

Septone GREASE-A-WAY

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 4898-35

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone GREASE-A-WAY
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: HKGW5, HKGW15, HKGW25
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Heavy duty kitchen floor cleaner and sanitiser.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698
Website	Not Available
Email	general@septone.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)


SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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Precautionary statement(s): Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	0-10	alkaline salts
34590-94-8	0-10	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
63449-41-2	0-10	benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride
1310-73-2	0-10	sodium hydroxide
141-43-5	0-10	monoethanolamine
Not Available	10-30	other ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	>60	water

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**Fire Incompatibility**

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Store below 30 deg.</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong acids

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	308 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 (mg/m3)	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	7.5 (mg/m3) / 3 (ppm)	15 (mg/m3) / 6 (ppm)	Not Available	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)
sodium hydroxide	0.5(ppm)	0.5(ppm)	5(ppm)	50(ppm)
monoethanolamine	3(ppm)	6(ppm)	30(ppm)	30(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Unknown(mgm3)Unknown(ppm)	600(ppm)
sodium hydroxide	250(mgm3)	10(mgm3)
monoethanolamine	1,000(ppm)	30(ppm)

MATERIAL DATA**Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, 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. 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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 GREASE-A-WAY

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	B
##sodium	hydroxide

* 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

Respiratory protection

Type AEK-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	AEK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AEK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AEK-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

"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.

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear deep red mobile alkaline liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.065
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	12.6	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	As for water	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	84.9 w/w
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.</p> <p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition</p>
Eye	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
Chronic	<p>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.</p>

Septone GREASE-A-WAY

Septone GREASE-A-WAY	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
alkaline salts	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 7940 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): FSHA CORROSIVE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): FSHA 3.3 / 8.0
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg	
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	
sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
Not Available	Not Available	
monoethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 505 mg open-moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 67 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 225 mg/kg	
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 620 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 700 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg *	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1720 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2050 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg		
Not Available	Not Available	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKALINE SALTS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
	<p>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.</p>

	for sodium carbonate: for potassium carbonate: for sodium metasilicate: for trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate
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:
MONOETHANOLAMINE	<p>While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. ▶ Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient. <p>Typically, there are four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors may, depending upon the physical and chemical properties of the specific product and the degree and length of exposure, result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Products with higher vapour pressures have a greater potential for higher airborne concentrations. * Bayer</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, BENZYL C8-18 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE, SODIUM HYDROXIDE	<p>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.</p>

Acute Toxicity	☹	Carcinogenicity	☹
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☑	Reproductivity	☹
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☑	STOT - Single Exposure	☹
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☹	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☹
Mutagenicity	☹	Aspiration Hazard	☹

CMR STATUS

SKIN	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Septone GREASE-A-WAY	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

In low concentrations in water and soil, ammonia acts as a fertilizer to promote plant growth. Under aerobic conditions ammonia will oxidize to nitrate and does not accumulate in the environment. At normal use levels and following standard effluent treatment, this product is expected to exhibit low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. The surfactants used in this product are readily biodegradable and will partition primarily to soil and water. OECD 302B testing of the quaternary ammonium compound contained in this product indicates that it is readily biodegraded, but it is 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.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant. ▶ Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (:): 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

alkaline salts(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists	
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether(34590-94-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","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 Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","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"
sodium hydroxide(1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","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)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Acros Transport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
monoethanolamine(141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","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

	<p>Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "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 National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

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.

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