1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	Sand Pit Sanitiser
Other Means of Identification	None
Product Code	5lt: 51-510
Product Use	Sanitiser for Sand Pits. Usage rate 500 to One
Supplier	Solo Pak Pty Ltd
ABN	29 076 652 269
Mail Address	PO Box 208, Salisbury QLD, 4107
Email	sales@solopak.com.au
Telephone:	1300 381 242
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons Information Centre (National) 131126

2. Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule S5

GHS Classification	Skin corrosion / Irritation – Category 2 Eye Irritation – Category 2A Acute Aquatic Hazard - Category 2
GHS Label Elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard Statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

Prevention(s)

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

P103	Read label before use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to the SDS before using this product

Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage

Not applicable

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

(Listed when present at 1% or greater, carcinogens at 0.1% or greater)

Chemical Name	CAS Registry Number	% Weight	Hazard Information
Water	7732-18-5	To 100	None
Didecyl Dimethylammonium Chloride	7173-51-5	<10	H301: Toxic if swallowed H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H318: Serious eye damage Category 1 H400: Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1 H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equaled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First Aid Measures

General	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Skin:	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

	Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eyes	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.
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.
Symptoms	Prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis or reddening of the skin.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

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

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. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Slippery when spilt.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Slippery when spilt.

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

7. Precautions for handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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 containers	Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage Incompatibility	None known

8. Exposure controls /personal protection

National Exposure Standards	An exposure standard has not been established for this product.
Engineering Controls	Use in well-ventilated area
Personal Protection	
Eyes/Face	Safety glasses
Hands	Rubber gloves. Avoid skin contact.

Skin	Not generally required when used as per label directions. Avoid skin contact.
Respiratory	Not generally required when used as per label directions. Avoid inhaling spray mist.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical Description & colour:	Clear Red mobile liquid.
Odour:	Typical QAC odour
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Lower than 0º C.
Volatiles:	89% Water.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.03
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	7.0-8.0
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	The product is stable under normal conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reaction	None known
Conditions to Avoid	Extreme heat and temperatures
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None known

11. Toxicological information

Toxicology Information	No toxicity information is available for this product.
Inhalation	Aspiration (breathing in) of liquid spray or mist liable to cause severe irritation and damage to respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Quaternary ammonium salts in high concentrations are irritant. May cause gastric upset.
Skin	Will have a degreasing effect on the skin which may lead to irritation on prolonged contact with the concentrate.
Eye	Irritant.
Chronic Effects	Repeated skin contact with the concentrate may lead to dermatitic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No data available
Persistence / Degradability	The substance is expected to be readily biodegradable according to the AS 4351 Part 2 test protocol.
Bio-accumulative Potential	Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur.
Mobility in Soil	No data available

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal	Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle product and containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site.

14. Transport Information

UN Number	This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

15. Regulatory Information

AICS	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

16. Other information

Abbreviations

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% — concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
ES	Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in a work day
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% — dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% — concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment

	Scheme
Peak Limitation	Peak Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average — generally referred to ES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from IUCLID datasheet for the specific chemical.
NOHSC: 1003	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995, Exposure Standards for Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(199511

Prepared By	Jon Sprinkhuizen
Date of Issue	1st of February 2021
Changes Made	Update SDS to GHS format
References	Australian Dangerous Goods Code Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP) Guidance
Contact Person/Point	Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Legal Disclaimer	The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

End of SDS