

# Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

## Added Sparkle Products

Version No: 0.6

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

Issue Date: 18/03/2024

Print Date: 18/03/2024

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product name:** Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

**Synonyms:**

Not Available

**Other means of identification:** Not Available

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

**Relevant identified uses:**

Pure Water Additive

**Uses advised against:** No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Registered company name	Added Sparkle Products
Address	Unit 12, Crepe Farm Business Park Bridport Dorset United Kingdom
Telephone	01308 897297
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.addedsparkle.co.uk">www.addedsparkle.co.uk</a>
Email	Not Available

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Added Sparkle Products
Emergency telephone numbers	01308 897297 - Office Hours Only
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



**Signal word:** **Danger**

**Hazard statement(s)**

**H314:** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

**P260:** Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

**P264:** Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

**P280:** Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

**P301+P330+P331:** IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

**P303+P361+P353:** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

**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.

**P363:** Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**P304+P340:** IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

**P405:** Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Material contains alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Possible skin sensitizer\*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 68439-46-3 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-15	<u>alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H318, H400 [1]	Not Available	Not Available

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

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### 4.1. 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 or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### Ingestion

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- **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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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**Added Sparkle Diamond Shine**

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**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

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**5.1. Extinguishing media**

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

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**5.3. Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- **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.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

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**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up****Minor Spills**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

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## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- 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.**
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.
- 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.
- **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

#### Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

#### Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### Storage incompatibility

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

#### Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

Not Available

#### Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

Not Available

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Dermal 2 080 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 294 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1 250 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 87 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.104 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.104 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 13.7 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 13.7 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.4 mg/L (STP)

\* Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	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.	

## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the 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 container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active 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.

#### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



##### Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- 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].

##### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

##### Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

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.

### Body protection

See Other protection below

### Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

:

Colourless

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	-1	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	150	Taste	Not Available
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 Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (10%)	~6
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

### 10.1.Reactivity:

See section 7.2

### 10.2. Chemical stability:

## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

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

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7.2

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid:

See section 7.2

### 10.5. Incompatible materials:

See section 7.2

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects 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.

#### Ingestion

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

#### Skin Contact

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

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.

Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin.

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

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.

#### Chronic

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Added Sparkle Diamond Shine	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: SEVERE * [SHELL CCINFO 1441905]

**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 C9-11 ETHOXYLATED

Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.

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 sensitizers. The oxidation 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 ethoxylates 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. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing.

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.

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## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

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.

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.

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

**Legend:** ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification

### 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

#### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Added Sparkle Diamond Shine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.217-3.523mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.11-0.28mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	7mg/l	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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 sorbed by inorganic solids. Cationic surfactants are strongly sorbed by solids, particularly clays. Significant sorption of anionic and non-ionic surfactants has been observed in activated sludge and organic river sediments. Surfactants have been shown to improve water infiltration into soils with moderate to severe hydrophobic or water-repellent properties.

Ecotoxicity: Some surfactants are known to be toxic to animals, ecosystems and humans, and can increase the diffusion of other environmental contaminants. The acute aquatic toxicity generally is considered to be related to the effects of the surfactant properties on the organism and not to direct chemical toxicity. Surfactants should be considered to be toxic to aquatic species under conditions that allow contact of the chemicals with the organisms. Surfactants are expected to transfer slowly from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolized rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. Surfactants are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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



## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

vPvB

No

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

#### Waste treatment options

Not Available

#### Sewage disposal options

Not Available

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

#### Marine Pollutant

NO

#### HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

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

- 14.1. UN number or ID number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):  
 Class: **Not Applicable**  
 Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:  
 Hazard identification (Kemler): **Not Applicable**  
 Classification code: **Not Applicable**  
 Hazard Label: **Not Applicable**  
 Special provisions: **Not Applicable**  
 Limited quantity: **Not Applicable**  
 Tunnel Restriction Code: **Not Applicable**

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

- 14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):  
 ICAO/IATA Class: **Not Applicable**  
 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**  
 ERG Code: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:  
 Special provisions: **Not Applicable**  
 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**  
 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**

## Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**  
 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**  
 Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**  
 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**

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

14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**  
 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):  
 IMDG Class: **Not Applicable**  
 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: **Not Applicable**  
 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**  
 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**  
 14.6. Special precautions for user:  
 EMS Number: **Not Applicable**  
 Special provisions: **Not Applicable**  
 Limited Quantities: **Not Applicable**

### Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**  
 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):  
 Not Applicable: **Not Applicable**  
 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**  
 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**  
 14.6. Special precautions for user:  
 Classification code: **Not Applicable**  
 Special provisions: **Not Applicable**  
 Limited quantity: **Not Applicable**  
 Equipment required: **Not Applicable**  
 Fire cones number: **Not Applicable**

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

#### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

#### Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

**Seveso Category:** Not Available

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes

Continued...

### Added Sparkle Diamond Shine

National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated)
<b>Legend:</b>	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i>  <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

**Revision Date:** 18/03/2024

**Initial Date:** 18/03/2024

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

**H302:** Harmful if swallowed.

**H315:** Causes skin irritation.

**H318:** Causes serious eye damage.

**H400:** Very toxic to aquatic life.

### 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, H314	On basis of test data
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Calculation method