

## Material Safety Data Sheet

**PRODUCT NAME** CLAX 7ZL1

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** JOHNSONDIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
**Address** 29 Chifley St, Smithfield, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2164  
**Telephone** (02) 9757 0300  
**Fax** (02) 9725 5767  
**Emergency** 1800 033 111 (24 hrs)  
**Email**  
**Web Site** <http://www.johnsondiversey.com>

**Synonym(s)** HH10438 CLAX 7ZL1 DIVERSQEEZE 25L  
**Use(s)** LAUNDRY APPLICATIONS

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

##### RISK PHRASES

R10 Flammable.  
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.  
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

##### SAFETY PHRASES

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

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

<b>UN No.</b>	1993	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3[Y]	<b>Pkg Group</b>	III
<b>DG Class</b>	3	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	3A1

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
TERPENE HYDROCARBONS	Not Available	60-90%	Not Available
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	10-40%	Not Available

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye** Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.

**Inhalation** Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a person exposed, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or Air-line respirator in poorly ventilated areas). If person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.

**Skin** Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

**Ingestion** DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention.

**PRODUCT NAME** **CLAX 7ZL1**  
**Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically

## 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** 3[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 tightly sealed in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, 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. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and 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 (eg. if container is damaged).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Ventilation** 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.

**PPE** Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	CLEAR PALE ORANGE LIQUID	<b>Solubility (water):</b>	EMULSIFIES
<b>Odour:</b>	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.870 - 0.890
<b>pH:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>% Volatiles:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flammability:</b>	FLAMMABLE
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point:</b>	50 C
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Upper Explosion Limit:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting Point:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Lower Explosion Limit:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Exposure Standard:</b>	NOT AVAILABLE		

PRODUCT NAME **CLAX 7ZL1**

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), strong alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
<b>Decomposition Products</b>	May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation or inhalation. Over exposure may result in adverse effects to the central nervous system.
<b>Eye</b>	Exposure may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain and redness.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing, and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.
<b>Skin</b>	Prolonged and repeated contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin with rash and dermatitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	No LD50 data available for this product.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Environment</b>	Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.
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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Waste Disposal</b>	Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>Shipping Name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.				
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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Poison Schedule</b>	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).
<b>AICS</b>	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Additional Information</b>	<p>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.</p>
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EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: 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).

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned

**PRODUCT NAME CLAX 7ZL1**

above, but is sometimes necessary.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Milligrams per cubic metre

ppm - Parts Per Million

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

CNS - Central Nervous System

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**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.

**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.

**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**