



SAFETY DATA SHEET JUICE - PLASMA

According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, February 2016

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name JUICE - PLASMA
Product No. JPPWC500, JPPWC5 & JPPWC20

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

Application Cleaning agent.
Uses advised against This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above. For professional use only.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: Sydney Automotive Paint and Equipment Pty Ltd Unit A3, 366 Edgar Street
Condell Park
NSW 2200
Australia
Tel: +61 2 9772 9000
Email: reception@sape.com.au

www.juicepolishes.com.au
www.sape.com.au

Emergency Information

Emergency telephone AU Poison Information Centre 13 11 26
General medical information +61 2 9772 9000 (Mon to Fri, 08:00-16:00 AEST)
Transport information +61 2 9772 9000 (Mon to Fri, 08:00-16:00 AEST)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Not Classified
Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Sens. 1 - H317
Environmental hazards Not Classified

Label elements Hazard

pictograms



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Signal word	WARNING
Hazard statements	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Precautionary statements	P261 Avoid breathing vapor/ spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Contains	Sodium Mercaptoacetate

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients**Mixtures**

Sodium Mercaptoacetate	10<15%
CAS number: 367-51-1	
Classification Met. Corr. 1 - H290 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Skin Sens. 1A - H317	
Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts	1.25<1.5
CAS number: 68891-38-3	
Classification Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	0.2<0.5%
CAS number: 111-76-2	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2A - H319	
Non - Hazardous Ingredients.	70-80%

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

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General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion	May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.
Skin contact	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. This product is toxic.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.
<u>Advice for firefighters</u>	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
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Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Provide adequate ventilation. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Following dilution, discharge to the sewer with plenty of water may be permitted. The requirements of the local water authority must be complied with if contaminated water is flushed directly to the sewer. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
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Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

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Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Chemical storage.

Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 20 ppm 96.9 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 50 ppm 242 mg/m³

Sk

Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Sodium Mercaptoacetate (CAS: 367-51-1)

Ingredient comments

No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts (CAS: 68891-38-3)

Ingredient comments

No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment 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. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

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Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. 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

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless. to Pale pink.
Odour	Characteristic.

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pH	pH (concentrated solution): ~ 7.0
Flash point	Not applicable.
Relative density	~ 1.073 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water.
Viscosity	~1 cSt @ 20°C
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 4 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
Conditions to avoid	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Harmful if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,449.28

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 7,253.62

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin Contact

May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

Eye contact

May cause temporary eye irritation.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs

No specific target organs known.

Medical considerations

Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Sodium Mercaptoacetate

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 200.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 200.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,001.0

Species Rat

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,001.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

JUICE - PLASMA**Animal data** Irritating.**Serious eye damage/irritation****Serious eye damage/irritation** Irritation of eyes is assumed.**Skin sensitisation****Skin sensitisation** Sensitising.**Germ cell mutagenicity****Genotoxicity - in vitro** Ames test: Negative.**Reproductive toxicity****Reproductive toxicity - development** Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 20 mg/kg/day, , Rat**Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts****Acute toxicity - oral****Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg)** 2,001.0**Species** Rat**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 2,001.0**Acute toxicity - dermal****Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg)** 2,001.0**Species** Rat**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 2,001.0**Skin sensitisation****Skin sensitisation** Not sensitising.**2-BUTOXYETHANOL****Acute toxicity - oral****Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg)** 1,300.0**Species** Rat**ATE oral (mg/kg)** 1,300.0**Acute toxicity - dermal****Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg)** 2,270.0**Species** Rat**ATE dermal (mg/kg)** 1,100.0**Acute toxicity - inhalation****ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)** 11.0

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Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation:: Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Fertility: - NOAEL 720 mg/kg, , Mouse

Reproductive toxicity - development Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 100 mg/kg, , Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. The product does not contain organic complexing agents with a DOC level of degradation of < 80% after 28 days. The product does not contain organically bound halogen.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

Toxicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Sodium Mercaptoacetate

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 48 hours: 880 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
LC₅₀, 96 hours: >100 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 38 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: 13 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, ~: ~ 7.1 mg/l,

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, ~: ~ 1 - 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, ~: ~ 10 - 100 mg/l, Freshwater algae

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: > 100 mg/l, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 1550 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, >: > 100 mg/l,

Acute toxicity - microorganisms EC₅₀, >: > 1000 mg/l,

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage NOEC, 21 days: > 100 mg/l,

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates NOEC, 21 days: 100 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

Sodium Mercaptoacetate

Persistence and degradability The product is readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation - Degradation 100%: 14 days

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Persistence and degradability The product is biodegradable.

Biodegradation Water - Degradation (%) 90.4: 28 days

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Sodium Mercaptoacetate

Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient log Pow: -2.99

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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Bioaccumulative Potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient : 0.81

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems.
The product is non-volatile.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Alcohols, C12-C14, ethoxylated, sulfates, sodium salts

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Water - Koc: ~ 67 @ °C

Henry's law constant 0.000016 atm m³/mol @ °C

Surface tension 65 mN/m @ °C

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADG).

UN number

Not applicable.

UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

JUICE - PLASMA**Packing group**

Not applicable.

Environmental hazards**Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Schedule (SUSMP) No Poison Schedule number allocated

Inventories**Australia - AIIC**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information**Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**

ADG: Australian dangerous goods code
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 IATA: International air transport association.
 ICAO: Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air.
 IMDG: International maritime dangerous goods.
 CAS: Chemical abstracts service.
 ATE: Acute toxicity estimate.
 LC₅₀: Lethal concentration to 50 % of a test population.
 LD₅₀: Lethal dose to 50% of a test population (median lethal dose).
 EC₅₀: 50% of maximal effective concentration.
 PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
 vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity
 Skin Sens. = Skin sensitisation

General information

This product has been manufactured under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality and Environmental Management Systems.

Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments

This is the first issue. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.

Issued by

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Revision date	3/05/2024
Revision	10_AUS
Supersedes date	15/10/2020
SDS No.	21053
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H301 Toxic if swallowed. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.