

SAFETY DATA SHEET Glass Glow

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Glass Glow

Product number 188-3

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

Identified uses Glass cleaner.

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or

consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

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) info@autosmartinternational.com

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info@autosmartinternational.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Mob: +44 (0) 7808 971321 (24hrs)

Tel: +44 (0) 1543 481616 (09:00 - 17:00) Fax: +44 (0) 1543 481549 (09:00 - 17:00)

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 (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements EUH208 Contains reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-

7]and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic

reaction.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes

Detergent labelling < 5% non-ionic surfactants, Contains TETRAMETHYLOLGLYCOLURIL,

 $Methyl chloro is othiazolinone,\ Methyl is othiazolinone,\ Formal dehyde$

Supplementary precautionary

statements

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

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

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy 20<30%

CAS number: 64742-48-9 EC number: 919-857-5 REACH registration number: 01-

2119463258-33-XXXX

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification

Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes 20<30%

CAS number: — EC number: 921-728-3 REACH registration number: 01-

2119471305-42

< 0.001

Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate 3<5%

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification

Not Classified

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35) 0.2<0.5%

CAS number: 61791-26-2 EC number: 500-153-8

Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 2 - H330 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one [EC no.

220-239-6] (3:1)

Classification

Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

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.

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Inhalation Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and

keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on

their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water

or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing

such as collar, tie or belt.

Skin contact Rinse with water.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide

apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is

suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth

resuscitation.

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: Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic

effect.

Ingestion May cause irritation.

Skin contact Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

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.

Hazardous combustion

Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances:

products Harmful 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. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. 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.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) 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 dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. 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. 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. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. 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. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken

packages without protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. 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 in accordance with local regulations. 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 Miscellaneous hazardous material 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

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 241 ppm 1200 mg/m³

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)

DNEL Industry - Dermal; Long term : 208 mg/kg/day

Industry - Inhalation; Long term: 871 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term: 125 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term: 185 mg/kg/day Consumer - Oral; Long term: 125 mg/kg/day

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes

DNEL Professional - Dermal; Long term : 773 mg/kg/day

Professional - Inhalation; Long term : 2035 mg/m³ Consumer - Dermal; Long term : 699 mg/m³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 608 mg/m³ Consumer - Oral; Long term : 699 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; Long term N/A
- marine water; Long term N/A
- water; Long term N/A
- STP; Long term N/A
- Sediment; Long term N/A
- Soil; Long term N/A

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.

Supersedes date: 01/02/2019

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. 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.

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.

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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 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with

replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.

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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Viscous liquid. Emulsion.

Colour Green.

Odour Pleasant, agreeable. Organic solvents.

Odour threshold Not available.

pH pH (concentrated solution): 7.0 - 8.0

Melting point ~ 0°C

Initial boiling point and range Not determined.

Flash point ~ 43°C Closed cup.

Evaporation rate Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or

explosive limits

Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.6 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 7.0 %

Other flammability This product does not sustain combustion, according to the sustained combustibility test L.2,

Part III, section 32 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

Manual of Tests and Criteria.

Vapour pressure Not available.

Vapour density Not available.

Relative density $\sim 0.875 \ @ (20^{\circ}\text{C})^{\circ}\text{C}$

Solubility(ies) Miscible with water.

Auto-ignition temperature ~300°C

Decomposition Temperature Not available.

Viscosity 7 cP @ 20°C Kinematic viscosity > 20.5 mm²/s.

Oxidising properties Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

Comments Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to

the implementation of the proper control measures.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 412 g/litre.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical 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 Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time. Containers can burst violently or explode

when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid

No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a

hazardous situation.

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: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

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

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 180.18

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Human skin model test Scientifically unjustified.

Extreme pH Moderate pH (> 2 and < 11.5).

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

Skin sensitisation

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitroBased on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

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

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Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

development

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Target organs Central nervous system

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 A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, disziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic

effect.

Ingestion May cause irritation.

Skin contact Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact May cause temporary eye irritation.

Acute and chronic health

hazards

Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low.

Route of exposure Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs Central nervous system

Medical symptoms No specific symptoms noted, but this chemical may still have adverse health impact, either in

general or on certain individuals.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ 5,000.0

mg/kg)

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ 5,000.0

mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅o

5,000.0

mg/kg)

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Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ 2,000.0

mg/kg)

Species Rabbit

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye Moderat

damage/irritation

Moderately irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm²/s.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

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

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

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

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity - dermal

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

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Acute Tox. 2 - H330 Fatal if inhaled.

ATE inhalation (vapours

~/\\

0.5

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Extreme pH ≥ 11.5 Corrosive.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.

damage/irritation

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 vitroBased on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

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

IARC carcinogenicity

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

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 A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Difficulty in breathing.

Unconsciousness, possibly death.

Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

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.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

<u>[LO 110. 220-203-0] (0.</u>

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (gases

700.0

ppm)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses. The product contains

substances which are toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse

effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

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

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

Ecotoxicity The product contains substances which are toxic to aquatic organisms and which

may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

Not determined.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants Not determined.

Not determined. Acute toxicity -

microorganisms

Acute toxicity - terrestrial Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 1 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic

plants

EC₅₀, 72 hours: > 100 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: 1.3 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic

invertebrates

EC₅₀, 48 hours: 1.7 mg/l, Daphnia magna

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)50 $0.1 < L(E)C50 \le 1$

M factor (Acute)

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Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC 0.0001 < NOEC ≤ 0.001

Degradability Rapidly degradable

M factor (Chronic) 10

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Ecological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Persistence and degradability

Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

Persistence and degradability

The product is not biodegradable.

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

Persistence and degradability

The degradability of the product is not known.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes

Partition coefficient No information available.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

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

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

substances which may spread in the atmosphere.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate

easily from all surfaces.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

Mobility Not applicable.

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

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

volatile.

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.

assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate

Results of PBT and vPvB

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

assessment

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate (CE35)

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 methodsDispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal

contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only

be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods

(IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

Glass Glow

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

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

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009

No. 716).

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.

EU legislation Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18

December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of

Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as

amended).

Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC. Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC.

Guidance Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.

Health and environmental

listings

Regulation (EC) 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012

concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and

Environmental Management Systems.

Glass Glow

STOT SE 3 - H336: Skin Irrit. 2 - H315: : Calculation method. Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412: :

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC)

Calculation method.

1272/2008

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.

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Revision 9

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SDS number 10974

SDS status Approved.

Hazard statements in full H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H301 Toxic if swallowed. H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H330 Fatal if inhaled. H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH208 Contains reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-

7]and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic

reaction.

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.