

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name STRIP PLUS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier name DIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED

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Synonym(s) HH15303 STRIP PLUS 2X5L

Use(s) STRIPPER
SDS date 13 January 2015

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Risk Phrases

R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R36/37 Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.

Safety Phrases

S2 Keep out of reach of children. S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN NumberNone AllocatedTransport Hazard ClassNone AllocatedPacking GroupNone AllocatedHazchem CodeNone Allocated

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	203-905-0	<40%
2-PHENOXYETHANOL	122-99-6	204-589-7	<30%
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	202-859-9	<30%
ETHANOLAMINE	141-43-5	205-483-3	<10%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	10 to 30%

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. 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.

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Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

Fire and explosion Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services.

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 Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Hazchem code None Allocated

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. Contact emergency services where

appropriate.

Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, Methods of cleaning up

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, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs.

Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid Handling

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	
Ingredient	Kererence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	SWA (AUS)	20	96.9	50	242
Ethanolamine	SWA (AUS)	3	7.5	6	15

Biological limits

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

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

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.

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PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear rubber or butyl or neoprene gloves.

When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Body

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.





9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

CLEAR PALE YELLOW LIQUID **Appearance** CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR Odour

Flammability NON FLAMMABLE Flash point NOT RELEVANT **Boiling point** NOT AVAILABLE **Melting point** NOT AVAILABLE **Evaporation rate NOT AVAILABLE** 11.3 to 11.8 Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE**

Specific gravity 1.00 (Approximately)

Solubility (water) **SOLUBLE** Vapour pressure NOT AVAILABLE Upper explosion limit NOT RELEVANT Lower explosion limit NOT RELEVANT **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties **NOT AVAILABLE** % Volatiles NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Conditions to avoid

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid) and alkalis (e.g. Material to avoid

sodium hydroxide).

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Due to the low vapour pressure of this product, an inhalation hazard is not anticipated with normal use. Chronic exposure to some Summary

glycols may result in liver and kidney damage.

Eye Contact may result in mild irritation, lacrimation and redness.

Over exposure may result in headache and nausea. Chronic exposure may result in liver and kidney Inhalation

damage. Due to the low vapour pressure, an inhalation hazard is not anticipated with normal use.

Skin Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through

skin with harmful effects.

Ingestion Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Chronic exposure to some glycols may result in liver and kidney damage.

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)

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2)

TDLo (ingestion) 7813 uL/kg (woman)

2-PHENOXYETHANOL (122-99-6)

LD50 (ingestion) 1260 mg/kg-rat. LD50 (skin) 5000 mg/kg-rbt.

BENZYL ALCOHOL (100-51-6)

LCLo (inhalation) 1000 ppm/8 hours (rat)
LD50 (ingestion) 1230 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin) 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (skin) 10 g/kg (cat)

ETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5)

LC50 (inhalation) 2.45 mg/L/4hrs (rat, extrapolated)

LD50 (ingestion) 620 mg/kg (guinea pig)

LD50 (skin) 1 mL/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Ethylene glycol has moderate toxicity to aquatic life on both a short term and long-term basis.

Persistence and degradability In water and soil ethylene glycol is expected to degrade in several days to a week. The major

degradation product is hydroxyacetaldehyde.

Bioaccumulative potential Ethylene glycol is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil Expected to be very highly mobile in soil. Not anticipated to volatilise from moist soil or water

surfaces.

Other adverse effects Avoid contamination of waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill

site. For large quantities, contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage

may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

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

Environmental hazards No information provided

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

(SUSMP).



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Inventory Listing(s)

AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

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.

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/m³ 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.

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End of SDS



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