Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **ENDUROCLEAN for STAINLESS STEEL (US)**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	**PCT GLOBAL**
Address	PO Box 20274, Santa Barbara, California, CA, 93120, UNITED STATES
Telephone	+ 1 805 617 4609
Fax	+ 1 805 965 2281
Emergency	+ 1 800 424 9300
Synonym(s)	ENDURO CLEAN for STAINLESS STEEL
Use(s)	STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER • CLEANING AGENT
MSDS Date	23 Oct 2012

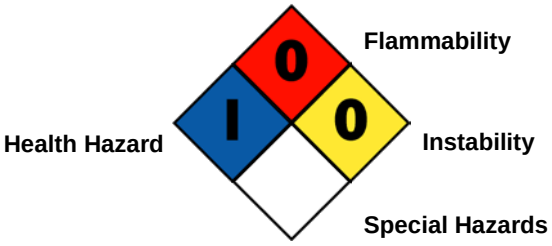
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Refer to Toxicological Information: Section 11

HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

NFPA



3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Content
ETHANOL	64-17-5	6-8%
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	<0.2%
WATER	7732-18-5	92%
1,2-PROPANEDIOL, MONOMETHYL ETHER	107-98-2	0.95%
SURFACTANT(S)	Not Available	<0.2%

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 Poisons Information Centre or a physician, 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 the Poisons Information Centre or a physician.
Ingestion	For advice, contact the Poison Control Centre at 1-800-222-1222 or a physician (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, amines, ammonia, hydrocarbons) 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	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.

Extinguishing Water fog or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, 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.

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
Ammonia	ACGIH TLV (US)	25	--	35	--
Ethanol	ACGIH TLV (US)	1000	--	--	--
	OSHA PEL (US)	1000	--	--	--

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

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: 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).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR OR SLIGHTLY YELLOW LIQUID	**Solubility (Water)**	SOLUBLE
Odour	AMMONIACAL ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	0.98 (Approximately)
pH	10	**% Volatiles**	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	18 mm Hg @ 68°F	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	AS FOR WATER		

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), acids (eg. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, amines, ammonia, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Low toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Chronic exposure may result in cirrhosis of the liver. Over exposure may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression, with nausea, dizziness and unconsciousness at high levels. Ammonia vapour may result in severe eye and respiratory tract irritation, however due to the low content, such effects are only anticipated in poorly ventilated areas. When used in small quantities, the potential for over exposure is reduced.

Eye Low to moderate irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Inhalation Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, rash and dermatitis.

Ingestion Low toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness and drowsiness with large quantities. Chronic exposure may result in liver damage.

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)
- 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)

AMMONIA (7664-41-7)
- LC50 (Inhalation): 2000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
- LCLo (Inhalation): 5000 ppm/5 minutes (human)
- LD50 (Ingestion): 350 mg/kg (rat)
- TCLo (Inhalation): 20 ppm (human)
- TDLo (Ingestion): 0.015 mL/kg (man)
- TDLo (Skin): 1000 mg/kg (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment If spilled on soil, ethanol will either evaporate or leach into the ground due to the relatively high vapour pressure and low adsorption in soil. It will biodegrade, probably to acetic acid and formaldehyde. Ethanol will volatilise from water and biodegrade, and is not expected to bioconcentrate. It will photodegrade in air with a half-life ranging from hours (polluted air) to days (clean air).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Disposal requirements are dependent on the hazard classification of the waste produced, as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. The disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with the relevant parts of 40 CFR 261. Check state and local regulation for any additional requirements, as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulation.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)

DOT Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated				
UN No. Packing Group	None Allocated None Allocated	**DG Class**	None Allocated	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US EPCRA and CAA Regulatory Information

The following components are subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

Ingredient Name	CAS No	Sara 302 (TPQ)	Sara 304 (RQ)	CERCLA (RQ)	Sara 313	RCRA Code	CAA (TQ)
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	500	100	100	313		

Refer to Section 16 - Summary of Codes

Carcinogenicity

The following components are reported to be carcinogenic:

Ingredient Name	CAS No	NTP	IARC	OSHA
ETHANOL	64-17-5		Group 1	

TSCA

The following components are not listed on the TSCA Inventory List:

All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory List.

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.

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.

SUMMARY OF CODES:
RQ - Reportable Quantity measured in pounds (304, CERCLA)
TQ - Threshold Quantity measured in pounds (CAA)
TPQ - Threshold Planning Quantity measured in pounds (302)
^ - Reporting threshold has changed since November 1998.
+ - Member of PAC category.
# - Member of diisocyanate category.
X - Indicates that this is a second name for a chemical already included on this consolidated list. May also indicate that the same chemical with the same CAS number appears on another list with a different chemical name.
* - RCRA carbamate waste: statutory one-pound RQ applies until RQs are adjusted.
** - This chemical was identified from a Premanufacture Review Notice (PMN) submitted to EPA. The submitter has claimed certain information on the submission to be confidential, including specific chemical identity.
*** - Indicates that no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class, although the class is a CERCLA hazardous substance. See 50 Federal Register 13456 (April 4, 1985). Values in Section 313 column represent Category Codes for reporting under Section 313.
c - Although not listed by name and CAS number, this chemical is reportable under one or more of the EPCRA section 313 chemical categories.
s - Indicates that this chemical is currently under a administrative stay of the EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements, therefore, no Toxics Release Inventory reports are required until the stay is removed.
! - Member of the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds category.

