

Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 5199-78
Version No: 4.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 01/11/2019
Print Date: 01/02/2021
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Designed for "one shot" cleaning, sanitising and deodorising in all janitorial applications. Hazards refer to the product in concentrated form. For diluted product, please refer to product label. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Auto Klene Solutions |
| Address | 1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 8761 1900 |
| Fax | +61 3 8761 1955 |
| Website | http://www.autoklene.com/msds/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation | Auto Klene Solutions |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131 126 (Poisons Information Centre) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre) |

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.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

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

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

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 | 0-5 | quaternary ammonium compound, proprietary |
| Not Available | 10-30 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| 7732-18-5 | >60 | water |

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available


Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH | | |
| water | Not Available | Not Available | | |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> |
|---|---|

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| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash 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:

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| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| NEOPRENE | A |
| VITON | A |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| PVA | 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)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class1 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear, bright fluorescent yellow liquid with lemon fragrance; soluble in water to produce foaming solution. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.05 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |

Continued...

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| | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 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 @ 20 degC | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | 9.2-9.6 |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| Eye | 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. |

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >90 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 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon & WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
|--|--|

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

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Multi Mix 07 - Cleaner Sanitiser Lemon | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| water | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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 | | | | |

Normal use of the diluted product is not expected to pose any risk. [Manufacturer]

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|----------------------|
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|------------------|
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--------------|---------------|
| water | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|---------------|
| water | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|------------|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (water) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |

| National Inventory | Status |
|---------------------|--------|
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |

Legend:
 Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
 No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date | 17/02/2016 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|--|
| 4.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |

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.