



Food Service Sanitiser Nowchem

Version No: 2.5
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 24/05/2016
Revision Date: 18/03/2021
L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Product name | Food Service Sanitiser |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | A fragrance-free, high performance food industry sanitiser. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Nowchem |
| Address | 112A Albatross Road NSW Australia |
| Telephone | (02) 4421 4099 |
| Fax | (02) 4421 4932 |
| Website | www.nowchem.com.au |
| Email | sales@nowchem.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Nowchem |
| Emergency telephone numbers | (02) 4421 4099 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0413 809 255 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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


ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

| | Min | Max | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Flammability | 0 | | |
| Toxicity | 0 | | 0 = Minimum |
| Body Contact | 0 | | 1 = Low |
| Reactivity | 0 | | 2 = Moderate |
| Chronic | 0 | | 3 = High |
| | | | 4 = Extreme |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Eye Irritation Category 2A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

Food Service Sanitiser

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|-------------|---------|

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

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. |
| 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 |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| 7173-51-5 | <1 | <u>didecyltrimethylammonium chloride</u> |
| 9016-45-9 | <1 | <u>nonylphenol ethoxylates</u> |
| 64-02-8 | <1 | <u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u> |
| 67-63-0 | <1 | <u>isopropanol</u> |

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, 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.

Continued...

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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. May emit corrosive fumes. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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 | Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ 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. |
| Other information | |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer (HDPE). ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | None known |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Continued...

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INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³ | 1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| didecyltrimethylammonium chloride | 0.82 mg/m ³ | 9 mg/m ³ | 17 mg/m ³ |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | 43 mg/m ³ | 470 mg/m ³ | 5,400 mg/m ³ |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | 82 mg/m ³ | 900 mg/m ³ | 5,500 mg/m ³ |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | 75 mg/m ³ | 830 mg/m ³ | 5,000 mg/m ³ |
| isopropanol | 400 ppm | 2000* ppm | 12000** ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| didecyltrimethylammonium chloride | Not Available | Not Available |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | Not Available | Not Available |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| didecyltrimethylammonium chloride | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |


Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol

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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. .</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <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> <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 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>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.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. |

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Clear Blue Liquid | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.99 - 1.01 |
| 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) | 100 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Non Flammable | 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 | 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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|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. The effects in animals subject to a single exposure, by inhalation, included inactivity or anaesthesia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and</p> |

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| | <p>vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia.</p> <p>Swallowing 10 ml. of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 ml. may be fatal if not promptly treated. The adult single lethal doses is approximately 250 ml. The toxicity of isopropanol is twice that of ethanol and the symptoms of intoxication appear to be similar except for the absence of an initial euphoric effect; gastritis and vomiting are more prominent. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited 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. 511ipa</p> |
| Eye | <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.</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> <p>Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.</p> <p>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals.</p> <p>There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contact with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of systemic isopropanol than are persons who do not consume alcohol; alcoholics have survived as much as 500 ml. of 70% isopropanol.</p> <p>Continued voluntary drinking of a 2.5% aqueous solution through two successive generations of rats produced no reproductive effects.</p> <p>NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain 'isopropyl oil'. An excess incidence of sinus and laryngeal cancers in isopropanol production workers has been shown to be caused by the byproduct 'isopropyl oil'. Changes in the production processes now ensure that no byproduct is formed. Production changes include use of dilute sulfuric acid at higher temperatures.</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Food Service Sanitiser | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50: 329 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1.923 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg |
| | | Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate |
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 21.026 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 27.2 mg/l ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 667 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| 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 | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✘ | Carcinogenicity | ✘ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✘ | Reproductivity | ✘ |

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| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Food Service Sanitiser | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0020.004mg/L | 4 |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 36.33 | Fish | 0.068mg/L | 4 |
| | BCF | 1008 | Fish | <0.2 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1316mg/l | 4 |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.39mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 41mg/l | 2 |
| isopropanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 140mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.01mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4200mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.011mg/L | 4 |
| isopropanol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 7550mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | LOW (BCF = 1.4) |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|-------------------|
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | 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 |

Continued...

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| | <p>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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed 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

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | Not Available |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | Not Available |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| didecyldimethylammonium chloride | Not Available |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | Not Available |
| EDTA tetrasodium salt | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

didecyldimethylammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

nonylphenol ethoxylates is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EDTA tetrasodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--------|
| | |

Continued...

Food Service Sanitiser

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (didecyldimethylammonium chloride; nonylphenol ethoxylates; EDTA tetrasodium salt; isopropanol) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (didecyldimethylammonium chloride) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 18/03/2021 |
| Initial Date | 16/05/2016 |

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.

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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