



Shampoo & Wax

Future Developments (man.) Ltd

Part Number:

Version No: 1.1

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: 15/11/2024

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S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Shampoo & Wax
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Registered company name	Future Developments (man.) Ltd
Address	Davenport Street, Burslem. ST6 4HS Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire GB
Telephone	01782829000
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.fdev.co.uk
Email	sales@fdev.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Future Developments (man.) Ltd
Emergency telephone number(s)	01782 829000
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1]	Non hazardous
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
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Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Material contains 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol, C.I. Direct Yellow 4.

2.3. Other hazards

2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 60-00-4 2. 200-449-4 3. 607-429-00-8 4. Not Available	<3.0%	EDTA	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 ^[2]	SCL: Not Available	Not Available
1. 14808-60-7 2. 238-878-4 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<3.0%	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available	Not Available
1. 8015-86-9 2. 232-399-4 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<3.0%	carnauba wax	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available	Not Available
1. 52-51-7 2. 200-143-0 3. 603-085-00-8 4. Not Available	<1.0%	2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) 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, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H312, H315, H318, H335, H400 ^[2]	M=10	Not Available
1. 3051-11-4* 2. 221-267-1 202-062-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<1.0%	C.I. Direct Yellow 4	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Wash out immediately with water.If irritation continues, seek medical attention.Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Decontaminate area around burn.Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.Use compresses if running water is not available.Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.Use compresses if running water is not available.Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lay the person flat.Elevate feet about 12 inches.Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.Cover the person with coat or blanket.Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.To prevent shock see above.For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.Have a person with a facial burn sit up.Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If fumes, aerosols 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 not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.
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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 containers suspected to be hot.• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.• 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. May emit poisonous fumes.

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	<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	<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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.• Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.• Consider evacuation (or protect in place).• No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.• Increase ventilation.• Stop leak if safe to do so.• Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.• Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.• 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 re-using.• 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.• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.• DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.• DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.• When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.• Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid physical damage to containers. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. • Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. • Use good occupational work practice. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene or polypropylene container. • Packing as recommended by manufacturer. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Formaldehyde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a strong reducing agent • may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures • will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol • reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially at elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid • is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver. • acid catalysis can produce impurities: methylal, methyl formate <p>Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slowly oxidise in air to produce formic acid • attack carbon steel <p>Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unstable, both oxidising slowly to form formic acid and polymerising; in dilute aqueous solutions formaldehyde appears as monomeric hydrate (methylene glycol) - the more concentrated the solution the more polyoxymethylene glycol occurs as oligomers and polymers (methanol and amine-containing compounds inhibit polymer formation) • readily subject to polymerisation, at room temperature, in the presence of air and moisture, to form paraformaldehyde (8-100 units of formaldehyde), a solid mixture of linear polyoxymethylene glycols containing 90-99% formaldehyde; a cyclic trimer, trioxane (CH₂O₃), may also form <p>Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents</p> <p>*The empirical equation may be used to determine the concentration of bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) formed by reaction with HCl:</p> $\log(\text{BCME})_{\text{ppb}} = -2.25 + 0.67 \cdot \log(\text{HCHO})_{\text{ppm}} + 0.77 \cdot \log(\text{HCl})_{\text{ppm}}$ <p>Assume values for formaldehyde, in air, of 1 ppm and for HCl of 5 ppm, resulting BCME concentration, in air, would be 0.02 ppb.</p> <p>None known</p>
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (Seveso III)	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
EDTA	Inhalation 1.5 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) #Oral 25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	2.17 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.217 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.11 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 50 mg/L (STP)

	#Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * #Inhalation 1.2 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 8 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 10.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 8 µg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) #Dermal 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * #Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * #Oral 0.18 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * #Dermal 4 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * #Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * #Dermal 2.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * #Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * #Oral 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * #Dermal 4 µg/cm² (Local, Acute) * #Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	0.001 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.021 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.009 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.21 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.43 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Carc (where generated as a result of a work process)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
EDTA	4.1 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
EDTA	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
carnauba wax	Not Available	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	Not Available	Not Available


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
EDTA	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m³

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.

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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. • Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. • Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. • Open-vessel systems are prohibited. • Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. • Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. • For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. • Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). • Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. • Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses with side shields • Chemical goggles. • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each 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
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. • Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] • Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] • Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. • Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. • Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. • Overalls. • P.V.C apron. • Barrier cream. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

computer-generated selection:

Shampoo & Wax

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
PVC	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

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	Yellow
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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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	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 the 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	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, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.

