

TRP Spray Sanitiser

Paccar Australia Pty Ltd

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch: 32-8264 Issue Date: 31/03/2020 Version No: 3.1.1.1

Print Date: 31/03/2020

Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	TRP Spray Sanitiser
Synonyms	Cleaner/Sanitiser/Deodoriser
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	As a commercial grade cleaner & disinfectant. Vehicle Interior cleaner / sanitiser
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Paccar
Address	20 Canterbury Rd, Bayuswater VIC 3152Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9721 1500
Fax	
Website	https://www.paccar.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Paccar Australia Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand 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	1		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Legend:	

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
Hazard statement(s)	NOT APPLICABLE

H402	Harmful to aquatic life
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Applicable**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
39587-22-9	1-10	<u>nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated</u>
Not Available	1-10	perfume
68424-85-1	1.5	<u>benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
Not Available	<1	dye
7732-18-5	balance	<u>water</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <p>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</p> <p>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.</p>
Ingestion	<p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>▶ 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.</p>

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶
- ▶

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</p>
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Advice for firefighters

<p>Fire Fighting</p>	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</p> <p>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p> <p>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>
<p>Fire/Explosion Hazard</p>	<p>Non combustible.</p> <p>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</p> <p>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<p>Minor Spills</p>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>

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.
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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">DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skinAvoid all personal contact, including inhalation.Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.Avoid contact with incompatible materials.When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
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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.
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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.
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Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
 |Avoid Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

water	Not Available	Not Available
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Exposure controls

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl C12-16alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-C16-alkyldimethyl, chlorides	1.3 mg/m3	14 mg/m3	84 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
perfume	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl C12-16alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>Chemical goggles can be used at the discretion of the applicator. 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.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Gloves can be used at the discretion of the applicator
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

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. -

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified **computergenerated** selection: practitioner should be consulted.

TRP Spray Sanitiser

3.1.1.1 Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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.

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

A: Best

Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

Continued...

^ - 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)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear yellow liquid with sweet lemon odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.96-1.0
Odour	Lemon	Partition coefficient noctanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.5-7.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100 approx	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available

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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)	97-98

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible		pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		VOC g/L	Not Available

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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
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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Continued...

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.
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	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
TRP Spray Sanitiser	TOXICITY IRRITATION

	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated		
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 426 mg/kgd[2]	Nil reported
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride		
		Skin (rabbit): 25 mg SEVERE
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	[2]	
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kgNot 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	
cancer. NONYL ALCOHOL, literature search.	Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or	
	or acid mists, aerosols, vapours	
	Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting	
BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures in vitro in that, in vivo, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro. 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.	

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Continued...

Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.
* Manufacturer For similar compound benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride CAS RN 68391-01-5:

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification

– Data required to make classification available

– Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	BCF	1440	Fish	0.25mg/L	4
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0059mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.037mg/L	4

benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride					
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.67mg/L	4
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	4
		384			3
water	EC50		Crustacea	199.179mg/L	
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
Legend:	V3.12 - .ID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA		- Ecotoxicity OC Aquatic Hazard Assessment 3. EPIWIN Suite		
	(Japan) - Bioconcentration Data (Japan)		Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox dai - Bioconcentration Data		

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Continued...

Bioaccumulative potential

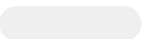
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods



Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced 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

Continued...

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

NONYL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED(39587-22-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE(68424-85-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y

Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; water; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; water; nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	N (nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (nonyl alcohol, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Continued...

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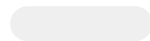
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Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.



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