

Safety Data Sheet - TRIX Dishwash Liquid - Lemon

1. Identification of the material and supplier

All product names:
 TRIX Dishwash Liquid - Lemon

Supplier details:	Aware Environmental Products P/L 4 Healey Rd Dandenong South, VIC, 3175
Emergency telephone number:	+1 800 061 801
Material use(s):	Manual dishwashing liquid
Date of issue:	March 2022

2. Hazards identification

Hazard class/category: Eye Damage / Irritation Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Hazard statements:

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Signal words: DANGER

Hazard pictogram(s):



Precautionary statements:

- General:**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

- Prevention:**

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

- 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
P391	Collect spillage

- Storage:** No precautionary statements.

- Disposal:**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient Identity	CAS No.	%
Sodium (C10-16) alkyl ether sulphate / Sodium Laureth Sulfate	68585-34-2	1-10
Ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to GHS criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.		

4. 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.
- Immediately 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.

- Rinse mouth; then drink one or two large glasses of water.
- Contact a doctor or a Poisons Information Centre (Phone: 13 11 26).

Notes to physician: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting 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.

Special hazards: No specific hazard.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

- 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.

Hazardous decomposition products: The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions.

However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- sulfur oxides (SO_x)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: If product is spilled, clean up immediately. Personnel should wear appropriate protective clothing during clean up. See section 8 for more details.

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil and waterways. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (waterways or soil). See section 12 for more details.

Methods for containment and cleaning:

- **For minor spills:** Clean immediately whilst wearing appropriate protective equipment.
- **For 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.

7. Handling and storage

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.

Storage:

- Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits:

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	Sodium (C10-16) alkyl ether sulphate / Sodium Laureth Sulfate	Not available	Not available	Not available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Sodium (C10-16) alkyl ether sulphate	Not Available	Not Available

Engineering measures:

- 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.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating.

Personal protection:



- **Eyes:**
 - 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.
- **Hands:**
 - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- **Respiratory:** A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.
- **Skin:**
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
- **Other:**
 - Overalls.
 - P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.

9. Physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance:** Liquid
- **Odour:** Not applicable
- **Odour threshold:** Not applicable
- **Colour:** Yellow
- **pH:** 3.6-5.5 @ 25°C
- **Melting point/freezing point:** Not applicable
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range:** Not applicable
- **Flash point:** Not applicable
- **Evaporation rate:** Not applicable
- **Flammability:** Not applicable
- **Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:** Not applicable
- **Vapour pressure:** Not applicable
- **Vapour density:** Not applicable
- **Specific gravity:** Not applicable
- **Solubility:** Soluble in water
- **Partition coefficient:** Not applicable
- **Auto-ignition temperature:** Not applicable
- **Decomposition temperature:** Not applicable
- **Viscosity:** Viscous liquid

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: None identified.

Materials to avoid: None identified.

Hazardous decomposition products may include the following material(s): None identified.

Hazardous Reactions: No hazardous reactions expected.

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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- **Ingestion:** Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
- **Skin contact:** Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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:** This material causes serious eye damage. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
- **Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation. Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

Acute toxicity:

Trix Anti-Bacterial Dishwash Concentrate	Toxicity: Not available	Irritation: Not available
Sodium (C10-16) alkyl ether sulphate	Toxicity: Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	Irritation: Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr-MODERATE
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	

Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available

Serious eye damage/irritation: May cause irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available

Carcinogenicity: No data available

Reproductive toxicity: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure: No data available

Aspiration hazard: No data available

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data:

Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases.

Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably absorbed by inorganic solids.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence/degradability: No Data available for all ingredients.

Bioaccumulative potential: No Data available for all ingredients.

Mobility in soil: No Data available for all ingredients.

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: Do not reuse product containers. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil and waterways. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

14. Transport information

Required labels: Not applicable

HAZCHEM code: Not applicable

Marine pollutant: Not applicable

UN number: Not applicable

UN proper shipping name: Not applicable

ADG environmental hazards: Not applicable

Special precautions for user: There are no special precautions to be undertaken by the user.

15. Regulatory information

SODIUM (C10-16) ALKYL ETHER SULPHATE / SODIUM LAURETH SULPHATE (68585-34-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICIS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	Y (sodium (C10-16) alkyl ether sulfate; non hazardous ingredients)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend:	<p>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>
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16. Other information

Prepared by: Regulatory Affairs

Date of previous issue: Not applicable

Change Made: None available

Definitions and abbreviations:

- ADG Code - Australian Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Adopted National Exposure Standard for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment
- Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
- List of Designated Hazardous Substances
- National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances
- National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets
- National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances
- National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

TRIX Dishwash Liquid - Lemon

Disclaimer: *The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.*

Next Review Date: MARCH 2027