Shampoo & Wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg [2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg [2]	Not Available
carnauba wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: ~1600 mg/kg [1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.12<1.14 mg/l4h [1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) [1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 180 mg/kg [2]	Skin (human): 10 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit): 80 mg moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	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

Shampoo & Wax	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
EDTA	For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application. EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts

	<p>to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body. The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, such as zinc deficiency. These appear to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects. EDTA and its salts are mostly eliminated through the urine, with 5% eliminated via the bile, along with the metal ions which are bound to it.</p> <p>Trisodium EDTA has not been found to cause cancer. EDTA and its salts are not likely to cause harm to children and infants at levels likely to be encountered.</p>
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	<p>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 sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising 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.</p>
silica crystalline - quartz	<p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.</p> <p>Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).</p> <p>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.</p>
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	<p>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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p> <p>The material may cause 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.</p> <p>Chemical with the aliphatic nitro group (-C-NO₂) have been added to a list of DNA-reactive subgroups recognised by the National Toxicological Program (NTP, U.S. Dept Health and Human Services) for possible carcinogenic activity.</p>
carnauba wax & C.I. Direct Yellow 4	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>

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

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Shampoo & Wax	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96h	Fish	34-62mg/L	4
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<2.7-12	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.01mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
silica crystalline - quartz	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carnauba wax	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.026mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-0.025mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.1-3.52mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	10.274-14.454mg/L	4
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96h	Fish	>180mg/L	4
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				

For 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol (Bronopol)

Environmental fate:

One hydrolysis study indicates that bronopol appears to hydrolyse slowly at acidic or neutral pH conditions. Bronopol decomposes in aqueous solution on exposure to light. Increases in temperature increase decomposition.

Ecotoxicity:

Bird LD50: mallard duck 510 mg/kg

Bird dietary LC50: quail 4488 ppm

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 1.4 mg/l

Fish LC50: trout 41.5 ppm

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
EDTA	LOW	LOW
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	LOW	LOW

C.I. Direct Yellow 4	HIGH	HIGH
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
EDTA	LOW (BCF = 123)
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6408)
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	LOW (LogKOW = 3.6946)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
EDTA	LOW (KOC = 1046)
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	LOW (KOC = 4044000)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

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. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (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. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.Recycle wherever possible.Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary Hazard	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
	Transport Category	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 Subsidiary Hazard	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 Subsidiary Hazard	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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
EDTA	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
carnauba wax	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Not Available
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	Not Available

14.7.3.

Product name	Ship Type
EDTA	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
carnauba wax	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Not Available
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EDTA IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

CARNAUBA WAX IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPAN-1,3-DIOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
- Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

C.I. DIRECT YELLOW 4 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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.

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
EDTA	60-00-4	607-429-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; Acute Tox. 4	Wng; GHS08; GHS09	H319; H332; H335; H361; H372; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Carc. 1A; STOT RE 1; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Muta. 2; STOT SE 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2	GHS08; Dgr	H350; H372; H332; H335; H341; H302; H370; H319; H315; H413

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
carnauba wax	8015-86-9	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

2	Eye Irrit. 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS08; Dgr	H319; H226; H304; H336; H315; H335
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Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	52-51-7	603-085-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 1	GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H302; H312; H315; H318; H335; H400
2	Acute Tox. 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Dam. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Flam. Sol. 2; Self-react. C; Acute Tox. 2; Acute Tox. 2	GHS05; GHS09; GHS06; Dgr; GHS02	H301; H315; H318; H335; H400; H410; H228; H242; H310; H330

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	3051-11-4*	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (EDTA, silica crystalline - quartz, carnauba wax, 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol)
China - IECSC	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (carnauba wax)
Korea - KECI	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)
Vietnam - NCI	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Direct Yellow 4)

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

Revision Date	15/11/2024
Initial Date	15/11/2024

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
EDTA	60-00-4, 94108-75-5, 150-43-6, 15251-22-6
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2
carnauba wax	8015-86-9, 85712-28-3
C.I. Direct Yellow 4	3051-11-4, 91-34-9

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.

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
EUH210	Calculation method

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