SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE SPRAY & WIPE

Infosafe No.: SEPAB
ISSUED Date : 29/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE SPRAY & WIPE

Product Code
HGSW750

Company Name
ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 1800 177 989
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number
1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address
info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Relevant identified uses:
Antibacterial spray on wipe off all purpose cleaner.

Additional Information
Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Proper shipping name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
GHS Classification: Not Applicable

Signal Word (s)
NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard Statement (s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Prevention
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Storage
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Disposal
Not Applicable

Other Information
Label elements
GHS label elements: Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition, information on ingredients
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	0-10 %w
Benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	63449-41-2	0-10 %w
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not available	0-10 %w
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %w

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
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.
Seek medical advice.

Skin
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
Treat symptomatically.
For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;
For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.
For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage.
If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.

If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy.
Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use fire fighting 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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: None known.

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Other Information
Fire/Explosion Hazard
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit acrid smoke.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:
carbon dioxide (CO_2)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Slippery when spilt.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up.
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Slippery when spilt.
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Use good occupational work practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
Segregate from
strong acids

Unsuitable Materials
PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES
Not Available

Other Information
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 MSDS.
Store below 30 deg.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm	150 ppm	150 ppm	400 ppm
benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	7.5 ppm	20 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm
water	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

water Not Available Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS/Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Eye Protection
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Safety glasses with side shields.
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.

Hand Protection
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Recommended material(s)
GLOVE SELECTION INDEX
Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Septone Spray & Wipe

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Personal Protective Equipment
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Overalls.
Barrier cream.
Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance
Clear fluorescent yellow mobile liquid with lemon fragrance; mixes with water.

Colour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Melting Point
Not Available

Freezing Point
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

Specific Gravity
1.013 (Water = 1)

pH
(as supplied): 10.85
as a solution(1%): Not Available

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
As for water

Physical State
Liquid

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
96.9 w/w (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Applicable

Flammability
Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Applicable

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
100°C

Other Information
Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Chemical Stability
Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Incompatible materials
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5(Fire Fighting Measures)

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Septone Spray & Wipe
TOXICITY IRRITATION
Not Available Not Available

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
TOXICITY IRRITATION
Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
Not Available Not Available

benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride
TOXICITY IRRITATION

Dermal (rat) LD50: 1420 mg/kg
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 16 mg/kg
Oral (mouse) LD50: 150 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg
Not Available Not Available

water
TOXICITY IRRITATION
Not Available Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

BENZYL C8-18 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
General depressed activity, impaired liver function tests, increased urine volume, changes in bone marrow, chronic pulmonary oedema, gastrointestinal changes recorded. For similar compound benzyl C12-18 alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride CAS RN 68391-01-5:

WATER
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, BENZYL C8-18 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Ingestion
The material has NOT 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Inhalation
Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Skin
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Eye
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Australia Exposure Standards - Skin
Sk

Chronic Effects
Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
|The surfactant contained in this product is readily biodegradable, but is regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms. OECD 302B testing of the quaternary ammonium compound contained in this product indicates that it is readily biodegraded, but it is also regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms. Therefore, the undiluted product should be prevented from entering waterways. If possible, the expended material should be drained to the sewer as sewerage treatment will greatly reduce damage to water quality. Whilst the aquatic toxicity of the components is relatively high (96 hour maximum safe concentration in the order of 1-5 mg/L), dilution of the product with the large excesses of water present and the relatively rapid biodegradation of the surfactants and quaternary ammonium compound should ensure minimal ecotoxicity.|This product contains 0.3% w/w P. Detergents containing phosphorus contribute together with other sources of phosphorus to the eutrophication of many fresh waters. Algae are the first step in the food chain and a number of factors are needed to promote their growth. These factors are sunlight for photosynthesis, temperature, certain water conditions (turbulence) and nutrients like carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus. The use of phosphorus in complexing agents is still an environmental concern wherever sewage effluent is released untreated into freshwater recipients.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Mobility

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Labels Required
Marine Pollutant: no
HAZCHEM: 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

U.N. Number
None Allocated

UN proper shipping name
None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)
None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether(34590-94-8) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride(63449-41-2) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Acros Transport Information","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists
"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

Other Information
Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

The (M)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.

This MSDS has been transcribed into Infosafe NOHSC format from an original issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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