

# MILTON ANTIBACTERIAL SOLUTION

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 4-Oct-2011  
9317SP

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MILTON ANTIBACTERIAL SOLUTION

### PRODUCT USE

■ MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.  
Disinfection of infant feeding and other utensils, when diluted with water.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Milton Australia  
Address:  
83 Cherry Lane  
Laverton North  
VIC, 3026  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 9278 7555  
Fax: +61 3 9369 6730  
Email: info@miltonpharma.com

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	1
metal salts unregulated		10-30
water	7732-18-5	>60

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

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

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or repeated exposures to hypochlorite solutions:
  - Release of small amounts of hypochlorous acid and acid gases from the stomach following ingestion, is usually too low to cause

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- damage but may be irritating to mucous membranes. Buffering with antacid may be helpful if discomfort is evident.
- Evaluate as potential caustic exposure.
  - Decontaminate skin and eyes with copious saline irrigation. Check exposed eyes for corneal abrasions with fluorescein staining.
  - Emesis or lavage and catharsis may be indicated for mild caustic exposure.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### 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/ irritating fumes.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- 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

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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

Source	Material	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hypochlorite (Chlorine)	1	3

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

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

#### EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.

#### HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

#### 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless liquid with a chlorine 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)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	10.8
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.13

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	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

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

##### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

##### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Milton Antibacterial Solution	No Data Available	No Data Available		
sodium hypochlorite	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

#### sodium hypochlorite (CAS: 7681-52-9,10022-70-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**No data for Milton Antibacterial Solution (CW: 4654-57)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium hypochlorite	7681- 52- 9, 10022- 70- 5

■ 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](http://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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*