SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **SUMA CLASSIC M7**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier name	**DIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED**
Address	29 Chifley St, Smithfield, NSW, 2164, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(02) 9757 0300
Fax	(02) 9725 5767
Emergency	1800 033 111 (24 hrs)
Email	aucustserv@diversey.com
Web site	http://www.diversey.com
Synonym(s)	HH11059 SUMA CLASSIC M7 10KG
Use(s)	DETERGENT - DISHWASHERS • DISHWASHING DETERGENT • DISHWASHING POWDER
SDS date	13 January 2015

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Risk Phrases

R34	Causes burns.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrases

S1/2	Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

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

UN Number	3253	**Transport Hazard Class**	8
Packing Group	III	**Hazchem Code**	2X

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SODIUM METASILICATE ANHYDROUS	6834-92-0	229-912-9	<35%
SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATE DIHYDRATE	51580-86-0	220-767-7	<1%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	>60%

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.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated.

Fire and explosion No fire or explosion hazard exists.

Extinguishing Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Hazchem code 2X

2 Fine Water Spray.

X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

Methods of cleaning up Contain spillage, then 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, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

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 standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Chlorine	SWA (AUS)	1	3	--	--

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear a faceshield and dust-proof goggles.

Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. At high dust levels, wear an Air-line respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	WHITE POWDER
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	11.5 to 12.5 (1 % solution)
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT AVAILABLE
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
Density	1.10 - 1.20 kg/L @ 20°C
% Volatiles	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 (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in corrosive tissue damage.
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in intense thirst, ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.
Skin	Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Effects may be delayed.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and ulceration. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Toxicity data	SODIUM METASILICATE ANHYDROUS (6834-92-0) LD50 (ingestion) 770 mg/kg (mouse) SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATE DIHYDRATE (51580-86-0) LD50 (ingestion) 1670 mg/kg (mammal) LDLo (ingestion) 3570 mg/kg (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	May be harmful to aquatic organisms. 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).
Persistence and degradability	Limited information was available at the time of this review.
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in soil	May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above.

Other adverse effects No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal Collect without generating dust. Place in clean, sealed containers and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	3253	-	-
Proper Shipping Name	DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE	-	-
Transport Hazard Class	8	-	-
Packing Group	III	-	-

Environmental hazards No information provided

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2X

GTEPG 8A1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Inventory Listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information The typical in-use concentration of 1-5g/L solution is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.

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.

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.

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/m^3	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.

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 SDS