

Chemtools Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5606-07

Version No: **2.1** Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2 Issue Date: 12/05/2023

Issue Date: **12/05/2023** Print Date: **22/05/2023** S.GHS.AUS/NZ.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Corrofix™ Aqueous Aluminium Cleaner	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
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 Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemtools Pty Ltd	Chemtools Pty Ltd	
Address	Unit 2, 14 - 16 Lee Holm Road St Marys NSW 2760 Australia	15/62 Factory Road Belfast Christchurch 8051 New Zealand	
Telephone	1300 738 250, +61 2 9833 9766	+64 9 940 2745	
Fax	+61 2 9623 3670	+61 2 9623 3670	
Website	Website www.chemtools.com.au www.chemtools.co.nz		
Email	sales@chemtools.com.au	sales@chemtools.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable		
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.		

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.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification ^[1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	8.3A, 9.1C	

Label elements





Signal word D

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	

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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	<10	phosphoric acid
77-92-9	<5	citric acid
67-63-0	<5	isopropanol
2809-21-4	<5	hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid
61789-40-0	<5	cocamidopropylbetaine
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI: 4. Classification drawn from C&L : * EU IOEL Vs available	

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Continued...

Corrofix[™] Aqueous Aluminium Cleaner

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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Fire Incompatibility None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 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	 The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOX) phosphorus oxides (POX) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 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	 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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe hand	lling
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. 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. 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.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	7.2 mg/m3	79 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Available	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
citric acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
cocamidopropylbetaine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
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

	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. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to				
	ensure adequate protection.				
	Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varving				
Appropriate engineering	"escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture vel	ocities" of fresh circulating air required to effe	ctively remove the		
controls	contaminant.				
	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:		
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).		0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)		
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent conta welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released a generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)			
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)		1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)		
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).		2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)		
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:				
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range			

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

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

	installed or used.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	 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	 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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfured moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: requency and duration of contact. chemical resistance of glove material. glove thickness and deve thickness and deventity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 20 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some gloves should be replaced. Some gloves blow polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. contaminated gloves should

	non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 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:

Corrofix[™] Aqueous Aluminium Cleaner

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
BUTYL	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	С

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
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 Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	ABK-AUS P2	-	ABK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	ABK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	ABK-2 P2	ABK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- 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

Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	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

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

Corrofix™ Aqueous	in isoproanol production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no le	IRRITATION	
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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 has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol. Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductive effects.		
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce	cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical	
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the healt Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vor	th of the individual. hiting	
Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.		

	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
phosphoric acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE [Monsanto]*
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.026 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
citric acid	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
isopropanol	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
ydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE
aciu	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): Nil [MONSANTO]
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
cocamidopropylbetaine	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: primary irritant *
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

PHOSPHORIC ACID	phosphoric acid (85%) No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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.
CITRIC ACID	For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID	For ATMP (aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid)) and its salts: ATMP acid, the monosodium salt and hexasodium salts cause serious eye irritation, while the disodium to pentasodium salts do not cause eye irritation. The low pH would predict that ATMP acid should be severely irritant or corrosive to skin as well as eyes. Acute toxicity: In animals, ATMP has low acute toxicity. Sensitisation: Based on animal data and human exposure reports, ATMP is not classified with respect to skin sensitization. Toxicity after repeated exposure: Not classified. Genetic toxicity / mutation-causing potential: ATMP and its salts do not cause genetic toxicity or mutations. Cancer-causing potential: ATMP sodium salts and the acid are not expected to cause cancer. Reproductive toxicity: Based on animal testing, ATMP and its salts do not cause reproductive toxicity. Animal testing to date have not shown phosphonic acids or their salts to induce skin sensitisation. However, testing has been incomplete.

COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE

Corrofix[™] Aqueous Aluminium Cleaner

	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
The material may produce	respiratory tract irritation	and result in damage t	to the luna includin	a reduced luna function
The material may produce	respiratory tract initiation	, and result in damage i	to the fully includin	g reduced fully fulletion.

