SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE KLEENGLOSS

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE KLEENGLOSS

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
Window and glass cleaner.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
WINDOW CLEANER, GLASS CLEANER	

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	0-10 %
Ethanol	64-17-5	0-10 %
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %

Other Information
Synonyms: Window cleaner, glass cleaner

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
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.

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.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
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
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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.

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

Other information:
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store below 30 °C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:
Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: ethanol
Material name: Ethyl alcohol
TWA: 1880 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: ethanol
TEEL-0: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: ethanol
Original IDLH: 15,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 3,300 [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 A 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
Clear pale blue mobile liquid with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

pH
9.5 (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
>1 Water = 1

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
>99 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Available

Flammability
Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Available

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
78-184 °C

Relative density
0.980 @ 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 Kleengloss
TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Ethanol
TOXICITY:
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kge[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild

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

ETHANOL:
The material may cause 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.

WATER:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

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.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Septone Kleengloss
Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

ethanol
Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source
LC50 96 Fish 42mg/L 4
EC50 48 Crustacea 2mg/L 4
EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 17.921mg/L 4
NOEC 2016 Fish 0.000375mg/L 4

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 DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: ethanol
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Ingredient: water
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient: ethanol
HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: water
LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: ethanol
LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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
ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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(ethanol; water)
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