

SAFETY DATA SHEET



AUTOWASH

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: AP820

Version No: 2.1

Issue date: 29/01/2021

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	AUTOWASH
Product code	AP820
Pack sizes	20kg
UN proper shipping name	DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE

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

Relevant identified uses	Fully built laundry powder
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) <i>Classification drawn from HCIS, HSNO (CCID) and ECHA C&L Inventory.</i>

Label elements

Hazard pictograms	
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Signal word	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
497-19-8	30-60	<u>sodium carbonate</u>
7758-29-4	!0-<30	<u>sodium tripolyphosphate</u>
10213-79-3	10-<30	<u>sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate</u>
9016-45-9	<10	<u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u>
25155-30-0	<10	<u>Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs: Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If dust, fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</p>
Ingestion	<p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
 - ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
 - ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
 - ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
 - ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents.
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibilities	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents e.g. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleach, pool chlorine as ignition may result.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	If combustion occurs, toxic gases may be emitted, such as: carbon dioxide (CO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, phosphorus oxides (PO _x), silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	2R

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precaution for safe handling**

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
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Other information	<p>Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.</p>
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Only store in original container.
Storage incompatibility	Contact with acids produces toxic fumes Avoid oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


No data available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium carbonate	Sodium carbonate	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	780 mg/m3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.22 mg/m3	2.5 mg/m3	620 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	45 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	170 mg/m3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenol) ether;	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	87 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium percarbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields OR; Chemical goggles, whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes. Goggles must be properly fitted. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Elbow length natural rubber or nitrile gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Blue powder		
Physical state	Divided Solid Powder	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Floral	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
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 Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	200	pH as a solution (1%)	10.5 – 11.5
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Fluid accumulation in the lungs can occur with exposure to high doses or over a long period of time.
Ingestion	Ingestion may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

sodium carbonate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 2800 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) 2000 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged or repeated contact may cause mild irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritant. May cause pain, redness, discomfort
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No data available
	Aspiration toxicity	No data available

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	Acute toxicity	LD50 Oral - rat - 847 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Corrosive. Causes skin burns
	Eye damage/irritation	Corrosive. Causes eye burns
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No Data Available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay
	Carcinogenicity	There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates.
	Reproductive toxicity	Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.
	STOT (single exposure)	Dust corrosive to respiratory tract
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available	
sodium tripolyphosphate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No adverse effect observed
	Carcinogenicity	Does not contain any ingredient designated by IARC, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA as probable or suspected human carcinogens.
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available	
nonylphenol ethoxylates	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (mouse) 4290 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	moderate to severe irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	moderate to severe irritation
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	No Data Available
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available	
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 650 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Corrosive
	Eye damage/irritation	Moderately irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitising
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic
	Carcinogenicity	Not carcinogenic
	Reproductive toxicity	Not toxic to reproduction
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
Aspiration toxicity	No available data	

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
sodium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	300-mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-156.6-298.9mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	242-mg/L
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	<424-mg/L
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	LC50	96	Fish	210mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-22.94-49.01mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L
	EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/L
	NOEL	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.172668-mg/L
sodium tripolyphosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>70.7-<101.3mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	69.2mg/L
nonylphenol ethoxylates	NOEC	36.5	Fish	0.0001-mg/L
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	LC50	96	Fish	1.18mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.13-0.17mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.9mg/L
	BCF	2	Fish	1.1-mg/L
	NOEC	48	Not Available	0.1mg/L

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / packaging disposal	
	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG):

UN Number	3253	
UN proper shipping name	DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Sub risk	Not applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not applicable
	Limited quantity	5kg

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SODIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	29/01/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	29/01/2021	Sections 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

DISCLAIMER: While the information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be true and accurate based on the current level of knowledge available to us, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures, or processes.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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End of SDS