

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

Selleys (a part of DuluxGroup)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 585-7993

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 03/11/2021

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Turtle Wax Car Wash & Wax T4068 1.25L; Product Code: 100228; Turtle Wax Car Wash & Wax T4068R 1.25L; Product Code: 100993; Turtle Wax T4054 Wash with Wax 750mL; Product Code: 9310553100517; Turtle Wax T4055 Wash with Wax 1L; Product Code: 9310553100524; Turtle Wax T4065 Car Wash & Wax 1L; Product Code: SRP 100790; Turtle Wax Wash & Wax T4066 2L; Product Code: 931055310097501; Turtle Wax Wash & Wax T4067 750mL; Product Code: 931055310098201; Turtle Wax Wash with Wax T4065 1L; Product Code: 931055310052401; Turtle Wax T4504 Wash with Wax 750mL 6pk; Product Code: 931055310051701
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive wash and wax. Fatty acid amides are nonionic substances which have a strong tendency to reduce friction on various surfaces by forming a layer on surfaces. This coating action may be attributed to their hydrophobic character and strong hydrogen bonding. Primary, secondary, and bisamides are widely used as lubricating or slip agents and alkanolamides. Their ethoxylated counterparts are commonly used as surfactants in personal care and detergent applications.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Selleys (a part of DuluxGroup)
Address	1956 Dandenong Road Clayton VIC 3168 Australia
Telephone	1300 555 205
Fax	Not Available
Website	http://www.selleys.com.au/
Email	support.selleysau@selleys.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

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SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) 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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68603-42-9	1-10	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>
25155-30-0	1-10	<u>(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt</u>
151-21-3	1-10	<u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Continued...

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Remove all ignition sources. - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Metal can or drum - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Diethanolamine: - reacts vigorously with strong oxidisers - reacts with aldehydes, ketones, acrylates, formates, oxalates, nitrites, non-oxidising mineral acids, strong acids, organic acids, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, vinyl acetate, acrylates, substituted allyls, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, - may undergo self-sustaining thermal decomposition at temperatures above 250 C - attacks aluminium, copper, zinc and their alloys, and galvanised iron - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	87 mg/m3
sodium lauryl sulfate	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
coconut diethanolamide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium lauryl sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety 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 watch-bands 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
 - ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
 - ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- 76ak-p()

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Green opaque liquid with lemon like odour; mixes with water. Fatty acid amides (FAAs) comprise a family of neutral lipids that is related to other classes of N-acyl amines, such as N-acyl amino acids, N-acylethanolamines, and more complicated species like sphingomyelins and ceramides. Commercial FAAs generally consist of a fatty acid, usually derived from coconut oil, which is linked to an amide group by a C-N bond. The amide may either be monoethanolamide (MEA), diethanolamide (DEA), or monoisopropanolamide (MIPA). Representative structures of FAA are indicated below.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.015
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	~0 (freezing pt.)	Viscosity (cSt)	295.567
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
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Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Animal testing showed that a 30% fatty acid amide was a moderate skin irritant. In products intended for prolonged contact with the skin, the concentration of cocoamide DEA should not exceed 5%. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days. Animal testing shows that low concentrations of fatty acid amides, such as cocoamide DEA, are severely irritating to the eyes. Eye contact with fatty acid diethanolamides and monoethanolamides may seriously damage the eyes.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sodium lauryl sulfate has been reported to cause lung irritation and allergy resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction, fatigue, malaise and aches. 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation. Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 44 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg ^[2]	
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 438 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24hr-SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr-SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
sodium lauryl sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24 hr-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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

COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE	*Ethoquad C/12 SDS No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. In a study of dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (coconut diethanolamide) increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour incidence was observed. Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals. The carcinogenic effects of the coconut oil diethanolamine condensate used in the cancer bioassay may be due to the levels of diethanolamine (18.2%) in the solutions tested. Mechanistic data are very weak to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of coconut oil diethanolamine condensate per se According to IARC: Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
(C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT	For alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives: Acute toxicity: Existing data indicates relatively low acute toxicity. Animal testing suggested diarrhea and reduced food intake, which is consistent with the detergents in an oil-based vehicle having an irritating effect on the gastrointestinal tract. Subchronic toxicity: Existing data suggests minimal toxicity after chronic exposure by mouth. Repeated skin contact and inhalation in animals caused injury to the skin and the lungs, respectively. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Existing data did not show this group of substances to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	Eye (None) None: None None rabbit None 250 ugSkin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate Skin (None) None: None rabbit None 50 mg/24Eye (rabbit) 10: mg- Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. Alkyl sulfates are irritating to the skin, harmful if swallowed and at risk of causing serious damage to the eyes. They are metabolised by the liver and excreted via urine. They produce dose-dependent toxicity depending on their structure. They do not cause cancer, reproductive or genetic defects. For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with 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. Acute toxicity: 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 from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss.
COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE & (C10-16)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT & SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.25mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.52mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.07mg/l	1
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.86mg/L	5
sodium lauryl sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.939mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-3.7mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.59mg/l	4
	EC0(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	30mg/l	1
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				

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

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

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

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

Environmental Fate: The environmental fate of LABS and alkylbenzene sulfonate, (LAS), are expected to be similar. LABS are liquids and LAS is a solid at room temperature. Most of these chemicals will partition to the soil and water very little move to the air or sediment.

for alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives:

These are all supplied as dark coloured viscous liquids at ambient temperature.

Environmental fate:

Based on their physicochemical properties and molecular structures, it was concluded that these chemicals were most likely to adsorb strongly to soil and sediments. Compounds in this group were highly hydrophobic such that hydrolysis testing is not technically feasible and the lack of hydrolysable moieties made hydrolysis modeling unnecessary. Two of the alkaryl sulfonates and one homologue were subjected to biodegradability testing and found to be poorly biodegradable. Computer modeled data indicated that the alkaryl sulfonates do not readily photodegrade.

Ecotoxicity:

Existing data on acute fish toxicity, acute invertebrate toxicity, and alga toxicity indicates a low order of toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates and alga when the appropriate test methods were used.

For diethanolamine (DEA): log Kow: -1.43 Koc: 4 Half-life (hr) air: 4 Henry's atm m³/mol: 5.35E-14 BOD 5: 0.03-0.1, 0.9% BOD 28: 57 mg/gm COD : 1590 mg/gm TPC 470 mg/gm ThOD: 2.13 BCF: <1

DEA is not expected to pose a high risk to drinking water, and its potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. DEA is categorized as "practically nontoxic" on an acute basis to freshwater invertebrates, estuarine/marine invertebrates, and freshwater plants.

Environmental Fate: In soil and water, DEA is expected to biodegrade fairly rapidly following acclimation (half-life on the order of days to weeks). In soil, DEA should leach.

Fatty acid amides (FAA) are nonionics used in hair shampoo, liquid soaps, shaving creams and other personal care products. FAA consists of a fatty acid, usually derived from coconut oil, which is linked to an amide group by a C-N bond. The amide may be typically either be monoethanolamide (MEA), diethanolamide

Continued...

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

(DEA), or monoisopropanolamide (MIPA). Tests show that most fatty acid amides (FAA), such as the widely used cocodiethanolamide (cocoamide DEA) and cocomoethanolamide (cocoamide MEA), are ultimately degraded under aerobic conditions, however test results for the aerobic biodegradability of the ethoxylated FAA are contradictory.

For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived Amides (FND Amides)

Environmental Fate: Models predict that these chemicals are non-volatile, however these predictions are of limited practical use. Measured values indicate that FND Amides are insoluble in water, however models predict that they are insoluble to moderately soluble but this is of little value in determining environmental fate and effects. Modelled predictions of photodegradation indicate that these chemicals would be expected to degrade relatively rapidly when exposed to sunlight ($t_{1/2}$ values ranged from 2.2 to 9.5 hours). Due to the surfactant properties and solubility of the FND Amides, hydrolytic stability is of little value in determining environmental fate or effects.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium lauryl sulfate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (BCF = 7.15)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (KOC = 10220)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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 of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available
(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

coconut diethanolamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

(C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

sodium lauryl sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (coconut diethanolamide; (C10-16)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt)
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

Selleys Turtle Wax Car Wash With Wax

National Inventory	Status
	registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/11/2021
Initial Date	02/11/2021

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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