

# Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid

## Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 5199-82

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue\Date: 15/02/2025

Print\Date: 19/02/2025

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For use in all domestic washing machines. Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	<a href="http://www.autoklene.com/msds/">http://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Auto Klene Solutions
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Signal word **Warning**

## Hazard statement(s)

H320 Causes eye irritation.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	surfactant blend, proprietary
92502-70-0	0-10	<u>eucalyptus oil</u>
7336-20-1	0-10	<u>4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt</u>
Not Available	1-5	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li><li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li></ul>

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

Continued...

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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

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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

Continued...

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture.</li><li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Store in original containers.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li><li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li></ul>

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

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li><li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li></ul>

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
eucalyptus oil	Not Available		Not Available	
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	Not Available		Not Available	

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
eucalyptus oil	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Notes:**

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

**Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li><li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li><li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.</li></ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li><li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li></ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Overalls.</li><li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li><li>▶ Barrier cream.</li><li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li><li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li></ul>

**Respiratory protection**

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Green, clear, viscous liquid with eucalyptus odour; soluble in water to produce foaming solutions.
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.035
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	approx.12	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2 @ 20 degC	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	9.0-9.6
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>► Product is considered stable.</li> <li>► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.	
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.	
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.	
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.	
Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

eucalyptus oil	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2480 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2480 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
			Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mod	
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances			
EUCALYPTUS OIL	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. The terpenoid hydrocarbons are found in needle trees and deciduous plants. This category of chemicals shows very low acute toxicity. They are ecreted in the urine. They are unlikely to cause genetic damage, but animal testing shows that they do cause increased rates of kidney cancer. They have low potential to cause reproductive and developmental toxicity.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p>			
	<p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.</p> <p>Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehaptens is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.</p> <p>For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitisers.</p> <p>Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, the oxidized products will have differing levels of sensitization potential. Tests shows that air exposure of lavender oil increased the potential for sensitization.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptens being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures.</p>			
4,4'-DIAMINO-2,2'-STILBENEDISULFONIC ACID DISODIUM SALT	Under the conditions of 2-year feed studies, there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 4,4-diamino-2,2-stilbenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt, in male or female F344/N rats receiving 12,500 or 25,000 ppm. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 4,4-diamino-2,2-stilbenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt, in male or female B6C3F1 mice receiving 6,250 or 12,500 ppm			
EUCALYPTUS OIL & 4,4'-DIAMINO-2,2'-STILBENEDISULFONIC ACID DISODIUM SALT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.			
Acute Toxicity		Carcinogenicity		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion		Reproductivity		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation		STOT - Single Exposure		
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure		✗

Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗
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Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
– Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
eucalyptus oil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.307mg/L	2
	NOEL	86	Fish	3.2mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.307mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.6mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.247mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	4.2mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	20mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/L	2
	EL0	24	Crustacea	10mg/L	2
	NOEL	86	Fish	3.2mg/L	2
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	292.33mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	EC0	48	Crustacea	62.5mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

Bioaccumulative potential	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	► Recycle wherever possible.
	► Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
	► Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
	► Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
eucalyptus oil	Not Available
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
eucalyptus oil	Not Available
4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****eucalyptus oil is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (eucalyptus oil)
China - IECSC	No (4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (eucalyptus oil)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

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## Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Print Date: 19/02/2025

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	No (4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	No (4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt)
Mexico - INSQ	No (eucalyptus oil; 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/02/2021
Initial Date	17/02/2016

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1.1.1	15/02/2021	Classification, Name

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Multi Mix 11 - Laundry Liquid

end of SDS