

Northfork GECA Disinfectant and Deodoriser Vanilla and Lavender

ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.5

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 31/1/2024

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Northfork GECA Disinfectant and Deodoriser Vanilla and Lavender |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | 5L - 638160733, 15 - 638160833 |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Disinfection and cleaning |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ACCO Brands Australia Pty Ltd |
| Address | 17-19 Waterloo Street, Queanbeyan NSW 2620 Australia |
| Telephone | +61-2-96740900 |
| Fax | +61-2-96740910 |
| Website | www.accobrand.com.au |
| Email | sds.anz@acco.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Poisons Information Line |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

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 | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | 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)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
|------|--------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Continued...

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| | |
|----------------|--|
| 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. |

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 |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 69227-22-1 | <10 | alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated |
| 7173-51-5 | <10 | didecyltrimethylammonium chloride |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediately give a glass of water.First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

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 | <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.Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Non combustible.Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <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>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. |

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- ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

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.▶ 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. |
| Other information | |

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 | Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known |

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 | 0.3 mg/m3 | 3.3 mg/m3 | 17 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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] |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <p>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.</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ frequency and duration of contact,▶ chemical resistance of glove material,▶ glove thickness and▶ dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Overalls.▶ Barrier cream.▶ Eyewash 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:

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| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| NEOPRENE | A |
| VITON | A |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| PVA | C |

* 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 "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.

Respiratory protection

Type A-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 | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

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 | A purple liquid | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.98-1.02 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 6-8 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| 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

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| | |
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| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and 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 | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| 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. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | 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. |

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| GECA Deodoriser Sanitiser | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4600 mg/kg*[2] | * [BASF] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg*d[2] | Nil reported |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 84 mg/kgE[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 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 | |

| | |
|---|--|
| GECA Deodoriser Sanitiser | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| ALCOHOLS C10-C16 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity .</p> <p>Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007).</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> |
| DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE | <p>There is no data that exists regarding the health effects of cationic dialkyldimethylammonium (DADMA) salts, but they are expected to have similar properties to alkyltrimethylammonium (ATMA) salts, although they are generally less irritating than the corresponding ATMA salts</p> <p>Fatty Nitrogen-Derived Cationics (FND Cationics) have minimal to moderate acute toxicity but may be acutely lethal at very high doses. Repeated exposure also is associated with low toxicity. They are unlikely to cause mutation or affect reproduction, cause birth defects or development of the unborn.</p> <p>For alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC)</p> <p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. In addition, certain surfactants will satisfy the criteria for classification as Corrosive with R34 in addition to the acute toxicity.</p> <p>According to Centre Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tallow) are classified as Corrosive (C) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). C16 ATMAC is classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritating to skin), and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). C20-22 ATMAC are classified as Irritant (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).</p> <p>Toxokinetics and Acute Toxicity: The few available absorption studies conducted with cationic surfactants indicate that absorption occurs in small amounts through the skin. Percutaneous absorption of radiolabelled C12 alkyltrimethylammonium bromide (ATMAB) in 3% aqueous solution (applied to an 8 cm2 area with occlusion) in the rat was low and corresponded to 0.6% of the applied 14C activity in 72 hours. Most of the absorbed surfactant was excreted in the urine, i.e. 0.35% of the applied 14C activity within the first 24 hours, whereas 13.2% remained on the skin after rinsing.</p> <p>551ddac</p> <p>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.</p> <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</p> |

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| | 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. Somnolence recorded. | | |
| Acute Toxicity | ⊘ | Carcinogenicity | ⊘ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ⊘ | Reproductivity | ⊘ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ | STOT - Single Exposure | ⊘ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊘ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊘ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊘ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊘ |

Legend: ✖ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.018mg/L | 4 |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.11mg/L | 4 |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.00001mg/L | 4 |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | NOEC | 96 | Fish | <0.00001mg/L | 4 |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.029mg/L | 2 |

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*

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Reduction▶ Reuse▶ Recycling▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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). |
|------------------------------|---|

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► Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| 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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ALCOHOLS C10-C16 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED(69227-22-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE(7173-51-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (didecyldimethylammonium chloride; alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (alcohols C10-C16 ethoxylated propoxylated) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

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

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

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