



INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS
AND SERVICES LIMITED

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/10/2017

Print Date: 23/10/2017

Initial Date: N / A

S.GHS.NZL.EN

ILS FLEETWASH

Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

Chemwatch: 1234-133

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name	ILS FLEETWASH
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Concentrate used for cleaning of markings on roads. Product is determined to be biodegradable (Manufacturer).
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd
Address	P.O Box 259 347, Botany, Manukau 2163
Telephone	0800 10 40 11
Fax	0800 10 40 15
Website	www.ils.co.nz
Email	orders@ils.co.nz

Emergency Telephone number

Association / Organisation	Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 10 40 17
Other Emergency telephone numbers	+64 9 274 0159 (outside of New Zealand)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

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GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 9.1C, 9.1D, 9.2C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement (s)

H303	May be Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H423	Harmful to the soil environment

Precautionary statement (s): Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement (s): Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Precautionary statement (s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement (s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See selection below for composition of Mixtures

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Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7758.29-4	<5	Sodium Tripolyphosphate
7601.54.9	<5	Trisodium Phosphate
68081-81-2	<5	(C10-16) alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, Sodium salt
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water . Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.</p>
Ingestion	<p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For phosphate salts intoxication:

- All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that over exposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the feces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
- All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None Known
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire / Explosion Hazard	<p>The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8

Environmental precautions

See Section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Moderate Hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - Stop leak if safe to do .so. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. <p>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacture's storage & handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearlylabelled and freefrom leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None Known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)


Ingredient Data

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	620 mg/m3
trisodium phosphate	Trisodium phosphate; (Sodium phosphate, tribasic)	5 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; (Dodecyl benzene sodium sulfonate)	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	87 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available		
trisodium phosphate	Not Available	Not Available		
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available		

Exposure controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<p>Personal protection</p>	
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each work place or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p>Hand protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried</p>
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See other protection below</p>
<p>Other protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overalls. - P.V.C. apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eye wash unit
<p>Thermal Hazards</p>	<p>Not available</p>

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Recommended material (s)

Glove Selection Index

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection: MEGAWASH

Material	CPI
Butyl	C
Natural Rubber	C
Neoprene	C
PVA	C
Viton	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red liquid with a mid odour, mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n=octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto- ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point/ freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point & boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/M)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (% vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air=1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical Stability	- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. - Product is considered stable. - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation(as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause sore concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following. Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies

FLEETWASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg(2)	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg(2)	Cont'd.....

trisodium phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg(1)	Eye (rabbit):(FSHA) Corrosive*
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg(1)	Skin (rabbit):(FSHA) 3.3 on a
	Oral (rat) LD50: 438 mg/kg(2)	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24hr-SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr-SEVERE

Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SOS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
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(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	<p>for alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives:</p> <p>Mammalian Toxicology- Acute. Existing data on acute mammalian toxicity indicates a low concern for acute toxicity.</p> <p>Acute oral toxicity: In all but one studies, there were no deaths that could be attributed to treatment with the test material when administered at the limit dose of 2000 or 5000 mg/kg. In some studies, the primary clinical observations were diarrhoea and reduced food consumption (without a change in body weight). These effects are consistent with the gastrointestinal irritant properties of detergents in an oil-based vehicle. In other studies, decreased body weight gain or ruffled fur was observed. In one study where deaths occurred, animals were administered dose levels well above the 2000 mg/kg limit dose.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.</p>
Sodium tripolyphosphate & (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>

Acute Toxicity	√	Carcinogenicity	N/A
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	√	Reproductivity	N/A
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	√	STOT - Single Exposure	N/A
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	N/A	STOT - Repeated Exposure	N/A
Mutagenicity	N/A	Aspiration Hazard	N/A

√ Data available to make classification

N/A Data Not available to make classification

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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

FLEETWASH	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
sodium tripolyphosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>70.7 - <101.3 mg/L	2
trisodium phosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	28.5 mg/L	4
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1.18 mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.88 mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.9 mg/L	5
	BCF	2	Fish	1.1 mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Fish	3.1 mg/L	4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information -Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) -Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database -Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. MET/ (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term, and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term, adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases.

Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorted by inorganic solids. Cationic surfactants are strongly sorted by solids, particularly clays. Significant sorption of anionic and non-ionic surfactants has been observed in activated sludge and organic river sediments. Surfactants have been shown to improve water infiltration into soils with moderate to severe hydrophobic or water-repellent properties.

For Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acids and their Salts (LABS): Log Kow: -2.

Environmental Fate: The environmental fate of LABS and alkylbenzene sulfonate, (LAS), are expected to be similar. LABS are liquids and LAS is a solid at room temperature. Most of these chemicals will partition to the soil and water very little move to the air or sediment. Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of LABS/LAS by light is expected to be an important fate process. The substances are expected to be broken down by hydroxyl radicals, with a half-life of 7-8.6 hours, (LABS), and 95% breakdown of LAS, in 20 minutes, at 25 C.

Terrestrial Fate: Substantial breakdown of LABS, LAS, and the C10-16 derivatives of LABS by oxygen using microbes is expected to occur.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water / Soil	Persistence: Air
trisodium phosphate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
trisodium phosphate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Persistence: Water / Soil
trisodium phosphate	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2012
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002624	N.O.S. (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002535	Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100756	Active ingredients for use in the manufacture of agricultural compounds
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006
HSR100592	Agricultural Compounds Special Circumstances Group Standard 2011
HSR100628	Straight-chained Lepidopteran Sex Pheromone Group Standard 2012
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR100580	Tattoo and Permanent Makeup Substances Group Standard 2011
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE(7758-29-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Ingredient	Persistence: Air
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZJoC)

ILS FLEETWASH

Issue Date: 23/10/2017

Print Date: 23/10/2017

Initial Date: N / A

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TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE(7601-54-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Ingredient	Persistence: Air
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZJoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (sodium tripolyphosphate; trisodium phosphate; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y= All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Ingredient	Persistence: Water / Soil
sodium tripolyphosphate	775B-29-4, 15091-98-2, 13573-18-7
trisodium phosphate	7601-54-9, 96337-98-3
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	68081-81-2, 25155-30-0

Cont'd.....

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC- TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEJ: Biological Exposure Index

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