

# Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner

Cummins Filtration

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5293-88

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Radiator cleaner for removing heavy rust and scale, oil contaminants and fuel contaminants.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Cummins Filtration
Address	31 Garden Street Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9721 9100
Fax	+61 3 9721 9148
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

**DANGER**

**Hazard statement(s)**

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
77-92-9	10-25	<u>citric acid</u>
9016-45-9	5-10	<u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u>
68987-81-5	1-5	<u>alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated</u>
68603-25-8	1-5	<u>alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>
139-89-9	1-3	<u>N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt</u>
7664-38-2	0.1-0.6	<u>phosphoric acid</u>

**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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>, nitrogen oxides (NOx)</li> <li>, sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

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See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Overheating of ethoxylates/ alkoxyates in air should be avoided. When some ethoxylates are heated vigorously in the presence of air or oxygen, at temperatures exceeding 160 C, they may undergo exothermic oxidative degeneration resulting in self-heating and autoignition.</li> <li>▶ Nitrogen blanketing will minimise the potential for ethoxylate oxidation. Prolonged storage in the presence of air or oxygen may cause product degradation.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Ethoxylates/ alkoxyates react slowly with air or oxygen and may generate potentially sensitising intermediates (haptens).. Storage under heated conditions in the presence of air or oxygen increases reaction rate. For example, after storing at 95 F/ 35 C for 30 days in the presence of air, there is measurable oxidation of the ethoxylate. Lower temperatures will allow for longer storage time and higher temperatures will shorten the storage time if stored under an air or oxygen atmosphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>For ethoxylates suitable containers include carbon steel coated with baked phenolic. Any moisture may cause rusting of carbon steel. If product is moisture free, uncoated carbon steel tanks may be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong bases.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3 / - ppm	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenyl) ether	4.5 mg/m3	49 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	1 mg/m3	11 mg/m3	260 mg/m3


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N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	Trisodium N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate; (Trisodium N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetate)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1000 mg/m3	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Recommended material(s)**

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:  
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Material	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

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NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C

up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Amber coloured acidic liquid with little or no odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.11-1.13
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	2.5-3.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	104	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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 (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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**Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE
		Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye : SEVERE *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50 mg/l/1h** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	dermal (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	dermal test
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): Irritation score
		Skin (rabbit):Irritation score
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

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NONYLPHENOL, 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 sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation. 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.
ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. for 85% aqueous solution: No known or reported effects on reproductive function or foetal development. No known or reported to be mutagenic.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	Data for Triton DF-16:
N-(2-HYDROXY)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT	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. Nitrotriacetic acid and its water-soluble metal complexes occur in household detergents and drinking water. Their ability to chelate metal ions accounts for the toxicity. They may cause cancer of the kidney, bladder and urinary tract in some experimental animals but no foetal or genetic damage has been recorded. They do not cause skin sensitisation or irritation but may accumulate in the foetal skeleton.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
PHOSPHORIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). 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. phosphoric acid ( 85%)
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	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.
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	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.
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED & PHOSPHORIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED & PHOSPHORIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
N-(2-HYDROXY)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT & PHOSPHORIC ACID	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity ☹

Carcinogenicity ☹

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Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ - Data available to make classification  
 ⊘ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	NOEC	16	Crustacea	153mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	1.3mg/L	4
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.0mg/L	4
	NOEC	2400	Fish	0.035mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L	2
alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	NOEC	840	Fish	>=25.7mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	NOEC	840	Fish	>=25.7mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>376mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2

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, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil		Persistence: Air	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
citric acid	LOW		LOW	
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW		LOW	
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW		LOW	
phosphoric acid	HIGH		HIGH	

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**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -4.0864)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW (KOC = 20.47)
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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**

**CITRIC ACID(77-92-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists      Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED(9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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**ALCOHOLS C7-C10 ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED(68987-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED(68603-25-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists      Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**N-(2-HYDROXY)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT(139-89-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards      Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	N (N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt; phosphoric acid; citric acid; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (alcohols C7-C10 ethoxylated, propoxylated)
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

**Other information**

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
citric acid	77-92-9, 1192555-95-5, 12262-73-6, 136108-93-5, 245654-34-6, 43136-35-2, 623158-96-3, 856568-15-5, 878903-72-1, 890704-54-8, 896506-46-0, 906507-37-7
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 26571-11-9, 14409-72-4
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	139-89-9, 207386-87-6
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2, 16271-20-8

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.

**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
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection

**Fleetguard Restore Plus - Acid Cooling System Cleaner**

OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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