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 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.

Prepared By

Risk Management Technologies
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth
Western Australia 6005
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794
Email: info@rmt.com.au
Web: www.rmt.com.au

MSDS Date: 23 Oct 2012

End of Report

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **ENDUROSHIELD HOME STAINLESS STEEL WIPES (US)**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	**PCT GLOBAL LLC**
Address	PO Box 20274, Santa Barbara, California, CA, 93120, UNITED STATES
Telephone	+1 805 617 4609
Emergency	+1 800 424 9300
Email	salesusa@enduroshield.com
Synonym(s)	ENDUROSHIELD HOME STAINLESS STEEL WIPES
Use(s)	STAINLESS STEEL COATING • PROTECTIVE COATING FOR STAINLESS STEEL SURFACES
SDS Date	03 December 2013

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

RISK PHRASES

None allocated

SAFETY PHRASES

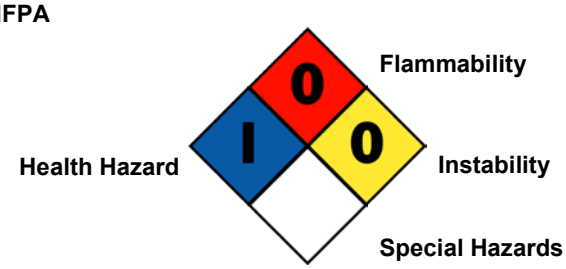
None allocated

Refer to Toxicological Information: Section 11

HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

NFPA



3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	CAS: 67-63-0 EC: 200-661-7	F;R11 Xi;R36 Xn;R67	>60%
PROPRIETARY INGREDIENT (S)	Not Available	Not Available	<10%
POLYESTER TOWEL	Not Available	Not Available	<22%
VISCOSE	Not Available	Not Available	<22%

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 physician, 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 physician.
Ingestion	For advice, contact the Poison Control Centre at 1-800-222-1222 or a physician (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
Advice to Physician	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapor may form explosive mixtures with air. 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 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.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

Environmental Precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

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.

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. 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 Standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
2-Propanol	ACGIH TLV (US)	200	--	--	--
2-Propanol	OSHA PEL (US)	400	--	--	--

Biological Limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	ACGIH BEI	Acetone in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/L

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapors may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapor levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLORLESS LIQUID
Odor	ALCOHOL ODOR
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	53.6℉ (cc) (Isopropanol)
Boiling point	180.32℉ (Isopropanol)
Melting point	-130℉ (Isopropanol)
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapor density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	MISCIBLE
Vapor pressure	33 mm Hg @ 68℉ (Isopropanol)
Upper explosion limit	12 % (Isopropanol)
Lower explosion limit	2 % (Isopropanol)
Autoignition temperature	750.2℉ (Isopropanol)
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
% 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 (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. May result in burns with prolonged contact.
Inhalation	Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and headache. High level exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin	Low to moderate irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Toxicity Data	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)

LC50 (inhalation)	16000 ppm/8 hours 16000/8 hours (rat)
LCLo (inhalation)	12000 ppm/8 hours (mouse)
LD50 (ingestion)	3600 mg/kg (mouse)

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)

LD50 (intraperitoneal)	667 mg/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (intravenous)	1088 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin)	12,800 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (ingestion)	3570 mg/kg (human)
LDLo (intravenous)	1024 mg/kg (dog)
LDLo (subcutaneous)	6000 mg/kg (mouse)
TDLo (ingestion)	13 mg/kg (infant)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

Ecotoxicity Not expected to be dangerous to the aquatic environment.

Persistence/Degradability This product is readily biodegradable.

Mobility Relatively volatile and would therefore readily evaporate from dry soil and surfaces.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Disposal requirements are dependent on the hazard classification of the waste produced, as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. The disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with the relevant parts of 40 CFR 261. Check state and local regulation for any additional requirements, as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulation.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT

	LAND TRANSPORT (DOT)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
DG Class/ Division	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	None Allocated		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US EPCRA and CAA Regulatory Information

The following components are subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

Ingredient	CAS Number	Sara 302 (TPQ)	Sara 304 (RQ)	CERCLA (RQ)	Sara 313	RCRA Code	CAA (TQ)
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0				313		

* Refer to Section 16 - Summary of Codes

Carcinogenicity

The following components are reported to be carcinogenic:

Ingredient	CAS Number	NTP	IARC	OSHA
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0		Group 3	

TSCA

The following components are not listed on the TSCA Inventory list:

Ingredient	CAS Number
POLYESTER TOWEL	

Inventory Listing(s)

EUROPE:EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances)
All components are listed on EINECS, or are exempt.
UNITED STATES: TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act)
All components are listed on the TSCA inventory, or are exempt.

