

Diversey Divermite D10

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Version No: 2.0

Chemwatch 4537-95

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2011/1

NC317TCP

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Diversey Divermite D10

SYNONYMS

"cleaner disinfectant", sanitiser, "Divermight (misspelling)"

PRODUCT NUMBERS

47115

PRODUCT USE

Cleaner / sanitiser.

SUPPLIER

Company: JohnsonDiversey

Address:

29 Chifley Street

Smithfield

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9757 0300

Telephone: 1800 251 738 (AUS)

Emergency Tel: **1800 033 111**

Fax: +61 2 9725 5767

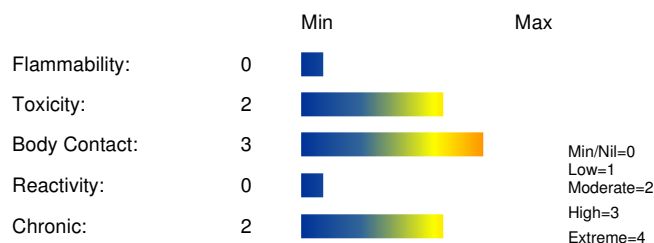
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible skin sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
monoethanolamine	141-43-5	10-30
alcohol ethoxylates		10-30
organic acid derivative		1-10
quaternary ammonium compounds unspecified		1-10
additives unregulated		
water	7732-18-5	balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

-
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

-
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

-
- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

-
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

-
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

-
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	monoethanolamine (Ethanolamine)	3	7.5	6	15				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
monoethanolamine	3	30

MATERIAL DATA

DIVERSEY DIVERMITE D10:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

MONOETHANOLAMINE:

- for monoethanolamine:

Odour threshold: 3-4 ppm.

Continuous exposure at 5 ppm produced only slight systemic effects. Intermittent exposure produces a lesser degree of toxicity in laboratory animals. This decreased toxicity is related to the rate of elimination; the longer retained, the greater the toxicity,. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the risk of irritation and neuropathic effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.77 (ETHANOL AMINE).

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- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

-
- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: monoethanolamine

- Protective Material CPI *

BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
HYPALON	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
VITON	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
PVA	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B
PVC	B
NITRILE+PVC	B

- * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

- Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
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1000	10	AK-AUS	-
1000	50	-	AK-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK-2
10000	100	-	AK-3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear purple alkaline liquid; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.
Alkaline.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	62
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	12.6-13.6	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not	Upper Explosive	Not

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(kPa)	available	Limit (%)	available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

-
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid is discomfoting and harmful if swallowed and is capable of causing burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus, with extremediscomfort, pain.

EYE

- The material is highly discomfoting to the eyes and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

- The liquid is discomfoting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and may cause skin sensitisation and skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

- The concentrate is capable of causing burns if exposure is prolonged.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

- The vapour/mist is discomfoting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and eye contact.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DIVERSEY DIVERMITE D10:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MONOETHANOLAMINE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2050 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):505 mg open-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE

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Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 67 mg/kg

Oral (Rat) LD50: 1720 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg

Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 620 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 225 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 700 mg/kg

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

* Bayer

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MONOETHANOLAMINE:

■ for monoethanolamine:

log Kow : -1.31

Koc : 5

Half-life (hr) air : 11

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 4.00E-08

BOD 5: 0.8-1.1,0%

Biodegradability:

BOD5: 800 mg/g

>70%: BOD of the ThOD (OECD 301F)

>90%: DOC reduction (OECD 301A)

COD : 1.27-1.28

ThOD : 2.49

BCF : <1

Environmental fate:

Monoethanolamine will leach into soil. It is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Models estimate that this material will preferentially partition to water versus air or

soil.. Vapour-phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals

The potential for mobility in the soil is high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Log soil organic carbon partition coefficient (log Koc) is estimated to be 0.70.

Degradation and Persistence:

The material is biodegradable, passing the OECD tests for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation reached in CO2 evolution test after 28 days: 97%* (modified Sturm Test, OECD 301B)

Biodegradation reached in modified OECD Screening Test after 28 days: 94%* (OECD 301E)

Biodegradation reached in manometric Respirometer Test after 28 days:>70%* (OECD 301F)

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD >40%)

BOD20 (Biochemical Oxygen Demand after 20 days): 1.5 p/p

ThOD (Theoretical Oxygen Demand): 2.36 p/p (calc).

IC50 (Inhibitory Concentration): >1000 mg/l

Biodegradation: Test method: OECD 301F; ISO 9408; 92/69/EEC, C.4-D (aerobic), activated sludge, domestic

Degree of elimination: 90 - 100 % (28 d)

Evaluation: Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

This material will biodegrade relatively rapidly in both soil and water, and will not persist in the environment.

Monoethanolamine is biodegraded or transformed into other compounds under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions even at concentrations greater than 1500 mg/kg. Ammonium, acetate, and nitrogen gas are the dominant by-products. The generation of nitrogen gas suggests that simultaneous nitrification and denitrification occurs because of the existence of anoxic zones resulting from diffusion limited oxygen transport into the soils. Low temperatures (5 C) reduced the biodegradation rates significantly compared to rates at room temperature.

Bioaccumulation: Because of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient (log Pow) accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Kow less than 3).

Bioaccumulation: Because of this material's high solubility and rapid biodegradability, it is unlikely that bioaccumulation will occur in aquatic or terrestrial systems.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): Incubation period 5 d: 800 mg/g

Due to the pH-value of the product, neutralization is generally required before discharging sewage into treatment plants.

Ecotoxicity:

This material is highly soluble in water. Laboratory toxicity tests indicate that it is not significantly toxic to fish and aquatic

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invertebrates, although amphibians may be more sensitive. Wildlife species may be more susceptible since mammals and birds do not readily metabolise this material. The odor and flavor of this material may attract some wildlife and cause them to consume spilled material

BASF date:

Fish LC50 (96 h): goldfish 170 mg/l (APHA 1971 static)

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 65 mg/l (Directive 84/449/EEC); (24 h): 120-140 mg/l

Aquatic plants EC50 (72 h): green algae 22 mg/l (Guideline 92/69/EEC)

Algae NOEC (192 h): 0.75-0.97 mg/l

Activated sludge EC50 (0.5 h): >1000 mg/l (DIV/EN/ISO 8192-OECD 209-88/302/EEC)

Bacteria EC50 (17 h): 100 mg/l

Dow Chemicals data

The material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/ EC50 >100 mg/l in most sensitive species).

Daphnia LC50 (-) 114 mg/l *

Fish LC50 (-): Oncorhynchus mykiss 150 mg/l, gold fish 170 mg/l, bluegill 300-1000 mg/l, fathead minnow 635 mg/l, mosquito fish 337.5, golden orfe 224-525 mg/l

* (Dow Chemical)

BOD5: 60%; BOD19: 75%; BOD20: 100% **

Toxicity to microorganisms: IC50 700 mg/l

Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 33 mg/l; 93 mg/l **

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow 125 mg/l, 206 mg/l **

ThOD: 1.54 mg/mg (measured); 1.31 mg/mg (calculated) **

Monoethanolamine may be toxic to aquatic life at relatively low concentrations in water.

Editors note: there is clear contradiction between the conclusion reached by Dow Chemical and other manufacturers relating to aquatic toxicity. Under present EC Directives the material is not toxic to aquatic life.

** (Dow Chemical).

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

WATER:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Diversey Divermite D10	No Data Available	No Data Available		
monoethanolamine	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

-
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

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REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

monoethanolamine (CAS: 141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Diversey Divermite D10 (CW: 4537-95)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

Print Date: 24-Jun-2011