

# ANDREW TRUCKWASH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 19-Feb-2010  
XC9477EC

CHEMWATCH 23-0297  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ANDREW TRUCKWASH

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

### OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: ALX0092"

### PRODUCT USE

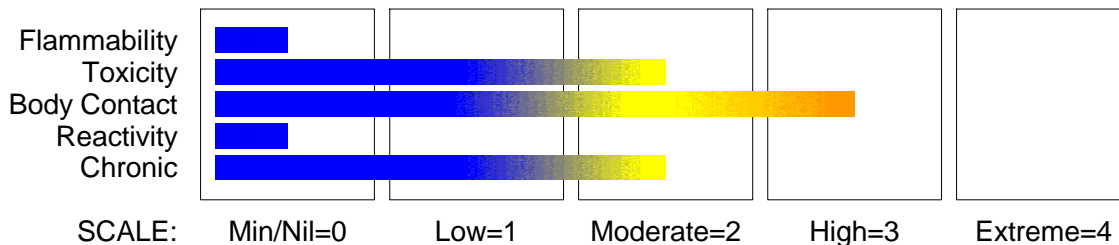
■ Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are, by volume, the most important group of synthetic anionic surfactant today. LAS are mainly used in laundry detergents and cleaning agents.  
Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Vehicle wash.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Ltd  
Address:  
Eastgate Business Park, 800 Te Ngae Road  
Rotorua,  
NZL  
Telephone: +64 7 345 6007  
Emergency Tel: +64 7 345 6007  
Fax: +64 7 345 6019  
Email: sales@damarindustries.co.nz

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2  
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage Category 1  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

##### DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

6.3A 6.5A 6.5B 8.3A 9.1B 9.2C

Causes skin irritation

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

Causes serious eye damage

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to life in the soil

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Avoid release to the environment.

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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

## Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
(C10- 14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	69669-44-9	1-10
sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	1-10
monoethanolamine	141-43-5	<1
surfactants, detergent builders, additives		1-10
water	7732-18-5	>60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

- - 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.

### EYE

- 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.

### SKIN

- 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.

### INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 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.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type AK- P Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents.
- Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides.
- Partial oxidation of phosphates by oxidizing agents may result in the release of toxic phosphorus oxides.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	monoethanolamine (Ethanolamine)	3	7.5	6	15

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- (C10- 14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt:
- sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate:
- water:

CAS:69669- 44- 9  
CAS:68439- 57- 6  
CAS:7732- 18- 5

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- - 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 lens 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.

#### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear coloured liquid with a detergent odour; miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 approx	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8- 10
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa )	2.4 @20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	as for water
Volatile Component (%vol)	>60	Evaporation Rate	as for water

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## GHS Hazard Phrases

Causes skin irritation  
May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled  
May cause allergic skin reaction  
Causes serious eye damage  
Toxic to aquatic life  
Harmful to life in the soil

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC. Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa<2) are classified as corrosive (R34)<</>.

(C10-14)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 404 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 1260 mg/kg \* [Manufacturer]

■ Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC. Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa<2) are classified as corrosive (R34)<</> for (C10-13)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt

### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3900 mg/kg \*  
Oral (rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg \*\*

■ alpha-Olefine sulfonates (AOS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 and R41 for concentrations > 80% and R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) for concentrations of 40-80% according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). AOS are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.

<</>.

\* Van Waters and Rogers

\*\* Albright & Wilson

### IRRITATION

Skin: Irritant \*\*  
Eye: Irritant \*\*

MONOETHANOLAMINE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2050 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg \*  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 67 mg/kg  
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1720 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg  
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 620 mg/kg  
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg  
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 225 mg/kg  
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 700 mg/kg

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

\* Bayer

### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):505 mg open- Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.  
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient  
monoethanolamine  
water

Persistence:  
Water/Soil  
LOW  
LOW

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

LOW  
LOW

Mobility

HIGH  
HIGH

continued...

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,.,
- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**(C10-14)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS: 69669-44-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate (CAS: 68439-57-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**monoethanolamine (CAS: 141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Andrew Truckwash (CW: 23-0297)**

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ The (M)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.

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