

Safety data sheet

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and Regulation (EC) No.

1272/2008 (CLP)

Issue Date: 21-08-2025

Revision Date: 21-08-2027

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product identifier:

Identification/Trade name: SUDZERO – Powder-to-Liquid Foaming Hand Wash

Relevant identification uses of the substance and uses advised against:

Other names: Foaming hand wash

Application: Cosmetic – Hand wash

Details of the supplier:

Company Name: Amplify Goods

Address: 63 High Street, Wimbledon, SW19 5EE, UK

Phone: 07876217886

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of the substances or mixture:

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP):

Eye Dam1; H318

Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

CLP Label elements:

Hazard Pictogram:



Signal Words: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand

P102: Keep out of reach of children

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P273: Avoid release to the environment

P305+P351+P338+P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations

Other hazards:

PBT/vPvB: None of the ingredients ($\geq 0.1\%$) meet the criteria

Endocrine Disrupting Properties: None identified per Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

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Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture:

Substance	CAS ID	Percentages	Classification
Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate	85681-55-6	5 - 10	Acute Tox. 4; H302
Sodium benzoate	532-32-1	1 - 5	Eye Dam. 1; H318
Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate	61789-32-0	1 - 5	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Potassium Sorbate	24634-61-5	1 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate	90268-36-3	1 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Citric Acid	77-92-9	1 - 5	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Sucrose stearate	25168-73-4	1 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Limonene	5989-27-5	0.1 - 1	Acute Tox. 4; H302
Cineole	470-82-6	0.1 - 1	Eye Dam. 1; H318

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures:

In case of inhalation: Move casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of ingestion: Do Not Induce Vomiting! Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, wash out mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of Eye Contact: Immediately rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention.

In case of Skin Contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and wash using soap. Get medical attention immediately.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Skin irritation, allergic reaction, eye damage, respiratory irritation

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Water spray, alcohol resistant foam, fire extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide (CO2)

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, firefighting foam, or Halon. Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment.

LARGE FIRES: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire exposed containers.

Specific Hazards / Products of Combustion

Product is not flammable but may release irritating or toxic fumes if burned.

Fighting Equipment/Instructions

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Firefighters should wear SCBA and protective clothing to prevent exposure to combustion products.

Refer to Section 9 for fire properties of this chemical including flash point, auto ignition temperature, and explosive limits.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Personal Precautions

In the event of an accidental release, all non-essential personnel must be evacuated from the affected area to prevent exposure. Individuals involved in the response should wear suitable personal protective equipment, including chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl rubber), protective goggles or face shields, and suitable respiratory protection if dust is present. Direct contact with skin, eyes, or clothing must be avoided, and inhalation of dust or vapours should be strictly prevented. Ensure proper ventilation, especially in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces. Emergency responders must follow established chemical handling protocols and wear full protective gear as necessary.

Emergency Measures

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Consider wind direction. Secure all ignition sources (flame, spark, hot work, hot metal, etc.) from area. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. For large spills, isolate initial action distance downwind 1,000 ft. (300 m).

Environmental Precautions

All necessary measures must be taken to prevent the product from reaching natural water bodies, sewers, or soil. If the product enters watercourses, drains, or soil, it may pose a risk to aquatic and terrestrial environments. In such cases, appropriate local environmental authorities should be notified immediately. Preventive containment measures should be in place to restrict product dispersion into sensitive areas.

Containment and Clean-Up Methods

Spilled material should be contained using inert, non-combustible absorbent materials such as sand, earth, or diatomaceous earth. Avoid raising dust during cleanup. The collected material must be transferred to properly labelled, sealed containers for disposal in accordance with Section 13 of this SDS. After mechanical removal, any remaining residues should be cleaned using water. If necessary, wet sweeping methods should be employed to avoid the generation of airborne dust. Contaminated cleaning materials must also be disposed of in compliance with applicable waste management regulations.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Ensure adequate ventilation or exhaust systems are in place to minimize the accumulation of dust in the workplace. Avoid the formation of dust and any direct contact with the skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. Inhalation of dust or vapours should be avoided at all times. Use the product only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, and

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do not eat, drink, or smoke during use. Containers should be kept tightly closed when not in use to prevent contamination and moisture ingress. Handle with care to avoid spillage and ensure all safety instructions provided on the label or in this safety data sheet are followed.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

The product should be stored in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight, high temperatures, and sources of ignition. Storage areas should be equipped with appropriate containment to prevent environmental contamination in the event of leakage. Keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials, including strong oxidizing agents and acids. Ensure that the storage area is secured and clearly labelled, with access restricted to authorized personnel only. The product should be stored in accordance with local regulations and classified storage guidelines.

