

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38
Version No:5
CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 6

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MICON MITEQ 302

SYNONYMS

"Heavy duty cleaner"

PRODUCT USE

Used to remove most stains that appear on the surface of clay bricks and masonry paving.

SUPPLIER

Company: Micon Construction Products Pty Ltd
Address:
4/273 Wickham Road
Moorabbin
VIC, 3189
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9532 5177
Fax: +61 3 9532 5168

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S25

S37

S39

S26

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acid, as sulfamic acid	5329-14-6	<20
surfactants, proprietary		5-10
benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	<5
water	7732-18-5	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
- 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.

continued...

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38

Version No:5

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

- 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.
- 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.

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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
-

Section 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 for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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). Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.

continued...

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38

Version No:5

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 6

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with alkalis.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sulfamic acid: CAS:5329- 14- 6
- benzalkonium chloride: CAS:8001- 54- 5
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:

SULFAMIC ACID:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:

SULFAMIC ACID:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

MICON MITEQ 302:

Not available

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document,

continued...

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38

Version No:5

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 6

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Bright blue clear acidic liquid with a pleasant odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	1.0- 2.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	84	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or

continued...

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38
Version No:5
CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 6

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The mist is discomforting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Acid mists, strong inorganic	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
------------------------------	---	-------	---

SENSITISER

benzalkonium chloride	Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers	Recommended for Hazard Classification (R43)	No
-----------------------	--	---	----

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Contains biodegradable surfactants.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sulfamic acid	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
benzalkonium chloride	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with slaked lime at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

continued...

MICON MITEQ 302

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4655-38

Version No:5

CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 6

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sulfamic acid (CAS: 5329-14-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

benzalkonium chloride (CAS: 8001-54-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

No data for Micon MITEQ 302 (CW: 4655-38)

Section 16 - 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.

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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 14-Feb-2012

Print Date: 14-Feb-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.