

Ki-ose 395

Callington Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5363-36

Issue Date: 16/08/2019

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Ki-ose 395
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Disinfectant wipes. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Callington Inc.
Address	1170 Tree Swallow Drive, STE 402 Winter Springs Florida 32708 United States
Telephone	+1 321 972 2034
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.callington.com
Email	americas@callington.com

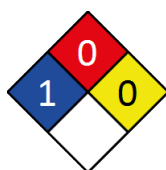
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+1 855 237 5573	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2B
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H320	Causes eye irritation.
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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
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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.
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P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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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
Not Available		Wipes soaked in liquid comprising
67-63-0	<10	<u>isopropanol</u>
Not Available	>90	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		including
7173-51-5	0.2	<u>didecyltrimethylammonium chloride</u>
7732-18-5		<u>water</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING 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
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</p>

chlorides

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. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers 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	No special handling procedures required.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Store in original containers.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol - Skin	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1,225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol, isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Not Available	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 985 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm
didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.82 mg/m3	9 mg/m3	17 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

Continued...

isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <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	Wear protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.

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:

Ki-ose 395

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	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 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	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - 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	Wipes impregnated with clear, colourless fragrant liquid that mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable

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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)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
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 physical form of product. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
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.

Ki-ose 395	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 84 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat. The material may cause 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. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	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 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. For alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC)

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.

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).

Acute toxicity: ATMAb (the bromide) is poorly absorbed through the skin or the digestive tract. Acute oral toxicity of alkyltrimethylammonium salts is somewhat higher than the toxicity of anionic and nonionic surfactants. This may be due to the strongly irritating effect which cationic surfactants have on the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. Cationic surfactants are generally about 10 times more toxic when given through a vein, compared to being given by mouth.

Skin and eye irritation: Skin irritation depends on surfactant concentration. Concentrations above 1% generally cause pronounced irritation. Cationic surfactants are the most irritating surfactants to the eye.

Many proteins in the skin are considerably more resistant to the denaturing effects of cationic surfactants compared to those of anionic surfactants. In contrast to the irreversible denaturing effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate, the adverse effects of some cationic surfactants on proteins may be reversible.

Sensitisation: A repeated patch test performed on human volunteers did not show sensitization.

Sub-chronic toxicity: Animal testing over the long term resulted in no effects, except for reduced body weight at very high doses.

Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed no effects toxic to the embryo or causing birth defects. Mild effects on the embryo were seen only at levels which were toxic to the mother.

Mutation-causing potential: Animal testing showed no mutation-causing potential for C16 and C18 ATMAC.

For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) are cationic surfactants. They are in general more toxic than anionic and non-ionic surfactants. Because they can dissolve phospholipids and cholesterol in lipid membranes, QACs affect cell permeability which may lead to cell death. Further, QACs denature proteins as cationic materials precipitate protein and are accompanied by generalized tissue irritation.

It has been suggested that the experimentally determined decrease in the acute toxicity of QAs with chain length above C16 is due to decreased water solubility. In general it appears that QACs with single long-chain alkyl groups are more toxic and irritating than those with two such substitutions.

Animal testing shows that straight chain aliphatic QACs may cause lung tissue to release histamine. QACs may also show curare-like properties, causing limb paralysis and even life-threatening paralysis of the muscles of breathing, if they are injected. This paralysis seems to be transient.

From human testing, it is concluded that all the compounds investigated to date show similar toxicological properties.

551ddac

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.

Somnolence recorded.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ISOPROPANOL & DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Ki-ose 395	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
	EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.00001mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Fish	<0.00001mg/L	4
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3

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EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
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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)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Land transport (TDG): 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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits
 Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants
 Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
 Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
 Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)

Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1
 Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)

Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1

Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

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

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (didecyltrimethylammonium chloride; water; isopropanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (didecyltrimethylammonium 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
Thailand - TECL	No (didecyltrimethylammonium chloride)
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	16/08/2019
Initial Date	16/08/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	16/08/2019	Appearance, Classification, Environmental, Ingredients, Storage (suitable container), Use

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.