

SAFETY DATA SHEET

BRS AUSTRALIA

Product: **CAR WASH**

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION


SUPPLIER:	BRS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD		
ADDRESS:	P.O. Box 1071 Ashmore City, QLD 4214		
Trade Name:	CAR WASH		
TELEPHONE:	07 3807 7400	FAX:	07 3807 7491
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 in Australia	ABN:	19 158 969 754
Substance:	Water Based	Product Use:	Car Wash
Creation Date:	March 2016	Revision Date:	March 2021
Product Code:	OCWB/CW		

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Safework Australia Classification	Hazardous/eye irritant R36
Poisons Schedule	Not scheduled
HSNO Category	8.3A
ADG Code	Not classified as dangerous goods
GHS Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1

Label elements

GHS label pictograms	 GHS05
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statements

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
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Precautionary statements: General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements: Prevention

P280	Wear eye protection/ face protection.
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Precautionary statements: Response

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 or doctor/physician.



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Precautionary statements: Storage

None allocated

Precautionary statements: Disposal

None allocated

Note

IMPORTANT

This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied.
When diluted to 1:4 or greater with water, they no longer apply.
However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colour	Green	Odour	characteristic
Physical Description	Liquid	Viscosity	Viscous liquid

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate	25155-30-0	<10% w/w
N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide)	68603-42-9 (68155-07-7)	<10% w/w
Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate	68071-35-2	<10% w/w
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous (chelating agents, fragrance, preservative, dye)	various	< 10% w/w
Water	7732-18-5	To 100% w/w

NOTE:

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), 4th edition United Nations 2011.
Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).



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Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	None known.

Symptoms caused by exposure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ingestion may result in nausea and vomiting.• Skin contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis.• Eye contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.• Inhalation over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract and coughing.
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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing equipment / media

Extinguish media	Not combustible, however if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
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Special hazards arising from the chemical

Fire incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.• Stop leak if safe to do so.• Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.• Tell them location, material quantity and emergency contact.• Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.• Warn other traffic.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water based. Not combustible.• However if involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean up all spills immediately.• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. For small spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.
Major spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop leak if safe to do so. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police. Tell them location, material quantity and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed. Warn other traffic. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

Environmental precautions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. 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"> Wear prescribed protective clothing. Use in well ventilated area. Do NOT eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands after use. Keep containers closed tightly when not in use. Store in accordance to manufacturers instructions.

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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original containers. • Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. • Store in approved cupboards or storage containers.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	Bulk storage tanks should be banded. Store in original containers provided by the manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Store in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Do not store near strong oxidants.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits: CAR WASH	From National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia – None available for this product.
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Ingredients data						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australian Exposure Standards	Diethanolamine	Diethanolamine	13 mg/m ³ (3 ppm)	Not available	Not available	Not available

Biological Limit Value	None established for product.
Engineering Controls	Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Use only in a well-ventilated area.
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection 	Eye and face protection recommended. The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Skin Protection 	Gloves are recommended. Work clothes, work boots and gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier).
Protective Material Types	Use solvent resistant gloves, nitrile for longer term protection or PVC and neoprene for incidental splashes.
Respirator 	Generally not required for typical applications as per label directions. If work practices do not maintain airborne level below exposure standards, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours. Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Viscous liquid	Colour	Green
Odour	characteristic odour	Specific Gravity	1.02 – 1.04 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C	Freezing Point	Approximately 0 °C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	Not flammable	Flammable Limits	none
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	pH	7.5 – 8.5 neat
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0 % v/v	Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 85 % v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	None known.
Incompatible Materials	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.
Hazardous Reactions	None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION	
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS	
Ingestion	
short term exposure	Swallowing large amounts of this product can cause stomach irritation, nausea and diarrhea.
long term exposure	No information available.
Skin contact	
short term exposure	Prolonged contact with concentrated solutions may be irritating.
long term exposure	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with solutions may induce eczematoid dermatitis in certain individuals.
Eye contact	
short term exposure	Eye contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
long term exposure	Repeated overexposure may lead to chronic conjunctivitis.
Inhalation	
short term exposure	Exposure to intentionally generated mists of this product may cause slight nose and throat irritation.
long term exposure	No information available.
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B carcinogen. Group 2B - The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure	No information available.



