Spectrum Floors

Chemwatch: 4776-09

Version No: 2.1.1.1 Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| Product name | Spectrum Active Cleaner R 280 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Not Applicable |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Spectrum Floors |
|-------------------------|---|
| Address | 393 South Road Mile End 5031 SA Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 8354 9000 |
| Fax | +61 8 8354 9045 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | 393@spectrumfloors.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Not Available | 1 | 1 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1300 786 585 | | |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1300 786 585 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Label elements

Not Available

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

| Poisons Schedule | |
|--|--|
| Risk Phrases | Not Applicable |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| | |
| Indication(s) of danger | Not Applicable |
| SAFETY ADVICE Not Applicable Other hazards | |
| | May produce discomfort of the eyes*. |

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Continued...

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 01/01/2013 Print Date: 30/01/2014 S.Local.AUS.EN

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | 1-5 | ionic surfactants |
| 64-17-5 | 1-5 | ethanol |
| | NotSpec. | no other ingredient information specified |
| | | |

no other ingredient information specified

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

| Description of first aid measures | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

| | Water spray or fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. |
|--|--|
|--|--|

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Advice for firefighters | | |
| 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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT | |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. | |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| Minor Spills | Remove all ignition sources. 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. Wipe up. |
|--------------|---|
| 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. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS |

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. |
|-------------------|--|
| Other information | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|-------------------------|--|
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

| INGREDIENT DATA | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|------|-----------|---------------|
| Source | Ingredient | Material name | | TWA | | STEL | Peal | (| Notes |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethanol | Ethyl alcohol | | 1880 (mg/m3) / 1000 (ppm) | | Not Available | Not | Available | Not Available |
| EMERGENCY LIMITS | | | | | | | | | |
| Ingredient | TEEL-0 | | TEE | L-1 | TEEL | -2 | | TEEL-3 | |
| ethanol | 1000(ppm) 30 | | 3000 |)(ppm) | 3300(p | ppm) | | 3300(ppm) | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | | | I | Revised I | IDLH | | | |
| ethanol | 15,000(ppm) | 15,000(ppm) | | : | 3,300 [LEL](ppm) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Exposure controls

| 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Personal protection | |
| Eye and face protection | 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hand protection | 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | |

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Spectrum Active Cleaner R 280 Not Available

| Material | СРІ |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index | |

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class1 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC) \\ \end{array}$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance colourless liquid with sweetish odour; mixes with water.

| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.008 |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 8.5 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Applicable | Viscosity (cSt) | 20-25 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | >61 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution(1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| Reactivity | See section 7 |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Chemical stability | 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 | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| 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. |
|--------------|---|
| Ingestion | Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting |
| Skin Contact | 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. |

| Chronic Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis. Spectrum Active Cleaner R 280 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available |
|---|
| Spectrum Active Cleaner R 280 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available |
| Spectrum Active Cleaner R 280 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available Not Available |
| Not Available Not Available |
| |
| TOXICITY IRRITATION |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate |
| Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild |
| Not Available Not Available |

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

| ETHANOL | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| Acute Toxicity | Not Applicable | Carcinogenicity | Not Applicable | |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | Not Applicable | Reproductivity | Not Applicable | |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | Not Applicable | STOT - Single Exposure | Not Applicable | |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | Not Applicable | STOT - Repeated Exposure | Not Applicable | |
| Mutagenicity | Not Applicable | Aspiration Hazard | Not Applicable | |

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | | |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |
| Mobility in soil | |
| Ingredient | Mobility |
| Not Available | Not Available |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. |
|------------------------------|---|
| | |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----------------|
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category | Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w) | Residual Concentration |
|--|------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances | ethanol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL. 7378 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP HEAzard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports ", "Australia Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Accos Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory", "Gigma-AldrichTransport Information", "International Production Volume List", "OIP GIG Biobal Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances with Non-Flavor Functions ", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Amitime Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - L |
|--|
| |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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