Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.
Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

The following ingredients are listed or exempt:

Water

2-butoxyethanol

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
EC_{50}: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Met. Corr. = Corrosive to metals
Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage
Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion

General information Only trained personnel should use this material. This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.

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Classification procedures according to SI 2019 No. 720	Eye Dam. 1 - H318: Skin Corr. 1C - H314: : Calculation method. Met. Corr. 1 - H290: : Expert judgement.
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	21/10/2019
Revision	18
Supersedes date	01/02/2019
SDS number	10564
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. 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. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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