



Version No: 1

Issue date: 29/APR/2024

Revision date: Not Applicable

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking**1.1. Product Identifier**

Product name	CT Lysis
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory use.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CleanNA
Address	Coenecoop 75, 2741 PH, Waddinxveen, The Netherlands
Telephone	+31 (0) 182 22 33 50
Fax	+31 (0) 182 22 33 98
Website	www.cleanna.com
Email	info@cleanna.com


1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers	112 (European emergency number)
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SECTION 2. Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	H319 – Serious eye damage / Eye irritation – Category 2
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
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Supplementary statement(s)

	Not Applicable
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P280	Wear protective gloves & clothing, eye & face protection

Precautionary statement(s) Response	
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persist get medical advice
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	
	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	
	Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure *

Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer *

REACH – Art. 57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS issue date.

SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2 Mixtures	
1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight] Name Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments SCL / M-Factor Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1 - 5 Anionic detergent Flammable Solids – Category 1 Acute Toxicity (Oral, Dermal and Inhalation) – Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2 Serious Eye damage/Eye irritation – Category 1 Specific target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (resp. tract Irritation) – Category 3 H228, H302, H312, H315, H318, H332, H335 Not Available Not Available
Legend:	2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wash out immediately with fresh running water- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids- Seek medical attention without delay if pain persists or recurs- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing including footwear- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available)- Seek medical attention in case of irritation
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.- Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immediately give a glass of water- First aid is no generally required. If in doubt, contact a POISONS INFORMATION CENTER

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

- use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture	
Fire Incompatibility	None known.

5.3. 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 container 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- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Non Combustible- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn <p>May emit corrosive fumes</p>

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 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- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling- Neutralize / decontaminate residue (see section 13 for specific agent)- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains- After clean up operations decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and reuse- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid all personal contact including inhalation- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs- Use in a well-ventilated area- Avoid contact with moisture- Avoid contact with incompatible materials- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use- Avoid physical damage to containers- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse- Use good occupational work practice- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS- Atmosphere should be regularly against established exposure standards to ensure working conditions are maintained- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	None known

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Polyethylene or polypropylene container- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	None known

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CT Lysis	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
CT Lysis	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.


Type of contaminant	Air Speed
Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25 – 0.5 m/s (50 – 100 f/min)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5 – 1 m/s (100 – 200 f/min)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher debts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1 – 2.5 m/s (200 – 500 f/min)
Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed generated dusts (released at high velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5 – 10 m/s (500 – 200 f/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends to:

Lower end of range	Upper end of range
1: Room air currents minimal of favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production	3: High Production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood – local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles.
 - Safety glasses with side shields
 - 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 workplace 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
- [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC
- Wear safety footwear/gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- 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 watchbands should be removed and destroyed.

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.

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.

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 thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Hand / feet protection

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls
- PVC apron
- Barrier cream
- Skin cleansing cream
- Eye wash unit

Respiratory protection**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: CT Lysis

Material	Performance Index
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATUREL + NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A

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 solution must be based on detailed observation.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Not Available		
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 Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable in presence of incompatible materials - Product is considered stable - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least on 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.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.</p>
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by ED Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives) the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p>

Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons	
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population	
CT Lysis	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

CT Lysis	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.	
	Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential. The distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.	
	For alkyl sulfates, alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates: Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances but mixtures of homologues wit different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.	
	<u>Acute toxicity:</u> These substances are well absorbed after ingestion, penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver. In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning form skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. The C-12-akyl sulfate sodium salt caused the greatest effect. In eye irritation tests, C-12 containing alkyl sulfates ate greater than 10% concentration were severely irritating and produced irreversible effects on the cornea. With increasing alkyl chain length, the irritating potential decreases, and the longer species are only mildly irritant. Animal studies have not shown alkyl sulfates and C14-18 alpha=olefin sulfonates to cause skin sensitization. However there is anecdotal evidence to suggest sodium lauryl sulfate causes sensitization of the lung, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and lung allergy, accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure can persist for more than two years and can be activated by a variety of non-specific environmental stimuli such as exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies an in some cases minor skin allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced skin inflammation was sensitizing I predisposed individuals.	
	<u>Repeat dose toxicity:</u> The liver seems to be the only organ that is affected by repeated exposure with elevated levels of liver enzymes, an increase in liver weight and enlargement of liver cells being seen.	
	<u>Genetic toxicity:</u> Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity	
	<u>Cancer-causing potential:</u> Animal testing suggested that alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential.	
	<u>Reproductive toxicity:</u> In animal testing these substances only caused harm to the foetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother.	
	<u>Developmental toxicity:</u> Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development	

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗
Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification			
✓ – Data available to make classification			

11.2. Information on other hazards

1. Endocrine Disruption Properties
- Not Available
2. Other Information
- See Section 11.1

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
CT Lysis	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No data available	No data available

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No data available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

12.7. Other adverse effects

Not Available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling, if possible <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain of if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers to prevent reuse and bury at an authorized landfill- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <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.</p> <p>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, it 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site- Recycle containers if possible or dispose in an authorised landfill	
	Waste treatment options	Not Available
	Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Sub risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Sub risk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Sub risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not applicable	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Anionic detergent	Not Available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
Anionic detergent	Not Available

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16. Other information

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H319	Serious Eye damage / Eye Irritation
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Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1	29/APR/2024	Initial version

Other information

The 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. For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
DSL	Domestic Substances List
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
ES	Exposure Standard
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
KECI:	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOD	Limit Of Detection
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NZIoC:	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
OTV	Odour Threshold Value
PC	Permissible Concentration
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration Short Term Exposure Limit
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average