

CHEMTECH PORTASOL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 6-Apr-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 23-0037
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CHEMTECH PORTASOL

PRODUCT USE

Portable toilet sanitiser.

SUPPLIER

Company: Wynn' s New Zealand

Address:

Unit 2, 38 Trugood Drive

East Tamaki

Auckland, 2013

New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9272 1940

Emergency Tel: **+800 2436 2255 (24hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+613 9573 3112 (24hours)**

Fax: +64 9272 1949

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes

R37/38

R41

R42/43

R52

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S36

S51

S09

S40

Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

S07

S13

S46

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
benzyl C12- 14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	85409-22-9	0-9.99
glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	0-9.99
ingredients non hazardous		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Glutaraldehyde:
 - is a strong reducing agent
 - reacts with water forming an aqueous polymer solution
 - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, strong acids, bromine, ketones
 - is incompatible with caustics, ammonia, amines, acetophenone, acetyl benzene, xylenes.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glutaraldehyde (Glutaraldehyde)	0.1	0.41	Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- benzyl C12- 14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride: CAS:85409- 22- 9 CAS:85409- 23- 0

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- 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 lens 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- 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.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear blue liquid with a distinctive odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	~100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	~7.0
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	~5.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	~1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.<</>.
- 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.

CHEMTECH PORTASOL:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

BENZYL C12-14 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg

- For alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides (ADMBAC):

Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides (ADMBAC) are included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC with the following classification: C8-18 ADMBAC are classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R21/22 (Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed) and Corrosive (C) with R34 (Causes burns) and (N) with R50 (Very toxic to aquatic organisms).

Acute toxicity: Absorption of these alkyldimethylbenzylammonium (ADMBAC) cationic surfactants through the skin is anticipated to be low.

The relationship between alkyl chain length and the acute toxicity of various ADMBAC homologues (C8 to C19) has been studied in mice.

For similar compound benzyl C12-18 alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride

CAS RN 68391-01-5:

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

GLUTARALDEHYDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 134 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 480 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 403 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 6 mg/3d- int- SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 13 mg open- Mild

Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.25mg/24h- SEVERE

- Animal studies indicate that the oral LD50 of glutaraldehyde in rats, mice and guinea pigs, is approximately 50-250 mg/kg, and that the acute dermal toxicity in rabbits, rats and mice is approximately 1000-4500 mg/kg, with skin absorption at high concentrations. Glutaraldehyde has a high acute inhalational toxicity in rats and mice and lung damage has been reported.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
glutaraldehyde	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride (CAS: 85409-22-9,85409-23-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

glutaraldehyde (CAS: 111-30-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "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 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Chemtech Portasol (CW: 23-0037)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

benzyl C12- 14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride

85409- 22- 9, 85409- 23- 0

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

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

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.