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TOXICITY	Not toxic, based on ingredients. Oral LD50 (calculated) : 4200 - 4350mg/L	IRRITATION	Not irritating to skin. Causes serious eye damage, based on ingredients.
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CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS

NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See SECTION 3 for actual proportions of ingredients present in this product.

N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide) 100%

Acute Toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg	Carcinogenicity	(IARC) Group 2B carcinogen. Group 2B - The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1	STOT – Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	NO	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate 100%

Acute Toxicity	438 mg/kg oral-rat LD50; 1330 mg/kg oral-mouse LD50; 105 mg/kg intravenous-mouse LD50; 3040 mg/kg/30 day(s) continuous oral-rat TDLo; 5 gm/kg/30 day(s) intermittent oral-mouse TDLo.	Carcinogenicity	Not listed as a carcinogen NTP, IARC, OSHA, EPA.
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	20 mg/24 hour(s) skin-rabbit moderate; 250 ug/24 hour(s) eyes-rabbit severe; 1 percent eyes-rabbit severe.	Reproductivity	No data available
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	EYE IRRITATION (rabbit): Severe eye irritant	STOT – Single Exposure	No data available
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	No data available	STOT – Repeated Exposure	No data available
Mutagenicity	No data available	Aspiration Hazard	No data available

Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate 100%

Acute Toxicity	Low toxicity if swallowed. Rat LD50 oral 6550mg/kg (National Technical Information Service. Vol. OTS0538618)	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	R34- Causes burns	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	R34- Causes burns	STOT – Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	NO	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity

<b style="color: red;">CAR WASH (as sold)	Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Calculated) LC50: 120 - 148 mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L.
<b style="color: red;">CAR WASH	Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Calculated) LC50: 12000 - 14800 mg/L.



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(at use dilution 1:100 rinse)	Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L.
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 3.2 - 5.6 mg/l - 96 h
N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide)	48hr LC50 (Daphnia magna): <10 mg/L (IXOM) 96hr LC50 (fish): <10 mg/L (IXOM) Fish LC50 Fish < 10 mg/l, 96 hours (stepan) LC50: 9.5mg/L (DID) UN3082 proper shipping name Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S. (Diethanolamine)
Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate	Phosphate ester surfactants range from practically nontoxic (LC50 >100 mg/L) to slightly toxic (EC50 of 10 to 100 mg/L) to aquatic organisms on an acute basis.

Persistence and degradability		
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide)	Readily biodegradable. According to the data on the components. The product is considered to be rapidly degradable in the environment	Not available
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	Readily biodegradable - according to Australian Standard AS4351.	Not Available
Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate	The substance is expected to be readily biodegradable according to the AS 4351 Part 2 test method.	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide)	Not available
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	No bioaccumulation is expected.
Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate	No bioaccumulation is expected.

Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)	Not available



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coconut oil amide (Coconut Diethanolamide)	
Phosphated alcohol ethoxylate Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-dodecyl-omega-hydroxyphosphate	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	To dispose of quantities of undiluted product, refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. As with any chemical, do not put down the drain in quantity. The small quantities contained in wash solutions (when used as directed) can generally be handled by conventional sewage systems, septic, and grey water systems. For larger scale use, eg. truck washing depot, a recycled water system is often recommended, or Trade Waste License obtained for disposal to sewer.
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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG CODE – ROAD & RAIL			
UN Number	none allocated	ADG Classification	none allocated
Shipping Name	none allocated	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	none allocated	Packing Group	none allocated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA	HAZARDOUS/EYE IRRITANT R36
GHS Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1
SUSMP	not scheduled
HSNO Category	8.3A
ADG Code	None allocated
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms	
GHS	Global System of Harmonisation.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
TWA	Time Weighted Average
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit



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Literature References	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7 th Edition.
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2015.
	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]
	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.
	Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals, Code of Practice, DEC 2011
	Guidance on the classification of hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations, Implementation of the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS) APRIL 2012
	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Third revised edition.
Revision Information	New Issue to standard : PREPARATION OF SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS Code of Practice DECEMBER 2011
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager Telephone 07 3807 7400

This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.