

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010

SAFETY DATA SHEET

HHC-LAC/CIF/CREAM/DUKE CE/LEMON/VIP

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : HHC-LAC/CIF/CREAM/DUKE CE/LEMON/VIP
Product code : 8887394
Product description : Liquid Abrasive Cleaner
Product type : liquid
Other means of identification : Not available.

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

Identified uses

Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Unilever UK Limited

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Springfield Drive

KT22 7GR

Surrey, Leatherhead

UNITED KINGDOM

0800 776646/Eire 1850 388 399

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e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : unileversds@unileverconsumerlink.co.uk

National contact

Not available.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National advisory body/Poison Centre

Telephone number : Not applicable in United Kingdom and Ireland

Supplier

Telephone number : 0800 776646/Eire 1850 388 399
Hours of operation : -
Information limitations : Not available.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Product definition : Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Eye Dam./Irrit. 2 H319
 Skin Corr./Irrit. 2 H315

The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.

Ingredients of unknown toxicity : Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 0 %

Ingredients of unknown ecotoxicity : Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 0 %

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]


The product is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : Not classified.

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

General : P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention : - Not applicable.

Response : P302 IF ON SKIN:
P352 Wash with plenty of water.
P305 IF IN EYES:
P351 Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P338 Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage : - Not applicable.

- Disposal** : Not applicable.
- Risk phrases** : - Not applicable
- Hazardous ingredients** : sodium benzenesulfonate C10-13 alkyl derivs.
- Supplemental label elements** : Contains Dipentene (dl-Limonene), Contains Benzisothiazolinone, May produce an allergic reaction.
- Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles** : Not applicable.

Special packaging requirements

- Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings** : Not applicable.
- Tactile warning of danger** : Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

- Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII** : Not applicable.
- Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII** : Not applicable.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification		Type
			67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	
Calcium carbonate	RRN : 01-2119486795-18 EC:207-439-9 CAS : 471-34-1 Index:	>=10 - <15	Not classified.		[2]
Mineral Salts	RRN : 01-2119486795-18 EC:207-439-9 CAS : 471-34-1 Index:	>=10 - <15	Not classified.		[2]
sodium benzenesulfonate	RRN : 01-	>=5 -	Xn; R22	Acute Tox. 4, H302	[1]

C10-13 alkyl derivs.	2119489428-22 EC:246-680-4 CAS : 25155-30-0 Index:	<7	Xi; R41 R38	Skin Corr./Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam./Irrit. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	
Sodium carbonate	RRN : 01-2119485498-19 EC:207-838-8 CAS : 497-19-8 Index:	>=1 - <5	Xi; R36	Eye Dam./Irrit. 2, H319	[1]
C12-15 Pareth-5	EC: CAS : 68131-39-5 Index:	>=1 - <5	Xi; R41 N; R50	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 M: 1 Eye Dam./Irrit. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1]
Dipentene (dl-Limonene)	EC:205-341-0 CAS : 138-86-3 Index:	0 - <0.25	R10 Xi; R38 R43 N; R50 R53	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Skin Corr./Irrit. 2, H315 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	[1]

Type

- [1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
 [2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
 [3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
 [4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
 [5] Substance of equivalent concern

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8. For confidentiality reasons, the levels of components listed in Section 3 are given in percentage bands. The bandings do not reflect potential variation in composition of this formulation, but are used simply to mask the exact component levels, which we consider to be proprietary information. The classification given in Section 2 and 15 reflects the exact composition of this mixture.

* exempted according to REACH Art. 2(7) and Annex V; Each starting material of the ionic mixture is registered, if required

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing

- apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
redness
irritation
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
redness
irritation
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Hazards from the substance or mixture** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : No specific data.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
- Additional information** : Not available.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- 6.2 Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-

insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

6.4 Reference to other sections : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Storage temperature: Do not store below the following temperature: 20 °C
Do not store above the following temperature: 50 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations : Not available.
Industrial sector specific solutions : Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Calcium carbonate	<p>UK. Health and Safety Commission, EH 40, Workplace exposure limits(1997-01-01) Notes: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention.</p> <p>Time Weighted Average (TWA) 10 mg/m³ Form: Inhalable dust</p> <p>UK. Health and Safety Commission, EH 40, Workplace exposure limits(1997-01-01) Notes: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS 14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be</p>

	<p>complied with. For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention.</p> <p>Time Weighted Average (TWA) 4 mg/m³ Form: Respirable dust</p>
Mineral Salts	<p>UK. Health and Safety Commission, EH 40, Workplace exposure limits(1997-01-01) Notes: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention.</p> <p>Time Weighted Average (TWA) 10 mg/m³ Form: Inhalable dust</p> <p>UK. Health and Safety Commission, EH 40, Workplace exposure limits(1997-01-01) Notes: Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS 14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and</p>

	<p>inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention.</p> <p>Time Weighted Average (TWA) 4 mg/m³ Form: Respirable dust</p>
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Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNEL/DMEL Summary : Not available.

PNEC Summary : Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It

	should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Form	: liquid
Colour	: Not available.
Odour	: perfumed
Odour threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 11.0
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Not available.
Flash point	: Non-flammable.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Density	: Not available
Bulk density	: Not available
Burning time	: Not available.
Burning rate	: Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: Lower: Not available. Upper: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Vapour density	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Solubility(ies)	: Not available.
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.

Viscosity : **Dynamic:** 600.000 mPa.s

Kinematic: Not available.

Explosive properties : Not available.

Oxidising properties : Not available.

