

Septone Trak Strip

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: **7753176**Version No: **3.1.1.1**

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 26/02/2015 Print Date: 17/03/2015 Initial Date: Not Available

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Trak Strip	
Synonyms	Product Code: HFTS5, HFTS15	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified	Floor polish stripper.
uses	

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia	
Telephone	1800 177 989	
Fax	1800 308 556	
Website	www.aamtech.com.au	
Email	info@aamtech.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

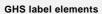
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5		
Risk Phrases [1]	R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		
GHS Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Label elements

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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation	
H319 Causes serious eye irritation		

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face 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.	
P302+P352	P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap	
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of	
danger	

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SAFETY ADVICE

SAFETT ADVICE		
\$02	Keep out of reach of children.	
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.	
S26	S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.	
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.	
\$37	S37 Wear suitable gloves.	
S39	S39 Wear eye/face protection.	
S40	S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.	
S46	S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.	
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.	
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).	

Other hazards

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

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34590-94-8	10-30	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
141-43-5	0-10	ethanolamine
1310-58-3	0-10	potassium hydroxide
6834-92-0	0-10	sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
Not Available	0-10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

▶ foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incor	npatibility
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None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ► Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel.

Major Spills 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 MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

i recautions for sale i	landing
Safe 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. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Reacts vigorously with acids Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	308 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanolamine	Ethanolamine	7.5 mg/m3 / 3 ppm	15 mg/m3 / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	150 ppm	150 ppm	510 ppm
ethanolamine	Ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	1000 ppm
potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	54 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	45 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	170 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)	18 mg/m3	230 mg/m3	230 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	600 ppm
ethanolamine	1,000 ppm	30 ppm

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potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.▶ P.V.C. apron.▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
HYPALON	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	С
##potassium	hydroxide

- * 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 AEK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AEK-AUS P2	-	AEK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AEK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AEK-2 P2	AEK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear blue mobile liquid with amine odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.060
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	13.2	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 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)	87.3 w/w
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 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	Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Ocations Tool Otalia	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Septone Trak Strip	Not Available	Not Available

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dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >19000 mg/kg ^[1]): 8 mg - mild
monomethyl ether			
monometnyi etner	Oral (rat) LD50: 5130 mg/kgd ^[1]	1 , , ,	500 mg/24hr - mild
		1 ,	: 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit)	: 500 mg (open)-mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
ethanolamine	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1020 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):	0.76 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1091.4 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit)	505 mg open-moderate
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kgE ^[2]		1mg/24h rinse-moderate
potassium hydroxide	Oral (lat) ED30. 273 Hig/kgE-	1	ı): 50 mg/24h SEVERE
		1	: 50 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skiii (labbit)	. 30 mg/24m 3EVERE
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
sodium metasilicate,	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (humar): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
anhydrous	Oral (rat) LD50: 600 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit)	: 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Availabl	e
		i	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Sub- Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTEC		
 Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and of effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tack heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Sy (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transies. * Bayer 			
	Dayer		
SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months o to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive air exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound	e pharmacological action prolonged or repeated e ng and thickening of the r even years after expos ways dysfunction syndro	xposure and may produce on contact skin skin. Repeated exposures may produce
METASILICATE,	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months of to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aircondition.	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposways dysfunction syndro	xposure and may produce on contact skin skin. Repeated exposures may produce
METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months o to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive air exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposways dysfunction syndroid. Iiterature search. Ir even years after exposways dysfunction syndroid. It even years after exposways dysfunction syndroid. Key criteria for the dividual, with abrupt onset irritant. A reversible airfill methacholine challenge	exposure and may produce on contact skin skin. Repeated exposures may produce sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following agnosis of RADS include the absence of of persistent asthma-like symptoms within ow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic
METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS WATER DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months of to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. No significant acute toxicological data identified in least to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compour preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposways dysfunction syndroad. literature search. r even years after exposways dysfunction syndroad. r even years after exposways dysfunction syndroad. Key criteria for the dividual, with abrupt onset irritant. A reversible airfi methacholine challenge included in the criteria for	exposure and may produce on contact skin skin. Repeated exposures may produce sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following agnosis of RADS include the absence of of persistent asthma-like symptoms within ow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence at testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic or diagnosis of RADS.
METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS WATER DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, POTASSIUM	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months of to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. No significant acute toxicological data identified in least to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compour preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. Iliterature search. Ir even years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. It even years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. Key criteria for the dividual, with abrupt onset irritant. A reversible airfill methacholine challenge included in the criteria for	sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following agnosis of RADS include the absence of of persistent asthma-like symptoms within ow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic or diagnosis of RADS.
METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS WATER DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months of to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. No significant acute toxicological data identified in least to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compour preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposivacys dysfunction syndroloid. Iliterature search. Ir even years after exposivacys dysfunction syndroloid. It even years after exposivacys dysfunction syndroloid. Key criteria for the dividual, with abrupt onset irritant. A reversible airfill methacholine challenge included in the criteria for the criteri	exposure and may produce on contact skin skin. Repeated exposures may produce sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following agnosis of RADS include the absence of of persistent asthma-like symptoms within ow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence at testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic or diagnosis of RADS.
METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS WATER DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Acute Toxicity Skin	The material may cause severe skin irritation after redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scalin severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months of to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. No significant acute toxicological data identified in least to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive aim exposure to high levels of highly irritating compour preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been	prolonged or repeated eng and thickening of the reven years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. Iliterature search. Ir even years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. It even years after exposivays dysfunction syndroloid. Key criteria for the dividual, with abrupt onset irritant. A reversible airfill methacholine challenge included in the criteria for	sure to the material ceases. This may be due me (RADS) which can occur following agnosis of RADS include the absence of of persistent asthma-like symptoms within ow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic or diagnosis of RADS.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
ethanolamine	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
ethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
ethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)
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.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise 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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid	ethanolamine	Y

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Substances Carried in Bulk		
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	potassium hydroxide	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

•	
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether(34590-94-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
ethanolamine(141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
potassium hydroxide(1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous(6834-92-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	104512-57-4, 112-28-7, 112388-78-0, 12002-25-4, 13429-07-7, 13588-28-8, 20324-32-7, 34590-94-8, 55956-21-3, 83730-60-3

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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