The product must be kept out of reach of children and stored in a location that is secure and inaccessible to unauthorized persons. As an added precaution, storage should occur in areas where accidental release can be managed and contained. The storage facility should be equipped with suitable spill control and emergency wash stations if large quantities are kept on-site.

Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Control parameters:

Substance / Dust	Jurisdiction/ Basis	OEL (8-hr TWA)	Notes
d-Limonene (CAS 5989-27-5)	AIHA WEEL	30 ppm ($\approx 166 \text{ mg/m}^3$)	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level.
Particulates (nuisance/PNOR)	OSHA PEL	15 mg/m³ (total), 5 mg/m³ (respirable)	For dusts not otherwise regulated.
Particles (PNOS)	ACGIH TLV (good practice)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable), 3 mg/m³ (respirable)	For insoluble/poorly soluble particles where no specific TLV exists.
1,8-Cineole (Eucalyptol) (CAS 470-82-6)	Various SDS/WEL listings	No established OEL reported in common regs (check local).	

No specific OELs located for: Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate, Sodium benzoate, Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate, Potassium sorbate, Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate, Citric acid, Sucrose stearate (use nuisance dust guidance if handled as powders).

PNECs and DNELs

SODIUM LAURYL SULFOACETATE (CAS: 85681-55-6)

DNEL

Workers - Dermal; Long-term systemic effects 9.375 mg/kg bw/day

Workers - Inhalation; Long-term systemic effects 26.45 mg/m³

Consumers - Oral Long-term Systemic effects 3.75 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Inhalation; Long-term Systemic effects 6.52 mg/m³

Consumers - Dermal Long-term Systemic effects, 4.688 mg/kg bw/day"

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PNEC

aqua (freshwater) - 0.004 mg/L

aqua (marine water) - 0 mg/L

STP - 1 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater) - 0.253 mg/kg sediment dw

Sediment (marine water) - 0.025 mg/kg sediment dw

Soil - 0.048 mg/kg soil dw

SODIUM COCOYL ISETHIONATE (CAS: 61789-32-0)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 62.5 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 28.75 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 18.5 mg/m³

Consumers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 17.3 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Oral; Long term exposure systemic effects 10.7 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC

aqua (freshwater) - 4.8 µg/L

aqua (marine water) - 0.48 µg/L

STP - 6.87 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater) - 714 µg/kg sediment dw

Sediment (marine water) - 71.4 µg/kg sediment dw

Soil - 139.4 µg/kg soil dw

SODIUM BENZOATE (CAS: 532-32-1)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 3 mg/m³

Workers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Local effects 0.1 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 62.5 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 1.5 mg/m³

Consumers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Local effects 0.06 mg/m³

Consumers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 31.25 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Oral; Long term exposure systemic effects 16.6 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC

aqua (freshwater) - 0.581 mg/L

aqua (marine water) - 0.058 mg/L

STP - 10 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater) - 2.5 mg/kg sediment dw

Sediment (marine water) - 0.25 mg/kg sediment dw

Soil - 0.159 mg/kg soil dw

DISODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE (CAS: 90268-36-3)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 31.74 mg/m³

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Workers - Dermal; Long term exposure systemic effects 22.5 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers- Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 7.83 mg/m³

Consumers - Dermal; Long term exposure systemic effects 11.25 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Oral; Long term exposure systemic effects 0.25 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC

aqua (freshwater) - 11 µg/L

aqua (marine water) - 1.1 µg/L

STP - 1.7 mg/L

sediment (freshwater) - 0.062 mg/kg

sediment (marine water) - 0.006 mg/kg

Soil - 0.006 mg/kg

POTASSIUM SORBATE (CAS: 24634-61-5)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 17.63 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 40 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Systemic effects 52.17 mg/m³

