JohnsonDiversey

Clean is just the beginning

Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **MR MUSCLE OVEN AND GRILL**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	JOHNSONDIVERSEY NEW ZEALAND LTD
Address	3 Diversey Lane, Wiri, Manukau, NEW ZEALAND, 2025
Telephone	+64 9 278 2119
Fax	+64 9 278 4286
Emergency	+0800 243 622
Web Site	http://www.johnsondiversey.com/
Synonym(s)	ALL PACK SIZES
Use(s)	ALKALINE CLEANING AGENT • CLEANING AGENT • OVEN CLEANER
SDS Date	16 Oct 2008

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

HSNO CLASSIFICATION

6.1E	Substances that are acutely toxic.
8.1A	Substances that are corrosive to metals.
8.2B	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue.
8.3A	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue.
9.1C	Substances that are harmful in the aquatic environment.

HAZARD STATEMENT

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION STATEMENT

P102	Keep out of reach of children (applies only where the substance is available to the general public).
P103	Read label before use (applies only where the substance is available to the general public).
P234	Keep only in original container.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment. This statement does not apply where this is the intended use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

RESPONSE STATEMENT

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand (applies only where the substance is available to the general public).
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

STORAGE STATEMENT

P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

DISPOSAL STATEMENT

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.

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE:DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2007, UN, IMDG OR IATA

UN No.	3266	**DG Class**	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	II	**Hazchem Code**	2X	**EPG**	8A1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Content
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	1-10%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	1-10%
WATER	7732-18-5	>60%
SODIUM XYLENE SULPHONATE	1300-72-7	1-10%
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	103818-93-5	1-5%

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 Poison Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. 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 the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +643 479 7248 (New Zealand) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach.

Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostamy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures. Treat as for strongly alkaline material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition. Contact with some metals (eg: aluminium), may liberate potentially flammable - explosive hydrogen gas.

Fire and Explosion Non flammable. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. If product is present in a fire, toxic gases may be evolved. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Remain upwind & 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 Non flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways, absorb runoff with sand or similar.

Hazchem Code 2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If spilt (bulk), wear splash-proof goggles, PVC/rubber gloves, coveralls and rubber boots. Absorb spill with sand or similar, collect and place in sealable containers for disposal. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways. Caution: Slippery when spilt.

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

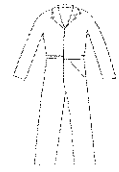
Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	OSH (NZ)	25.0	121.0	--	--
Sodium hydroxide	OSH (NZ)	--	2.0	--	--

Engineering Controls Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, PVC or rubber gloves and coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: a PVC apron and rubber boots. In a laboratory situation, wear: a laboratory coat.





9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	BROWN LIQUID	**Solubility (Water)**	MISCIBLE
Odour:	SLIGHT ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	1.12
pH	13.1 - 13.9	**% Volatiles**	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	100°C to 140°C	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	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. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. nitric acid), metals (eg. aluminium, potassium, magnesium), heat and ignition sources.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition.
Polymerization	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Highly corrosive. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and spray mist generation or inhalation. This product has the potential to cause severe skin and eye burns with possible permanent tissue damage. If diluted, the risk of adverse health effects is greatly reduced.
Eye	Highly corrosive - severe irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Corrosive. Over exposure may result in irritation, coughing and bronchitis. At high level exposure may result in ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms may be delayed following exposure.
Skin	Corrosive - severe irritant. Contact may result in irritation, redness, itching, pain, rash, dermatitis and burns. Effects may be delayed.
Ingestion	Highly corrosive. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in ulceration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.
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) TDLo (Ingestion): 7813 uL/kg (woman) SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2) LDLo (Ingestion): 500 mg/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	WATER: If released to waterways, alkaline products may change the pH of the waterway. Fish will die if the pH reaches 10-11 (goldfish 10.9, bluegill 10.5). SOIL: May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above. ATMOSPHERE: Not expected to reside in the atmosphere. Drops or particles released to atmosphere should be removed by gravity and/or be rained out.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Neutralise with dilute acid (eg. 3 mol/L hydrochloric acid) or similar. For small amounts absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE:DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2007, UN, IMDG OR IATA

Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.				
UN No.	3266	**DG Class**	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	II	**Hazchem Code**	2X	**EPG**	8A1

IATA					
Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.				
UN No.	3266	**DG Class**	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	II				
IMDG					
Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.				
UN No.	3266	**DG Class**	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	II				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Approval Code	HSR002526
Group Name	Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
HSNO Controls	**Refer to the ERMA website for more information: www.ermanz.govt.nz**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

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 above, but is sometimes necessary.

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.
EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
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.
NTP - National Toxicology Program.
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
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.

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 Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

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 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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End of Report