SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **CYCLONE MULTI SURFACE CLEANER**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier name	**DIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED**
Address	29 Chifley St, Smithfield, NSW, 2164, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(02) 9757 0300
Fax	(02) 9725 5767
Emergency	1800 033 111 (24 hrs)
Email	aucustserv@diversey.com
Web site	http://www.diversey.com
Synonym(s)	ALL PACK SIZES
Use(s)	MULTI PURPOSE CLEANING AGENT • MULTI-PURPOSE CLEANER
SDS date	13 January 2015

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Risk Phrases

R12	Extremely Flammable.

Safety Phrases

S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN Number	1950	**Transport Hazard Class**	2.1
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2YE

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	203-905-0	<5%
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	-	-	<10%
ALKALINE SALT(S)	-	-	<5%
QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUND(S)	-	-	<1%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

Ingestion swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode when heated to temperatures > 50°C.

Fire and explosion Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

Hazchem code 2YE

2 Fine Water Spray.

Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

Methods of cleaning up Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

References See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems. Avoid freezing.

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	SWA (AUS)	20	96.9	50	242

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	200 mg/g creatinine

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)
Odour	MILD ODOUR
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	< 20°C (Propellant)
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	12.4
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	0.76
Solubility (water)	DISPERSIBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	This product may only have the potential to cause adverse health effects if intentionally misused (e.g. deliberately inhaling contents). Over exposure may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation - inhalation.
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

Ingestion Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and drowsiness with large quantities. Aspiration or inhalation may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity data ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2)

LC50 (inhalation)	700 ppm (mouse)
LD50 (ingestion)	300 mg/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (skin)	230 mg/kg (guinea pig)
TCLo (inhalation)	100 ppm (human)
TDLo (ingestion)	7813 uL/kg (woman)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No information provided.

Persistence and degradability No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential No information provided.

Mobility in soil No information provided.

Other adverse effects Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	1950	1950	1950
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
Transport Hazard Class	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

Environmental hazards No information provided

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2YE

GTEPG 2D1

EMS F-D, S-U

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Inventory Listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m^3	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Revision history

Revision	Description
1.1	Standard SDS Review
1.0	Initial SDS creation

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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End of SDS