



9296: Cyclone Shineup Aerosol

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name 9296: Cyclone SHINE UP AEROSOL
Synonym(s) ALL PACK SIZES

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CLEANING AGENT • FURNITURE POLISH

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name Primepac Industrial Limited
Address 15 Orbit Drive, Mairangi Bay, Auckland, 0632, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone 0800 277 772
Fax 0800 622 226
Website www.primepac.co.nz

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0800 243 622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

HSNO classification(s)

2.1.2A(1) Flammable aerosols.
9.4B Substances that are ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H442 Toxic to terrestrial invertebrates.

Prevention

P103 Read label before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Disposal

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.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY (< 0.1% W/W BENZENE) | 64742-48-9 | 265-150-3 | 10 to 15% |
| ETHANOL | 64-17-5 | 200-578-6 | <10% |
| WATER | 7732-18-5 | 231-791-2 | >60% |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | - | - | 10 to 30% |
| SILICONE POLYMER | - | - | <10% |
| PERFUME(S) | - | - | <1% |
| WAXES | - | - | <1% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of 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. |
| Ingestion | For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +643 479 7248 or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form. |
| First aid facilities | No information provided. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode when heated above 50°C.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. 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.

5.4 Hazchem code

2Y

- 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)
Y Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Ethanol | WES (NZ) | 1000 | 1880 | -- | -- |
| Mineral Oil Mist | WES (NZ) | -- | 5 | -- | -- |

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, 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

- Eye / Face** When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body Not required under normal conditions of use.
Respiratory Not required under normal conditions of use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Appearance | CLEAR LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED) |
| Odour | MILD ODOUR |
| pH | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Melting point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling point | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Flash point | < 20°C |
| Evaporation rate | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE |
| Upper explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Lower explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Vapour pressure | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour density | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Solubility (water) | INSOLUBLE |
| Explosive properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Oxidising properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Specific gravity | 0.76 |

9.2 Other information

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| % Volatiles | NOT AVAILABLE |
|-------------|---------------|

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Health hazard summary | Under normal conditions of use, adverse health effects are not anticipated. Deliberate misuse by inhaling contents may result in headache, dizziness and nausea. | |
| Eye | Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. | |
| Inhalation | Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. However, under normal conditions of use adverse health effects are not anticipated. | |
| Skin | Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation. Some individuals may experience allergic reaction. | |
| Ingestion | Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting. However, due to product form ingestion is considered unlikely. | |
| Toxicity data | ETHANOL (64-17-5) | |
| | LC50 (inhalation) | 20000 ppm/10 hours (rat) |
| | LCLo (inhalation) | 21900 ppm (guinea pig) |
| | LD50 (ingestion) | 3450 mg/kg (mouse) |
| | LD50 (intraperitoneal) | 3600 ug/kg (rat) |
| | LD50 (intravenous) | 1440 mg/kg (rat) |
| | LD50 (subcutaneous) | 8285 mg/kg (mouse) |

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| | |
|------------------------|--|
| ETHANOL (64-17-5) | |
| LDLo (ingestion) | 1400 mg/kg (human) |
| LDLo (intraperitoneal) | 3000 mg/kg (dog) |
| LDLo (intravenous) | 1600 mg/kg (dog) |
| LDLo (skin) | 20 g/kg (rabbit) |
| LDLo (subcutaneous) | 19440 (infant) |
| TCLo (inhalation) | 20000ppm/7 hours (1-22 days pregnant rat - reproductive) |
| TDLo (ingestion) | 50 mg/kg (human) |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Hydrocarbon propellants will quickly evaporate from soil or water and enter the atmosphere. In the atmosphere propellants are expected to exist entirely in the vapour phase and will react with hydroxyl radicals. Estimated half lives vary from 6 days (butane) to 13 days (propane). Hydrocarbon propellants are not ozone depleting.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Waste disposal | For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. 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 ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE:
DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA**



| | LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14.1 UN Number | 1950 | - | - |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | AEROSOLS | - | - |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | 2.1 | - | - |
| 14.4 Packing Group | None Allocated | - | - |

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2Y

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Approval code | HSR002515 |
| Group standard | Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006 |
| Inventory listing(s) | NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt. |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

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 |
| CCID | Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO) |
| CNS | Central Nervous System |
| EC No. | EC No - European Community Number |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand] |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms |
| 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 |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| pH | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (highly acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| REACH | Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals |
| STEL | Short-Term Exposure Limit |
| STOT-RE | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) |
| STOT-SE | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |

Revision history

| Revision | Description |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 2.0 | Amended supplier contact details. |
| 1.0 | Initial SDS creation |

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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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