Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

aiMix Chemicals Pty Ltd
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Trade Name: **NWC ALGAE ATTACK PRO**

Product Use: Concentrated Algae, Mould killer. Disinfectant and antiseptic base. The cationic surfactants alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides (ADMBAC) and bromides (ADMBAB) are used in cosmetic products including hair conditioners and hair coloring preparations. Besides being surfactants and antistatic agents, the alkyldimethylbenzylammonium compounds function as biocides in various cosmetic and detergent products. The biocidal properties are utilised, when ADMBAC are added to all-purpose or specialised cleaning agents. Structurally they may be represented by: C6H5CH2N(CH3)2R+.X-.

Creation Date: **September 2025**

This version issued: **March 2026** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.



GHS7 Signal word:
Danger.

Hazard Classifications

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1

Hazard Statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product..

Response Precautionary Statements

P301/P330/P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).
P303/P361/P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305/P351/P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

STORAGE
P405 Store Locked up

DISPOSAL
P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Poisons Schedule: S5

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	68424-85-1	50
Distilled Water	7732-18-5	50

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treat symptomatically. For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds; For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs. For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage. If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock. If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy. Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]
Eye Contact If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Skin Contact If skin or hair contact occurs: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes)

may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semirecumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)
Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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. This is a test SDS CP for 11203. 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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Fire Fighting Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

HAZCHEM 2X

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. 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.
Major Spills Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling
Safe handling DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
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 container DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Check regularly for spills and leaks Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.): Removable head packaging; Cans with friction closures and low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used
Storage incompatibility Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates. Avoid strong bases.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

National occupational exposure limits: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.

SWA Exposure Limits	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

Personal Protective Equipment



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**.**

Eye and face protection Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.

Skin/Hands/feet protection Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Other protection Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance	Colourless to pale yellow clear mobile liquid; miscible with water.
Physical state	Liquid
Relative density	(Water = 1) 0.98
Odour	Not Available
Partition coefficient noctanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	6.0-8.0
Decomposition temperature (°C)	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
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)	50 (water)
Vapour pressure (kPa) 3.19 @ 25C Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible
pH as a solution (1%)	6.0-8.0
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available
VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available
Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available
Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Contact with alkaline material liberates heat 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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects a)

A) Acute Toxicity There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.

b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating

c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating

d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation . Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

e) Mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

f) Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g) Reproductivity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

h) STOT - Single Exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

i) STOT - Repeated Exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

j) Aspiration Hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness**.**

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Concentrated solutions of cationic surfactants may cause destruction of the tissue lining the mouth, throat and gullet, and may cause nausea and vomiting. In sufficient quantity they may produce restlessness, confusion, low blood pressure, muscle weakness, collapse, convulsion, laboured breathing, blue discolouration of the lips and coma

Skin Contact

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Cationic surfactants cause skin irritation, and, in high concentrations, caustic burns. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Eye

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Many cationic surfactants are very irritating to the eyes at low concentration. Concentrated solutions can cause severe burns with permanent clouding. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

Chronic

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Prevent entering waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute aquatic exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): > 100 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as not hazardous for chronic aquatic exposure. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log Kow < 4. Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: benzyl C12-16alkyldimethylammonium chloride MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.91) Distilled Water LOW (LogKOW = -1.38).

Mobility: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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. 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. Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed 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).

Section 14 - Transport Information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No: 1760



Dangerous Goods Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2X
Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

MARINE TRANSPORT Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No: 1760



Dangerous Goods Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2X
Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

AIR TRANSPORT Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air

UN No: 1760



Dangerous Goods Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2X
Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:
Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:
The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth): Not Applicable.

AICIS Status: All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)..

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA GH7