Consumers - Inhalation; Long term exposure Local effects 26.08 mg/m³

Consumers - Dermal; Long term exposure Systemic effects 20 mg/kg bw/day

Consumers - Dermal; Long term exposure Local effects 0.17 mg/cm²

Consumers - Oral; Long term exposure systemic effects 2 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC

aqua (freshwater) - 1 mg/L

aqua (marine water) - 0.1 mg/L

STP - 10 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater) - 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw

Sediment (marine water) - 0.36 mg/kg sediment dw

Soil - 1.67 mg/kg soil dw

Exposure control:

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure that the workplace is well ventilated, especially during bulk handling or if there is a risk of dust formation. Local exhaust ventilation should be installed at areas where dust is generated. Engineering controls should be designed to reduce exposure to below the occupational exposure limits and to maintain concentrations of airborne particles as low as reasonably achievable.

Individual protection measures. such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Chemical splash goggles (EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1); add face shield for bulk charging or when splash risk is high (mixture contains Eye Irrit. 2 / Eye Dam. 1 components).

Hand protection: No gloves required for normal household use. Wear chemical-resistant gloves (e.g., nitrile) during bulk handling or prolonged contact.

Body protection: Not required for normal use. For occupational handling of bulk quantities, wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact.

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Respiratory protection:

- Normal closed/ventilated operations: Not normally required.
- Powder handling / insufficient LEV or visible dust: Wear a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator (N95/P2 or better). Use P100 where heavy dust is expected. Reference OSHA/NIOSH PNOR limits (15/5 mg/m³) for action thresholds.
- Vapor exposure from terpenes (limonene/cineole) when heating or poorly ventilated: Use an organic vapor (OV) cartridge respirator with particulate pre-filter until ventilation is adequate; monitor against WEEL 30 ppm for d-limonene.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance (form): Powder

Odor: Characteristic

Boiling point/range (°C): Not applicable

pH: 5.5 – 6.5

Physical hazards:

None.

Other information:

Fat solubility (solvent-oil to be specified): Miscibility in kinds of organic solvent

Relative density: 0.6-0.8 g/ml

Dissociation constant in water (pKa): Not known.

Oxidation-reduction potential: Not known.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: The product is not reactive under normal conditions of use, handling, and storage. No specific test data is available on this mixture. However, it is not expected to undergo hazardous or violent reactions under recommended conditions.

Chemical stability: This product is stable under normal ambient temperatures and conditions of storage and handling. It does not degrade or decompose under standard environmental conditions and remains chemically unchanged over its shelf life when properly stored.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No hazardous reactions are known when the product is used and stored as directed. Under fire conditions or when exposed to strong oxidizing agents or acids, hazardous decomposition products may be generated (see Section 10.6). The product does not polymerize and is not self-reactive.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to excessive heat, open flames, sparks, and direct sunlight. Storage near strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizing agents should be avoided to prevent degradation or unwanted reactions. Avoid generation of airborne dust during handling in industrial settings.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides, permanganates) and strong acids (e.g. sulphuric acid, nitric acid) may react with the product components, potentially causing decomposition or reducing the cleaning efficacy. Avoid storing the product in contact with reactive or corrosive substances.

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Hazardous decomposition products: Under conditions of high heat or fire, the product may decompose to release harmful vapours such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and small quantities of other organic compounds depending on the specific mixture. These vapours should not be inhaled and may require the use of breathing apparatus during fire or high-temperature scenarios.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Toxic kinetics metabolism and distribution:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral: Mixture not tested. Contains Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate (5–10%, Acute Tox. 4; H302) and Limonene (0.1–1%, Acute Tox. 4; H302). Ingestion may be harmful; may cause gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Dermal/Inhalation: Not classified based on available component data at the given concentrations; dusts/vapors may irritate mucosa.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified as a mixture; however, surfactants (SLSa, SCI, DLS) may cause transient skin irritation on repeated/prolonged contact, especially on wet skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Mixture contains Sodium benzoate (1–5%, Eye Dam. 1; H318), Cineole (0.1–1%, Eye Dam. 1; H318), and Potassium sorbate / Sucrose stearate / Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate (Eye Irrit. 2; H319). Likely to cause eye irritation; risk of serious eye damage on direct contact.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified based on the provided component classifications. (No sensitizer classification supplied for components in your list.)

Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Carcinogenicity, Reproductive Toxicity: Based on available data, the mixture does not meet classification criteria for these hazard classes.

STOT – Single Exposure: High airborne dust may cause transient respiratory irritation (cough, throat irritation).

STOT – Repeated Exposure: No evidence of repeated dose toxicity.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Eco toxicity:

General: Mixture not tested as a whole. Contains components classified **Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412)**; avoid release to the environment.

Persistence and Degradability

Anionic surfactants (e.g., SLSa, DLS, SCI) are expected to be biodegradable under aerobic conditions when released in typical, diluted amounts. Actual degradation rate depends on local conditions (temperature, microbial activity, dilution).

Citric acid is readily biodegradable; benzoate/sorbate salts are generally biodegradable in wastewater treatment.

Bioaccumulative Potential

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Major components are ionic/polar and show low bioaccumulation potential.

Minor terpene fraction (e.g., limonene) may have higher log Kow, but at ≤1% is not expected to drive mixture bioaccumulation.

Mobility in Soil

Water-soluble salts/surfactants: high mobility in soil/water; may be removed in WWTPs by biodegradation/adsorption.

Terpenes: low water solubility, likely to adsorb to organic matter.

Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

None of the ingredients ≥0.1% are classified as PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic) or vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative) according to Annex XIII of REACH.

Endocrine Disrupting Properties

None of the ingredients are known or identified as endocrine disruptors for the environment under Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available on ozone depletion, greenhouse gas emission, or photochemical ozone creation potential. prevent bulk releases; do not allow undiluted product to enter drains/surface waters.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Product Disposal:

Do not dispose of with household waste. Unused or spilled product should be handled as non-hazardous industrial waste unless contaminated. Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations (e.g. via authorized waste contractor).

Packaging Disposal:

Empty, clean packaging can be recycled. Contaminated containers should be treated as product waste. Do not reuse containers for other purposes.

Relevant Legislation:

Follow Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and local waste management rules. Avoid discharge into sewage systems or water bodies.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN number: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class (es): Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazards: Transport poses no specific environmental hazard under normal conditions of handling.

Transport Mode	UN Number	Proper Shipping Name	Hazard Class	Packing Group	Environmental Hazard
ADR/RID	Not regulated	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
IMDG	Not regulated	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
IATA	Not	Not applicable	Not	Not	No

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	regulated		applicable	applicable	
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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marplot and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

DOT Special Provisions:

Secure Product containers to prevent breakage or leakage during transport. Ensure proper labeling and packaging to comply with transportation regulations.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal, State, and Local Regulatory Information

REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006: Complies with Annex II requirements as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: Product classified and labelled according to CLP.

Detergents Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004: Surfactant content meets biodegradability requirements.

Seveso Directive 2012/18/EU: Not applicable.

SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern): None present $\geq 0.1\%$.

Annex XVII (Restrictions): No restricted substances present.

Annex XIV (Authorisation): No substances subject to authorisation.

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes: Not Applicable

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right- to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	No
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Section 16: Other Information

Full text of H-statements referenced:

- **H302:** Harmful if swallowed.
- **H318:** Causes serious eye damage.
- **H319:** Causes serious eye irritation.
- **H412:** Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Training advice: Ensure personnel handling powders/liquids are trained on PPE, LEV use, spill control, first aid for eye exposures, and environmental protection.

Key literature & data sources: Supplier SDSs and component hazard classifications; general GHS/CLP criteria for mixture classification.

Abbreviations: ADR (European road transport), IMDG (sea), IATA/ICAO (air), GHS/CLP (classification), PBT/vPvB (persistent, bioaccumulative & toxic / very persistent & very bioaccumulative), PMT/vPvM (persistent, mobile & toxic / very persistent & very mobile), WWTP (wastewater treatment plant), LEV (local exhaust ventilation).