

Material Safety Data Sheet

PRODUCT NAME **ALCOSAN**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name JOHNSONDIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
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Web Site http://www.johnsondiversey.com
Synonym(s) 761225 ALCOSAN 2X5L
Use(s) SANITISER
MSDS Date 21 January 2008

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R10 Flammable.
R36 Irritating to eyes.

SAFETY PHRASES

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.
S7/9 Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.

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

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------------|----------------|
| UN No. | 1987 | DG Class | 3 | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Pkg Group | III | Hazchem Code | 2[Y] | EPG | 3A1 |

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient | Formula | CAS No. | Content |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | C3-H8-O | 67-63-0 | 15-30% |
| NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | Not Available | Not Available | >60% |

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Eye | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the PIC or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. |
| Inhalation | If over exposure occurs leave exposure area immediately. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| Skin | Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse. |
| Ingestion | DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention. |
| Advice to Doctor | Treat symptomatically |
| First Aid Facilities | Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. |

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Flammability | Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids. |
| Fire and Explosion | Flammable - explosive vapour. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment (see spill above) 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 or waterways. Absorb runoff with sand or similar. |
| Hazchem Code | 2[Y] |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Spillage | If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear splash-proof goggles, neoprene/nitrile gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (where inhalation risk exists), coveralls, an apron and boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Absorb spill with sand or similar and place in clean, sealed containers for disposal. |
|-----------------|--|

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Storage | Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, active metals, direct sunlight, heat sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems. |
| 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

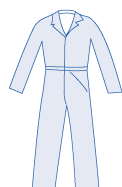
| Exposure Stds | Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 |
| | Isopropyl alcohol | NOHSC (AUS) | 400.0 | 983.0 | 500.0 | 1230.0 |

Biological Limits No Biological Limit Value allocated.

Engineering Controls Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive 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. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, neoprene or nitrile gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator. At high vapour levels, wear an Air-line respirator or self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) Respirator.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Appearance | CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID | Solubility (water) | SOLUBLE |
| Odour | IPA ODOUR | Specific Gravity | 0.950 - 0.970 |
| pH | 6.6 - 7.6 | % Volatiles | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour Pressure | NOT AVAILABLE | Flammability | FLAMMABLE |
| Vapour Density | NOT AVAILABLE | Flash Point | 27°C (Approximately) |
| Boiling Point | 63°C (Approximately) | Upper Explosion Limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Melting Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Lower Explosion Limit | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Evaporation Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | Autoignition Temperature | 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 (eg. peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), active metals (eg. aluminium, potassium, magnesium), and heat and ignition sources.

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

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation-inhalation. Over exposure at very high levels may result in liver and kidney damage. May cause skin sensitisation, although rare.

Eye Contact may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact - corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

Inhalation Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing, and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin Prolonged contact may result in skin rash, drying and defatting of the skin which may result in dermatitis. Potential sensitising agent.

Ingestion Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, dizziness, drowsiness and unconsciousness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

Toxicity Data ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)
Carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (IARC Group 3)
LC50 (Inhalation): 16000 ppm/8 hours 16000/8 hours (rat)
LD50 (Ingestion): 3600 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Skin): 12,800 mg/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment SOIL: Isopropanol will both evaporate quickly and leach into the ground due to its high vapour pressure and low adsorption to soil. If soil degradation is not rapid, it is apt to leach into the groundwater. WATER: Will volatilise when released into water (estimated half-life ~5.4 days) and may biodegrade. ATMOSPHERE: Photodegradation (estimated half-life of one to several days) will occur. Due to its solubility in water, rainout may be significant.

Ecotoxicity May be toxic to fish and aquatic microorganisms.

Persistence / Degradability Limited information was available at the time of this review.

Mobility Limited information was available at the time of this review.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. 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



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

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Shipping Name | ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. | | | | |
| UN No. | 1987 | DG Class | 3 | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Pkg Group | III | Hazchem Code | 2[Y] | EPG | 3A1 |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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.

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.

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).

ABBREVIATIONS:
ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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.

Report Status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this MSDS, 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 MSDS.

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End of Report