9.2 Other information

SADT : Not available

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Not available

Heat of combustion : Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability : The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

10.5 Incompatible materials : No specific data.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Calcium carbonate	LD50 Oral	Rat	6,450 mg/kg	-
Mineral Salts	LD50 Oral	Rat	6,450 mg/kg	-
sodium benzenesulfonate C10-13 alkyl derivs.	LD50 Oral	Rat	1,080 mg/kg	-
Sodium carbonate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3,400 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	2.3 mg/l	2 h
C12-15 Pareth-5	LD50 Oral	Rat	2,000 mg/kg	-
Dipentene (dl-Limonene)	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,300 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Very low toxicity to humans or animals.

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	14,300 mg/kg

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Calcium carbonate	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
Mineral Salts	Not relevant - Not relevant	Not relevant	0		-
sodium benzenesulfonate C10-13 alkyl derivs.	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit			-
Sodium carbonate	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit		0.008 hrs	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit			-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
Dipentene (dl-Limonene)	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Causes skin irritation.
- Eyes** : Causes serious eye irritation., Classification based on Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] bridging principles
- Respiratory** : No inhalation irritancy studies have been performed on the mixture. Based on the composition as indicated in section 3, it is not likely that this mixture will cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Sensitisation**Conclusion/Summary**

- Skin** : Considered to be a low skin sensitiser. Contains a substance that may cause skin sensitisation, but is below threshold for classification.
- Respiratory** : No inhalation irritancy studies have been performed on the mixture. Based on the composition as indicated in section 3, it is not likely that this mixture will cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not applicable.

Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No additional remark.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not applicable.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not applicable.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
redness
irritation
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
redness
irritation
Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary : Very low toxicity to humans or animals.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Calcium carbonate			
	Acute LC50 56,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Western mosquitofish	96 h
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	28 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	35 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	42 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	35 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	42 d
Mineral Salts			
	Acute LC50 56,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Western mosquitofish	96 h
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	28 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	35 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	42 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	35 d
	Chronic NOEC 61,000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	42 d
sodium benzenesulfonate C10-13 alkyl derivs.			
	Acute EC50 5.88 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
	Acute EC50 7.81 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
	Acute IC50 112.4 mg/l	Aquatic plants - Green algae	3 d
	Acute EC50 171.96 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green algae	4 d
	Chronic NOEC 3.8 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout	4 d
Sodium carbonate			
	Acute LC50 300,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 300,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 300,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 320,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 320,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	Acute LC50 740 mg/l	Fish - Western	4 d

	Fresh water	mosquitofish	
	Acute EC50 199.82 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
	Acute LC50 265,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 265,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 565,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 1,640,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 242,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Diatom	96 h
C12-15 Pareth-5			
	Acute EC50 302 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 329 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 0.39 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
	Acute EC50 1.3 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute EC50 1,400 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Chronic NOEC 187 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	21 d
	Chronic NOEC 83 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	21 d
Dipentene (dl-Limonene)			
	Acute LC50 966 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	Acute LC50 80 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout, donaldson trout	96 h
	Acute EC50 17 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
	Acute EC50 17 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	2 d
HHC-LAC/CIF/CREAM/DUKE CE/LEMON/VIP			
Remarks - Acute - Aquatic invertebrates.:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : The surfactants used in this mixture are readily biodegradable., The surfactant(s) contained in this preparation complies(comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No.648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
sodium benzenesulfonate C10-13 alkyl derivs.	3.32	-	high
C12-15 Pareth-5	2.03 - 6.24	-	high
Dipentene (dl-Limonene)	4.57	-	high

12.4 Mobility in soil

- Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)** : Not available.
- Mobility** : Mixture is highly soluble

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- PBT** : P: Not available.
B: Not available.
T: Not available.
- vPvB** : vP: Not available.
vB: Not available.

- 12.6 Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.
- Hazardous waste** : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

Packaging

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
- Special precautions** : This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number				
14.2 UN proper shipping name				
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not available.
14.4 Packing group				
14.5. Environmental hazards				
Additional information				

14.6 Special precautions for user : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.'

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV: None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern: None of the components are listed.

Other EU regulations

Europe inventory : Not determined.

Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) - Air : Not listed

Integrated pollution prevention and control list (IPPC) - Water : Not listed

Aerosol dispensers :
Not applicable.

Seveso II Directive

National regulations

Remark : No additional remark.

International regulations

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment : This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- AISE = Association Internationale de la Savonnerie, de la Détergence et des Produits d'Entretien, International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products'
- CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
- DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
- DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
- EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
- PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
- RRN = REACH Registration Number
- vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Key literature references and sources for data : Evaluation method used for mixture classification Calculation method

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Eye Dam./Irrit. 2, H319	On basis of test data
Skin Corr./Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements :

- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS] :

- Acute Tox. 4, H302:** ACUTE TOXICITY: ORAL - Category 4
- Aquatic Acute 1, H400:** ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
- Aquatic Chronic 1, H410:** LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
- Aquatic Chronic 3, H412:** LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
- Eye Dam./Irrit. 1, H318:** SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
- Eye Dam./Irrit. 2, H319:** SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
- Flam. Liq. 3, H226:** FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

Skin Corr./Irrit. 2, H315: SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
Skin Sens. 1, H317: SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

Full text of abbreviated R phrases	:	R10- Flammable. R22- Harmful if swallowed. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes. R36- Irritating to eyes. R38- Irritating to skin. R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact. R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms. R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]	:	Xn - Harmful Xi - Irritant N - Dangerous for the environment.
Date of printing	:	02.10.2014
Date of issue/ Date of revision	:	02.10.2014
Date of previous issue	:	15.04.2013
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