Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
HARD SURFACE CLEANER #771-6689

SYNONYMS
"Manufacturer's Code: 771-6689"

PRODUCT USE
Cleaners - Heavy duty.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland, 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600
Fax: +64 9 579 1700
Website: www.rsnewzealand.com

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +1 300 656 636
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +1 300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R36/38	• Irritating to eyes and skin.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S40	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0	5-10
alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated	68439-46-3	1-5
trisodium phosphate	7601-54-9	1-5
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	0-1
ethanolamine	141-43-5	0-1
fatty alcohol ethoxylate		0-1

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ - 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.

EYE
■ 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

continued...

- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Moderate hazard.
- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
■ - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	Hard Surface Cleaner #771- 6689 (Sodium hydroxide)					2
Australia Exposure Standards	Hard Surface Cleaner #771- 6689 (Ethanolamine)	3	7.5	6	15	

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: CAS:25155- 30- 0 CAS:85117- 50- 6 CAS:68081- 81- 2
• alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated: CAS:68439- 46- 3
• trisodium phosphate: CAS:7601- 54- 9 CAS:96337- 98- 3

MATERIAL DATA
HARD SURFACE CLEANER #771-6689:
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE:
■ For trisodium phosphate:
CEL Ceiling: 5 mg/m3 (compare WEEL, 15 minute time weighted average)
The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA is thought to be protective against eye and respiratory tract irritation.
Exposure at high levels may cause substantial discomfort.

HARD SURFACE CLEANER #771-6689:
SODIUM HYDROXIDE:
■ for sodium hydroxide:
The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

continued...

ETHANOLAMINE:
HARD SURFACE CLEANER #771-6689:
■ for monoethanolamine:
Odour threshold: 3-4 ppm.
Continuous exposure at 5 ppm produced only slight systemic effects.
the longer retained, the greater the toxicity,.

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:
SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:
■ 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.

SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:
■ 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

EYE
■ - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, 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, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
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 the 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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER
■ - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Yellow liquid with a characteristic 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	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	12
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.045 @ 20 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	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
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

EYE
■ Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.
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.

INHALED
■ The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ 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.

continued...

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.
Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.

SKIN

sodium hydroxide	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(3)
sodium hydroxide	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3C
ethanolamine	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3A

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
trisodium phosphate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
sodium hydroxide	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
ethanolamine	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

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

continued...

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:
Xi Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS: 25155-30-0,85117-50-6,68081-81-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","FisherTransport Information","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-46-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"

trisodium phosphate (CAS: 7601-54-9,96337-98-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","FisherTransport Information","International Numbering System for Food Additives","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2,12200-64-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Acros Transport Information","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","FisherTransport Information", "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","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","International Numbering System for Food Additives","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

ethanolamine (CAS: 141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","FisherTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Hard Surface Cleaner #771-6689 (CW: 35-8909)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155- 30- 0	Xn; R22 N; R50/53

continued...

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155- 30- 0, 85117- 50- 6, 68081- 81- 2
trisodium phosphate	7601- 54- 9, 96337- 98- 3
sodium hydroxide	1310- 73- 2, 12200- 64- 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.

■ 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: 3-Jun-2013
Print Date: 3-Jun-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.