

# **Chemeco Food Sanitiser**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/03/2018**S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **23-6406** Version No: **2.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Food Sanitiser
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Sanitiser for food industry applications.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemeco (Aust)
Address	17 Yale Drive Epping VIC 3076
Telephone	+61 3 9408 8699
Fax	+61 3 9408 8399
Website	www.chemeco.com.au
Email	info@chemeco.com.au

# Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

# **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
Hazard statement(s)	
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s) I	Prevention

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8001-54-5	<10	benzalkonium chloride
Not Available	<10	surfactants
Not Available	<1	phosphate salt
7732-18-5	>60	water

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  * 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	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	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;

- For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.
- For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage.
- If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.
- Fig. 11 If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy.
- Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

## **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> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul>		

Other decomposition products include:carbon dioxide (CO2), chlorides, nitrogen oxides (NOx)

# **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

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#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. 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.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt.  Minor hazard.  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.

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

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container
Storage incompatibility	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
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)		4.7 mg/m3	48 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH Revised IDLH				
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available			
surfactants	Not Available	Not Available			
phosphate salt	Not Available	Not Available			
water	Not Available	Not Available			

#### **Exposure controls**

Hands/feet protection

**Body protection** 

## 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 Appropriate basic types of engineering controls are: engineering controls 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. Personal protection Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Eye and face protection 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. Skin protection See Hand protection below

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

See Other protection below

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

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Other protection

Overalls.

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:

NV Chemicals Food Sanitiser

Material	CPI
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NEOPRENE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

## **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear mobile liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.10-1.012
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	7.2-7.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.3 @ 20 deg C	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**

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 Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Chemwatch: 23-6406 Page 5 of 7 Version No: 2.1.1.1

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Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.  Contact with broken skin can be painful.		
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.		
Chronic	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.  Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.		
NV Chemicals Food	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Sanitiser	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
benzalkonium chloride	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE	
50.124.1.01.14.0	Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE	
		Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acspecified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of	cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise chemical Substances	
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	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 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. Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.		
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search	1.	
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	

Aspiration Hazard Legend:

Reproductivity

STOT - Single Exposure

STOT - Repeated Exposure

0

0

0

0

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data required to make classification available

O – Data Not Available to make classification

### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Skin Irritation/Corrosion

Serious Eye

sensitisation

Mutagenicity

Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin 0

0

0

0

#### Toxicity

Legend:

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0013mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.056mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	4
benzalkonium chloride	NOEC	1	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	Extracted from 1. IUC	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN			

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

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

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
Mobility in soil	

#### Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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 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

### BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE(8001-54-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

# WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; benzalkonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water; benzalkonium chloride)
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

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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