



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### JUICE Polish Speed Wax

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, 2021.

#### SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

##### Product identifier

**Product name** JUICE Polish Speed Wax

**Product No.** JPSW1L

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

**Application** Car maintenance product. - Polish.

**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](mailto:reception@sape.com.au)  
[www.juicepolishes.com.au](http://www.juicepolishes.com.au)  
[www.sape.com.au](http://www.sape.com.au)

**Manufacturer** Global Body Shop Supplies  
Unit A4, 366 Edgar Street  
Condell Park  
NSW 2200  
Australia  
Tel: +61 2 9772 9099  
Email: [reception@sape.com.au](mailto:reception@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)

**National emergency telephone number** Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

#### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Physical hazards** Not Classified

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**Health hazards** Eye Irrit. 2A - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336

**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word** WARNING

**Hazard statements** H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary statements** P261 Avoid breathing vapours.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust.  
P280 Wear protective gloves.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Supplemental label information** For professional users only.  
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Contains** Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

### 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

<b>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy</b> CAS number: 64742-48-9	<b>20&lt;30%</b>
<b>Classification</b> Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
<b>Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate</b> CAS number: 92704-41-1 Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	<b>5&lt;10%</b>
<b>Classification</b> Not Classified	

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<b>Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me</b>	<b>2&lt;3%</b>
CAS number: 71750-79-3	
<b>Classification</b> Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
<b>Paraffin Wax 150/155</b>	<b>0.5&lt;0.7%</b>
CAS number: 8002-74-2	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Not Classified	
<b>Paraffin Wax</b>	<b>0.5&lt;0.7%</b>
CAS number: 8002-74-2	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Not Classified	
<b>Amides, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)</b>	<b>0.2&lt;0.5%</b>
CAS number: 68603-38-3	
<b>Classification</b> Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
<b>Diiron Trioxide</b>	<b>0.1&lt;0.2%</b>
CAS number: 1309-37-1	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Not Classified	
<b>Titanium Dioxide</b>	<b>0.1&lt;0.2%</b>
CAS number: 13463-67-7	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
<b>Classification</b> Not Classified	

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

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first aid measures

##### General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

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<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Rinse with water.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	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**

<b>General information</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes.

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

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Extinguishing media**

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	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.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

<b>Specific hazards</b>	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

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### Advice for firefighters

#### **Protective actions during firefighting**

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. 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 inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

#### **Environmental precautions**

##### **Environmental precautions**

Immiscible with water. Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

#### **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. 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.

#### **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.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used**

#### **Precautions for safe handling**

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**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.

**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

##### **Anhydrous Aluminium Silicate**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): NOHSC 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### **Paraffin Wax 150/155**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> fume

##### **Paraffin Wax**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> fume

##### **Diiron Trioxide**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> fume  
as Fe

##### **Titanium Dioxide**

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
NOHSC = The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

#### **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)**

**Ingredient comments** No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

#### **Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me (CAS: 71750-79-3)**

**Ingredient comments** No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

### Exposure controls

#### **Protective equipment**



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<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	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. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
<b>Hand protection</b>	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/manufacture, 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.
<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Viscous liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	White.
<b>Odour</b>	Pleasant, agreeable.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Melting point</b>	~ 0°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash point</b>	> 62°C Closed cup.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability Limit - Lower(%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Other flammability</b>	This product does not sustain combustion, according to the sustained combustibility test L.2, Part III, section 32 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	~ 0.940 @ (20°C)°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Insoluble in water. Miscible with the following materials: Hydrocarbons.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	~17,000 cP @ 20°C Kinematic viscosity > 20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Comments</b>	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 188 g/litre.

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

<b>Reactivity</b>	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.



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**Hazardous decomposition products** Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** 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.

**Human skin model test** No information required.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Causes serious eye irritation.

##### Respiratory sensitisation

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

##### Skin sensitisation

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

##### 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** STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Target organs** Central nervous system

##### 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** A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.

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<b>Ingestion</b>	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes.
<b>Acute and chronic health hazards</b>	Because of the product's quantity and composition, the health hazard is regarded as low. This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on human health. No specific acute or chronic health impact noted, but this chemical may still have adverse impact on human health, either in general or on certain individuals with pre-existing or latent health problems.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target Organs</b>	Central nervous system
<b>Medical Symptoms</b>	No specific symptoms noted, but this chemical may still have adverse health impact, either in general or on certain individuals.

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

##### Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rat

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rabbit

#### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

##### Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg) 2,000.0

Species Rat

#### Paraffin Wax

**Other health effects** There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity** Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

**Ecotoxicity** The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

#### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

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**Ecotoxicity** The product does not contain organically bound halogen. The product contains an organic complexing agent with a DOC level of degradation of < 80% after 28 days.

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

### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** Not determined.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** Not determined.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** Not determined.

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms** Not determined.

**Acute toxicity - terrestrial** Not determined.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** Not available.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** Not applicable.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** Not applicable.

### Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** The degradability of the product is not known.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

**Persistence and degradability** Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

#### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

**Persistence and degradability** There are no data on the degradability of this product.

#### Paraffin Wax

**Persistence and degradability** The product is not readily biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

**Partition coefficient** Not available.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

**Bioaccumulative Potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.

### Paraffin Wax

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

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is insoluble in water. The product contains volatile substances which may spread in the atmosphere.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

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

#### Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]propyl Me, di-Me

**Mobility** The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.

### Paraffin Wax

**Mobility** Not considered mobile.

### 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. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. 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.

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### **UN proper shipping name**

Not applicable.

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

No transport warning sign required.

### **Transport labels**

No transport warning sign required.

### **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**

#### **National regulations**

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).  
National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets.  
Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.  
Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  
Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.  
National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances.  
National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  
National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances.  
National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  
National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods.  
Guidance Note for Placarding Stores for Dangerous Goods and Specified Hazardous Substances. Guidance Note for the Assessment of Health Risks Arising from Hazardous Substances in the Workplace.  
National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities. National Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities.

#### **Schedule (SUSMP)**

Schedule 5. Caution.

### **Inventories**

#### **Australia - AIIC**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

## **SECTION 16: Any other relevant information**

#### **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.

## JUICE Polish Speed Wax

<b>Revision comments</b>	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
<b>Issued by</b>	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
<b>Revision date</b>	21/03/2023
<b>Revision</b>	2_AUS
<b>Supersedes date</b>	06/07/2022
<b>SDS No.</b>	22083
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.