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).

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
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
NTP	U.S. National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RQ	Reportable Quantity measured in pounds (304, CERCLA)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity measured in pounds (302)
TQ	Threshold Quantity measured in pounds (CAA)
TWA/OEL	Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

Summary Of Codes

!	Member of the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds category.
#	Member of diisocyanate category.
*	RCRA carbamate waste: statutory one-pound RQ applies until RQs are adjusted.
**	This chemical was identified from a Premanufacture Review Notice (PMN) submitted to EPA. The submitter has claimed certain information on the submission to be confidential, including specific chemical identity.
***	Indicates that no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class, although the class is a CERCLA hazardous substance. See 50 Federal Register 13456 (April 4, 1985). Values in Section 313 column represent Category Codes for reporting under Section 313.
+	Member of PAC category.
c	Although not listed by name and CAS number, this chemical is reportable under one or more of the EPCRA section 313 chemical categories.
RQ	Reportable Quantity measured in pounds (304, CERCLA)
s	Indicates that this chemical is currently under a administrative stay of the EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements, therefore, no Toxics Release Inventory reports are required until the stay is removed.
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity measured in pounds (302)
TQ	Threshold Quantity measured in pounds (CAA)
X	Indicates that this is a second name for a chemical already included on this consolidated list. May also indicate that the same chemical with the same CAS number appears on another list with a different chemical name.
^	Reporting threshold has changed since November 1998.

Revision History

Revision	Description
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.

Prepared by

Risk Management Technologies
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth
Western Australia 6005
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794
Email: info@rmt.com.au
Web: www.rmt.com.au.

Prepared in accordance to OSHA Hazard Communication standard, 29 CFR 1920.1200.

Revision: 1
SDS Date: 03 Dec 2013

End of SDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **ENDUROCLEAN POLISHING LIQUID**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **PCT GLOBAL LLC**
Address PO Box 20274, Santa Barbara, California, 93120, UNITED STATES
Telephone + 1 805 617 4609
Emergency + 1 800 424 9300
Synonym(s) ENDUROCLEAN POLISHING LIQUID

Use(s) STAINLESS STEEL POLISHING
SDS Date 15 Oct 2010

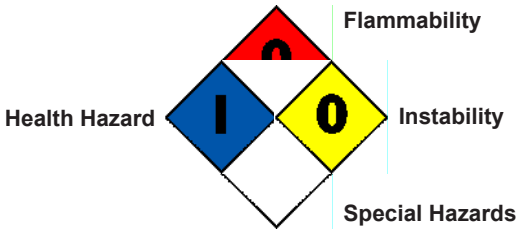
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Refer to Toxicological Information: Section 11

HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

NFPA



3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Content
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	2634-33-5	<1%
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	2682-20-4	<1%
WATER	7732-18-5	>60%
ADDITIVE(S)	Not Available	remainder

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 physician, 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 physician.

Ingestion For advice, contact the Poison Control Centre at 1-800-222-1222 or a physician (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Fire and Explosion Treat as per requirements for Surrounding Fires: Evacuate area and contact emergency services. 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.

Extinguishing Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If spilt (bulk), mop up area. Use personal protective equipment. Clean spill site with water. CAUTION: Spill site may be slippery.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.

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 No exposure standard(s) allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles and PVC or rubber gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: coveralls.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	PALE YELLOW LIQUID	**Solubility (water)**	SOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	1 (Approximately)
pH	6 to 7	**% Volatiles**	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	212°F (Approximately)	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	< 32°F	**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 and acids (eg. nitric acid).

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

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Low toxicity - irritant. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in irritation.

Eye Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Inhalation Low irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. Due to the low vapour pressure, an inhalation hazard is not anticipated with normal use.

Skin Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, redness and rash.

Ingestion Low toxicity. Ingestion of large quantities may result in nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.

Toxicity Data 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE (2634-33-5)

LD50 (Ingestion): 1020 mg/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Disposal requirements are dependent on the hazard classification of the waste produced, as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. The disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with the relevant parts of 40 CFR 261. Check state and local regulation for any additional requirements, as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulation.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)

DOT Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated				
UN No.	None Allocated	**DG Class**	None Allocated	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US EPCRA and CAA Regulatory Information

The following components are subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

None of the components of this product are listed on the SARA/CERCLA/CASA lists.

Carcinogenicity

The following components are reported to be carcinogenic:

None of the components of this product are listed on the NTP/IARC/OSHA lists.

TSCA

The following components are not listed on the TSCA Inventory List:

All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory List.

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.

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:
ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.
ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EC No - European Community Number.
HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
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.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

SWA - Safe Work Australia.
TWA - Time Weighted Average.

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.

Prepared By

Risk Management Technologies
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth
Western Australia 6005
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794
Email: info@rmt.com.au
Web: www.rmt.com.au

SDS Date 15 Oct 2010

End of Report