

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE ARMOUR COLOGNE

Infosafe No.: K1H21
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE ARMOUR COLOGNE

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

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VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

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E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Vinyl and leather protector and rejuvenator.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
VINYL LEATHER REJUVENATOR PROTECTANT	

Additional Information

Website: www.aamtech.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Precautionary Statement (s)

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

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

Classification: Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	10-30 %
MORPHOLINE	110-91-8	0-1 %
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %

Other Information

Synonyms: Vinyl leather rejuvenator protectant

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.

First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

foam.

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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: None known

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

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.

Slippery when spilt.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Moderate hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Slippery when spilt.

Environmental Precautions

See section 12 - Ecological information

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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.

Store below 30 °C.

Protect from light.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards morpholine Morpholine 71 mg/m³ / 20 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

morpholine Morpholine 30 ppm 1,300 ppm 8000 ppm

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Original IDLH: Unknown mg/m³ / Unknown ppm

Revised IDLH: 600 ppm

Ingredient: morpholine

Original IDLH: 8,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 1,400 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: water

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Respiratory Protection

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

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.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.

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.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection:

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

|water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Partly miscible

pH

8.5 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

As for water

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

85.5 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

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

Relative density

0.997 @ 25 °C (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

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

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

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 Armour Cologne

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Morpholine

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kgE[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 16000 ppm/8hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 1050 mg/kgE[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 2 mg - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 995 mg/24hr-SEVERE

Skin (rabbit):500mg open-moderate

Water

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: 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

MORPHOLINE:

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.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

for morpholine:

There have been no reports on incidents of acute poisoning or on the effects of short- or long-term exposure to morpholine by the general population. The phenomenon known as blue vision or glaucopsia, as well as some instances of skin and respiratory tract irritation, have been described in reports of occupational exposure to morpholine; however, no atmospheric concentrations of morpholine were given. It was reported that the number of chromosomal aberrations in the lymphocytes of peripheral blood of workers exposed for 3-10 years to morpholine at concentrations of 0.54-0.93 mg/m³ did not differ significantly from controls. Undiluted morpholine is strongly irritant to skin; a dilute solution (1 to 40) was mildly irritant.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

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.

Inhalation

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.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Skin

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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Septone Armour Cologne

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

morpholine

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

LC50 96 Fish >1mg/L 4

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 28mg/L 4

NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =80mg/L 1

water

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

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: morpholine

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: water

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient: morpholine

LOW (KOC = 5.082)

Ingredient: water

LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: morpholine

LOW (BCF = 2.8)

Ingredient: water
LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Land transport (UN): 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

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Marine Pollutant

NO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

MORPHOLINE(110-91-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(water; morpholine)

China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Japan - ENCS: All ingredients are on the inventory

Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory

New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Hazard Rating Systems

Flammability: 1

Toxicity: 1

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 0

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

EINECS/ELINCS (EC)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS 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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