* [Van Waters and Rogers] ** [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.] Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution. Absorption of the chemical across dermal and gastrointestinal membranes is possible based on the relatively low molecular weight of the chemical (500 Da) and given that it is a surfactant (EC, 2003). Acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity studies in rats and mice indicated that the LD50 values of the chemical (at 30-35.61% concentration) ranged from 1800 mg/kg bw (male rats) up to 5000 mg/kg bw, with mortalities noted in most studies (CIR, 2010). Of note is an acute oral toxicity study conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats (5/sex) at a single dose of 1800 mg/kg bw (formulation containing 35.61% of the chemical), where no males but all five females died. Overall, the data suggests that mortality occurs following oral administration of the chemical and that it may be an acute oral toxicant. Therefore, based on these data the chemical may be harmful if swallowed. An acute dermal toxicity study in rats was conducted using 2000 mg/kg by of a 31% formulation of the chemical (CIR, 2010). Irritation was observed, but there were no clinical signs of systemic toxicity or mortalities. The lack of effects in this study suggests that the chemical is likely to be of low acute dermal toxicity. Irritation. The chemical has a guaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for corrosion Numerous skin irritation studies, conducted with formulations containing 7.5-30% of the chemical, indicated that the chemical has irritant properties. The studies were, in-general, conducted under occlusive conditions, with exposure times of up to 24 hours (7.5-10%). Based on the information available, the chemical is likely to be a skin irritant. Eye irritation studies with the chemical showed that corrosive and necrotic effects occurred at 30% whereas less severe effects were observed at lower concentrations of 2.3-10% The chemical is classified with the risk phrase R36: Irritating to eyes, however, based on studies conducted on the chemical it may be a severe eye irritant. Sensitisation. The chemical has a quaternary ammonium functional group, which is a structural alert for sensitisation (Conflicting results have been obtained with the chemical in animal studies. Positive results were reported in an LLNA study (an EC3 value was not reported). In addition, positive results were obtained in two guinea pig maximisation studies conducted by a single laboratory, the first at 3% induction and 3% challenge, and the second at 0.15% induction and 0.015% challenge. However, there was no sensitisation in a guinea pig maximisation test when the chemical was tested at 6% induction and 1% challenge. In addition, no sensitisation was observed in another test in guinea pigs at 0.75% induction and 0.02% challenge. No evidence of sensitisation was reported in a HRIPT on a formulation containing the chemical at 0.6% concentration (a 10% dilution of a ~6% formulation) with 110 volunteers. In HRIPT studies on formulations containing the chemical, no evidence of sensitisation was reported at concentrations of 1.87% (88 subjects), 0.93% (93 subjects), 0.3% (100 subjects), 1.5-3.0% (141 subjects), 6.0% (210 subjects), 0.018% (27 subjects). However, positive results were observed in provocative studies conducted on formulations containing the chemical (at 0.3-1% concentration), conducted in subjects diagnosed with various forms of contact dermatitis, suggesting that the chemical may cause reactions in sensitive individuals In one study authors note that sensitisation effects of the chemical (and related compounds) are most likely due to the impurities, including DMAPA and amidopropyl dimethylamines, however, they do not exclude the possibility of the causing the sensitisation. The potential for skin sensitisation, due to the presence of the above impurities in the chemical, will be limited by their reported low concentration In summary, a definitive conclusion cannot be made on the skin sensitisation potential of the chemical. The available information suggests that skin sensitisation is possible. Although there are some inconsistencies in the results reported for studies conducted on the chemical, the scientific data points towards the positive findings being caused by impurities, in particular DMAPA and amidopropyl dimethylamines, which are present in the chemical at low concentrations. Repeated Dose Toxicity. In a 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a 30.6% solution of the chemical at 0, 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. Inflammation of the non-glandular stomach was noted in animals of the high-dose group, although this effect was attributed to the irritant properties of the test material. Mortality was also observed in this study at all treatment levels but there was no dose-response relationship . In another 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a solution containing the chemical (concentration not stated) at 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOEL was reported as 500 mg/kg bw/day, which appears to be based on non-systemic irritant effects on the non-glandular stomach. No mortalities were observed In a 90-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, rats were administered a solution containing the chemical (concentration not stated) at 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. There were no mortalities and the noted effects are isolated to the stomach region and appear to be irritant in nature. The NOEL established by the study authors was 250 mg/kg bw/day, based on these effects. Mutagenicity. The chemical was not mutagenic in numerous bacterial reverse mutation assays. Negative results were also obtained for the chemical in a mouse lymphoma test and a micronucleus test in mice . Carcinogenicity. No signs of carcinogenicity were noted in a 20 month dermal study in mice (3 applications/week) for a hair dye formulation containing the chemical at a concentration of 0.09% The formation of nitrosamines is possible. Secondary amides (and the identified impurities) may serve as substrates for N-nitrosation, therefore formulation with N-nitrosating agents should be avoided The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies guickly 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.

Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine. Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitiser when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.

A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine. Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.

		In 12 patients tested with their personal of betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to t acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at com thin-layer chromatography in the persona measured in the products at 50 - 150 ppr The sensitisation potential of a 4% aqued stearyl/palmitylamidopropyl dimethylamin volunteers. After a rest period of 2 weeks material on both arms. Patch sites were of the eight submitted to rechallenge with 4 ⁴ occurred at rechallenge. The test formula sensitisation potential.subjects. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfi skin and eyes with R38 and R41. Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorb shown to accumulate in the body. Concer only irritate the eyes. No evidence of delayed contact hyperser proved negative.	cosmetics, containing the fatty acia to at least one dilution and 5 had he 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine iccentrations as low as 0.05%. The al cosmetics of 4 of the patients th n suggesting that the sensitising a ous liquid fabric softener formulati he was investigated using. The test s, the subjects received challenge graded 48 and 96 h after patching % and 0.4% aqueous formulation: ation containing stearyl/palmitylam y the criteria for classification as H bed in the gut and partly excreted ntrated betaines are expected to in histivity was found in animal testin	d amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who e (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty e presence of DMAPA was investigated via at had positive reactions. DMAPA was agent in CAPB-induced allergy is DMAPA, . on containing 0.5% st material caused some irritation in most patches with the same concentration of test I. Eight subjects reacted at challenge, and 7 of s. No reactions indicative of sensitisation hidopropyl dimethylamine had no significant Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for unchanged in the faeces. It has not been rritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions ag. Tests for mutation-causing potential have
PHOSPHORIC A HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSP	ACID & HONIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells the respiratory tract have not been exami direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (w there). The material may produce severe irritatic exposure to irritants may produce conjun	are susceptible to genetic damag ined in this respect. Mucous secre which also protects the stomach lin on to the eye causing pronounced ctivitis.	e when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from etion may protect the cells of the airway from ning from the hydrochloric acid secreted inflammation. Repeated or prolonged
PHOSPHORIC ACID & CITRIC ACID & ISOPROPANOL & HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID		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.		
CITRIC ACID & ISOPROPANOL & HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID & COCAMIDOPROPYI BETAINE		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.		
HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID & COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE		The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Acute Toxicity	×		Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~		Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×		STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×		STOT - Repeated Exposure	×

Legend:

★ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ - Data available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard X

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Mutagenicity

×

Toxicity

Corrofix™ Aqueous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Aluminium Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
phosphoric acid	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	67.94-113.76mg	L 4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/	2
citric acid	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg	/1 2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/	L 4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg	/I 4
isopropanol	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg	/I 1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg	/I 1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	400mg	/I 1
hydroxyethanediphosphonic	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/l	2
aciu	LC50	96h	Fish	195mg	/I 2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	527mg	/I 1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	1
cocamidopropylbetaine	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-10mg/	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1-10mg/	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.55mg/l	1
	L030				

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
citric acid	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	LOW (BCF = 71)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	LOW (KOC = 20.81)

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. 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. 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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required Marine Pollutant NO

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

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

Land transport (UN): 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
phosphoric acid	Not Available

Product name	Group
citric acid	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
phosphoric acid	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Available
cocamidopropylbetaine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

phosphoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by	Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
(SUSMP) - Schedule 4	Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	

cocamidopropylbetaine is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -

Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

(SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

(SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

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

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/05/2023
Initial Date	12/05/2023

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.