

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name SUMA D2 JFLEX
Synonym(s) ALL PACK SIZES

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CLEANING AGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name DIVERSEY NEW ZEALAND LTD
Address 24 Bancroft Crescent, Glendene, Auckland, 0602, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone +64 9 278 2119
Fax +64 9 278 4286
Website <http://www.diversey.com>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0800 243 622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES [CLASSIFICATION] REGULATIONS 2001

HSNO classification(s)

6.1E Substances that are acutely toxic - May be harmful.
 6.3A Substances that are irritating to the skin.
 8.3A Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue.
 9.1D (H402) Harmful to aquatic life.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Prevention

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P103 Read label before use.
 P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

None allocated.

Disposal

P501	In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ETHANOLAMINE	141-43-5	205-483-3	5 to 15%
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	200-661-7	<5%
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL)-TRIDECYL-HYDROXY BRANCHED	69011-36-5	500-241-6	30 to 60%
BENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONO-C10-13-ALKYL DERIVS., COMPDS. WITH ETHANOLAMINE	85480-55-3	287-335-8	5 to 15%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	-	-	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of 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. 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.
Ingestion	For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +643 479 7248 or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Ethanolamine is irritating to eyes, skin, and the respiratory tract. Over exposure may result in CNS depression and liver/kidney damage. Persons suffering from asthma, pre-existing skin disorders, or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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.

5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters**Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethanolamine	WES (NZ)	3	7.5	6	15
iso-Propanol	WES (NZ)	400	983	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Acetone in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/L

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. 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 (Organic vapour) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR DARK BLUE LIQUID
Odour	LEMON ODOUR
pH	10.8 to 11.6
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	1.045

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), nitrites, heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Health hazard summary	Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Ethanolamine is irritating to eyes, skin, and the respiratory tract. Over exposure may result in CNS depression and liver/kidney damage. Persons suffering from asthma, pre-existing skin disorders, or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of exposure.	
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. May result in burns with prolonged contact.	
Inhalation	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, nausea and drowsiness. Chronic exposure may result in liver, kidney and CNS damage.	
Skin	Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.	
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.	
Toxicity data	ETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5)	
	LD50 (ingestion)	620 mg/kg (guinea pig)
	LD50 (intramuscular)	1750 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50 (intraperitoneal)	50 mg/kg (mouse)
	LD50 (intravenous)	225 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50 (skin)	1 mL/kg (rabbit)
	LD50 (subcutaneous)	1500 mg/kg (rat)
	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)	
	LC50 (inhalation)	16000 ppm/8 hours 16000/8 hours (rat)
	LCLo (inhalation)	12000 ppm/8 hours (mouse)
	LD50 (ingestion)	3600 mg/kg (mouse)
	LD50 (intraperitoneal)	667 mg/kg (rabbit)
	LD50 (intravenous)	1088 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50 (skin)	12,800 mg/kg (rabbit)
	LDLo (ingestion)	3570 mg/kg (human)
	LDLo (intravenous)	1024 mg/kg (dog)
	LDLo (subcutaneous)	6000 mg/kg (mouse)
	TDLo (ingestion)	13 mg/kg (infant)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	For small quantities, add to a tray of sodium bisulphate. Neutralise and discharge to sewer with large excess of water. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information if disposing of large quantities (if required).
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE:
DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
14.3 Transport hazard class	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Approval code	HSR002530
Group standard	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
Inventory listing(s)	NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	<p>AMINE: CAUTION: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS AN AMINE. DO NOT ADD NITRITES or other NITROSATING AGENTS to this product due to the potential for NITROSAMINE formation. Nitrosamines are potent carcinogens and some have been shown to cause severe acute (heart, brain, blood, liver - kidney) damage as well as chronic effects (reproductive effects, liver - lung and kidney tumours).</p> <p>RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> <p>EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
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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
CCID	Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
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
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (highly acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Revision history

Revision	Description
2.0	Amended supplier contact details.
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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