Coles Ultra Pre Wash Stain Remover

Coles Supermarkets

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: **5230-34**
Version No: **4.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **01/11/2019**
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Coles Ultra Pre Wash Stain Remover
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	9300601287246

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

Relevant identified uses	Pre treating laundry for fabric stains.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Coles Supermarkets**
Address	800 Toorak Road Hawthorn East VIC 3123 Australia
Telephone	FreeCall 1800 061 562 (Weekdays 8:30am-6:00pmAEST)
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.coles.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Poisons Information Centre, First Aid 24 Hour**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A

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

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68131-39-5	<10	alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated
68-04-2	<1	sodium citrate
2634-33-5	<1	1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one
10035-04-8	<1	calcium chloride, hydrated
9014-01-1	<1	protease
Not Available	<1	fragrance
7732-18-5	>90	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

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 (CO_2) hydrogen cyanide nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

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	▸ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite ($Na_2S_2O_5$) or sodium bisulfite ($NaHSO_3$), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). ▸ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones. ▸ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. ▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing ▸ and equipment before storing and re-using. 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **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.
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	500ml trigger bottle. ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	It is suggested that crystalline proteins are explosive as evidenced by the easily induced shattering of microcrystals. This may be a consequence of the implosive collapse of a metastable ordering of molecules (Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards). A study was performed to obtain quantitative data on the nature and yields of oxidation products formed by a prototypic oxidant system ($HO\bullet$ /O_2) on small peptides, including Val-Gly-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly. Study results indicated that hydroperoxide formation occurred nonrandomly (Pro > Val > Ala > Gly) and that the formation of hydroperoxide was inversely related to carbonyl yields (both peptide-bound and released). Multiple alcohols were generated at both side-chain and backbone sites. Summation of the product concentrations provided clear evidence for the occurrence of chain reactions in peptides exposed to $HO\bullet$ /O_2, with the overall product yields exceeding that of the initial $HO\bullet$ generated. None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium citrate	Trisodium citrate	9.3 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	610 mg/m3
calcium chloride, hydrated	Calcium chloride dihydrate	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

calcium chloride, hydrated	Calcium chloride	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
calcium chloride, hydrated	Calcium chloride hydrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	850 mg/m3
calcium chloride, hydrated	Calcium chloride hexahydrate	24 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium citrate	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
calcium chloride, hydrated	Not Available	Not Available
protease	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
calcium chloride, hydrated	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
protease	E	≤ 0.01 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.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
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.
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 The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. ▸ Butyl rubber gloves ·Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	See Other protection below

Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

- 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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid with floral odour, mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.01
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.5-8.5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	water thin
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	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

Inhaled	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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study. Dusts produced by proteins can sometimes sensitise workers like other foreign bodies. Symptoms include asthma appearing soon after exposure, with wheezing, narrowing of the airways and breathing difficulties. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species.

Coles Ultra Pre Wash Stain Remover	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg[2]	Eye: SEVERE *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: slight
sodium citrate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6500-12100 mg/kg[2]	
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 454 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
calcium chloride, hydrated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
protease	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	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*	

ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation. Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethyoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties. As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. for Tergitol 25-L-9: Neodol 25-9 Neodol 25-7 *Shell Canada ** Huntsman (for Teric 12A9)
SODIUM CITRATE	For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid ahs 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.
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	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. **Acute toxicity** data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation , but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses. **Subchronic oral toxicity** studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats. In dogs, the effects occurred at lower doses than in rats, and included alterations in blood chemistry (decreased plasma albumin, total protein, and alanine aminotransferase) and increased absolute liver weight. **Developmental toxicity** studies were conducted in rats with maternal effects including decreased body weight gain, decreased food consumption, and clinical toxicity signs (audible breathing, haircoat staining of the anogenital region, dry brown material around the nasal area) as well as increased mortality. Developmental effects consisted of increases in skeletal abnormalities (extra sites of ossification of skull bones, unossified sternebrae) but not external or visceral abnormalities. **Reproductive toxicity:** In a two- generation reproduction study, parental toxicity was observed at 500 ppm and was characterized by lesions in the stomach. In pups, toxic effects were reported at 1000 ppm and consisted of preputial separation in males and impaired growth and survival in both sexes. The reproduction study did not show evidence of increased susceptibility of offspring.
PROTEASE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and

	eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CALCIUM CHLORIDE, HYDRATED & PROTEASE	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.

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*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Coles Ultra Pre Wash Stain Remover

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.59mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.13mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.056mg/L	2

sodium citrate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	48	Crustacea	>50mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>18000-32000mg/L	1

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1.6mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.062mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0403mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.055mg/L	2

calcium chloride, hydrated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	4-630mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1-830mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2-900mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	2-mg/L	2

protease

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	8.2mg/L	2

	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.09mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.29mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	2

water

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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.

- **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.
- 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM CITRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CALCIUM CHLORIDE, HYDRATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

PROTEASE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one; calcium chloride, hydrated; protease; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; protease)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (protease)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	18/11/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	22/03/2017	Ingredients
4.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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.

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