Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	**SUPER SPRAY & WIPE**
Chemical Name	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Synonyms	**SUPER SPRAY & WIPE SURFACE CLEANER**
Chemical Formula	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Other Means of Identification	**Not Available**
CAS Number	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**

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

Relevant Identified Uses	**HARD SURFACE DISINFECTANT**

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	**Registered Company Name : BioEnzymes PTY LTD**
Address	**Unit 1C 424 Bilsen Rd Geebung QLD 4034 AUSTRALIA**
Telephone	**+61 7 3630 4683**
FAX	
Website	**www.bioenzymes.com.au**
Email	james@bioenzymes.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Organisation	**Chemical Consulting Services Pty Ltd**
Emergency Contact Number	**0417720832**
Other Emergency Numbers	**13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre Hotline)**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	
Classification [1]	Skin Irritation Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2a,

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

SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)
H315 **Causes skin irritation.**
H319 **Causes serious eye irritation.**

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
P280 **Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.**

Precautionary statement(s) Response
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.**
P332+P313 **If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.**

Precautionary statement(s) Storage
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS #	% w/w	NAME
64-02-8	<5	Tetrasodioum EDTA
112-34-5	1 - 10	2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
7173-51-5	<1	didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride
	100	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Mixtures
See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
Wash out immediately with water.
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
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.

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

Ingestion
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
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.
Immediately give a glass of water.

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. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture
Fire Incompatibility None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

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.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Non combustible.
Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.
CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Recover product wherever possible.
IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

SECTION 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 enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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 SDS.

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

None noted

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride	0.82 mg/m3	9 mg/m3	17 mg/m3
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	Butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm

MATERIAL DATA

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal 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. 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber.butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

Other protection
Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

CLEAR LIQUID

Physical state	Liquid	Relative Density (Water = 1)	1.01 @ 20°C
Odour	SWEET	Partition co-efficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Autoignition Temperature	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	10.5 – 11.5 typical	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	1 cSt @ 20°C
Initial Boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100°C	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not Determined	Explosive Properties	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Flammable	Oxidizing Properties	Not Oxidising

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL %)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (mN/m)	Not Determined
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL %)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component	Approx. 80%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	As for water	Gas Group	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	9 @ 25°C
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Determined	VOC g/L	Not determined

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity See section 7

Chemical stability Unstable in the 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 **This is not anticipated to be an issue under normal conditions of use.**
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.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
It has as yet not been established whether the glycol ether and alcohol have synergistic effects but it is possible that oxidation and elimination of both substances probably involves alcohol dehydrogenases; competitive inhibition would be the result.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

Ingestion **This is not anticipated to be an issue under normal conditions of use.**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The very bitter taste is likely to give early warning of accidental ingestion. Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the oesophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Serious exposures may produce an immediate burning sensation of the mouth, throat and abdomen with profuse salivation, ulceration of mucous membranes, signs of circulatory shock (hypotension, laboured breathing, and cyanosis) and a feeling of apprehension, restlessness, confusion and weakness. Weak convulsive movements may precede central nervous system depression. Erosion, ulceration, and petechial haemorrhage may occur through the small intestine with glottic, brain and pulmonary oedema.

Rats fed repeatedly on a similar material (a C12-C16 alkyl derivative), over several weeks, died of inanition associated with chronic diarrhoea; at autopsy the only lesion found was focal haemorrhagic necrosis of the gastric mucosa. Repeated administration of 0.5% in the diet was lethal to rats, while 25 mg/kg was lethal to dogs; toxic signs in dogs included conditioned salivation, vomiting, enteritis, pulmonary haemorrhage and inflammation and sloughing of the mucosa.

Skin Contact

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
There are indications that diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is absorbed through intact skin. Toxic effects only occur at very high doses.

Eye

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic

None noted

Reference Data

MATERIAL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	Oral (rat) LD50: 84 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2700 mg/kg[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3306 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

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*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.00001mg/L	4
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	4
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.031mg/L	2
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	NOEC	96	Fish	<0.00001mg/L	4
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	LC50	96	Fish	488.016mg/L	3
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	1
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	1
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	EC50	384	Crustacea	112.547mg/L	3
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	1

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

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. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required None

Marine Pollutant No

HAZCHEM

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Other information:

All ingredients are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

Definitions and abbreviations
PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index