

Safety Data Sheet

Total Cleaner Sanitiser

P260 Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Read the SDS before using this product.

Response

P330 **IF SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P302+P352 **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P301+P312 Call POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P391 Collect spillage

Storage

| Not applicable

Disposal

P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

(Listed when present at 1% or greater, carcinogens at 0.1% or greater)

Chemical Name	CAS Registry Number	% Weight	Hazard Information
Poly [oxyethylene (dimethyliminio) ethylene - (dimethyliminio)ethylene dichloride]	31075-24-8	<5	H302: Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4 H316: Causes mild skin irritation. H320: Causes eye irritation. H400: Aquatic Toxicity Acute Category 1
Didecyl Dimethylammonium Chloride	7173-51-5	<5	H301: Toxic if swallowed H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H318: Serious eye damage Category 1
Polyoxyethylene C12C14 acid methyl ester	Proprietary	<10	H303: May be harmful if swallowed. H316: Causes mild skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Non hazardous ingredients	Mixture	<5	None
Water	7732-18-5	To 100	None

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equaled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First Aid Measures

For Advice contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg. Australia 131126; New Zealand 0 800 764 766) or a Doctor.

General	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Skin	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Eyes	Seek medical attention in event of irritation. If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Ingestion	<p>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. 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.</p>
Symptoms Caused by	<p>Prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis or reddening of the skin.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards	<p>There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-flammable.</p>
Suitable extinguishing substances	<p>Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires. Use foam or water fog for large fires.</p>
Unsuitable extinguishing substances	<p>Unknown.</p>
Products of combustion	<p>Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water.</p>
Protective equipment	<p>Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.</p>

6. Accidental Release Measures

Emergency procedures	<p>In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).</p>
Clean-up method	<p>Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard.</p>
Disposal	<p>Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal. If</p>

Precautions	<p>contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.</p> <p>Mop up and collect recoverable material into labeled containers for recycling or salvage.</p> <p>Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill.</p> <p>Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.</p> <p>Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapour.</p> <p>Work up wind or increase ventilation.</p>
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7. Handling and storage

Storage:	<p>Avoid storage of harmful substances with food.</p> <p>Store out of reach of children.</p> <p>Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination.</p> <p>Store in a cool place.</p> <p>Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.</p> <p>Containers (and outer packaging) must bear the prescribed labelling.</p>
Handling:	<p>Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.</p>

8. Exposure controls /personal protection

Workplace Exposure Standards

An Exposure Standard (ES) for the mixture has not been established. Below are the exposure standards for the ingredients that are listed in the NOHSC: 1003.



Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-C16-alkyldimethyl, chlorides	1.3 mg/m3	14 mg/m3	84 mg/m3

Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, concentration values below the ES value must be maintained. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe airborne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes		Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses and or chemical splash goggles if product is likely to be in contact with the eyes. Avoid wearing contact lenses
Skin		Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. If discomfort is felt (e.g., if pre-existing conditions exist, such as dermatitis, cuts or sensitive skin), gloves may be helpful. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use impervious gloves. Replace gloves frequently and check for tears or holes.
Respiratory		A respirator with an organic vapour cartridge when airborne concentrations approach the ES (section 8). If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination
ES Additional Information		No additional information

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical Description & colour:	Clear green mobile liquid
Odour:	Didinfectant odour
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Lower than 0° C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.02
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	As supplied: 6.5 +/- 0.5
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Does not burn.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	Stable
Conditions to avoid	Do not mix with oxidising agents (Class 5)
Incompatible materials	Not to be loaded with dangerous when wet substances (Class 4.3), oxidising agents (Class 5), cyanides (Class 6), strong acids (Class 8) or foodstuffs.
Hazardous decomposition	Upon combustion oxides of carbon (CO, COX) products
Hazardous reactions	Oxidising agents (Class 5)

11. Toxicological information

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Swallowed:	Harmful liable to cause nausea and vomiting. May cause tissue damage to mouth and gullet.
Eye:	Severe irritant. May cause permanent injury and impairment of vision.
Skin:	Irritant. May be severe with sensitive individuals or after repeated contact. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis. No specific data available on skin adsorption.
Inhalation:	Not normally considered an inhalation hazard. Aspiration (breathing in) of liquid, spray mist liable to cause severe irritation and damage to respiratory tract.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	This product, while biodegradable at high dilution is toxic to marine and aquatic organisms. Ensure all spills are contained and recovered into suitable drums.
Quaternary ammonium compounds	Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (rat) 190-220mg/kg compounds
poly[oxyethylene(dimethylimin o)-ethylene(dimethylimino)ethylene dichloride	Acute oral LD50 (Rats): 1865 mg/kg. Acute dermal LD50 (Rabbits) : >2000 mg/kg.
Persistence And Degradability	Product is biodegradable see below.
Mobility	Soluble in water
Additional information Environmental fate (exposure) Bioaccumulative Potential	Low

13. Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	YES
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

14. Regulatory Information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)	Not scheduled
Applicable prohibitions and notifications/licensing requirements	Not listed
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act Listing in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Not listed All ingredients listed
Additional information	Not applicable

15. Other information

Abbreviations

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% — concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
ES	Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in a work day
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% — dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% — concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
Peak Limitation	Peak Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average — generally referred to ES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from IUCLID datasheet for the specific chemical.
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NOHSC: 1003

National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995,
Exposure Standards for Adopted National Exposure Standards for
Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment
[NOHSC:1003(1995)11

End of SDS