



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ADVANCE

### 1. Identification of the material and supplier

PRODUCT NAME: **ADVANCE STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER & POLISH (Aerosol)**

OTHER NAMES  
RECOMMENDED USE: Stainless steel cleaning and polishing solution applied by aerosol spray

COMPANY: Cleveland Cleaning Supplies Pty Limited  
ABN: 61 001 175 748

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Australia

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 000

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE PHONE: 13 11 26 (24 hrs)

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE: 000

### 2. Hazards identification

DANGEROUS GOODS Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC / ASCC

RISK PHASES R12 Extremely flammable

SAFETY PHASES S2 Keep out of reach of children  
S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.  
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

### 3. Composition/ information on ingredients

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>PROPORTION</u>
PROPANE	74-98-6	10-30%
BUTANE	106-97-8	10-30%
The ingredients below are <b>not</b> considered hazardous or dangerous goods according to the criteria of NOHSC / ASCC and ADG code (respectively) at the levels used in this product.		
WATER		30-60%
MINERAL OIL	8012-95-1	10-30%
OTHER INGREDIENTS DETERMINED TO NON HAZARDOUS		<10%

### 4. First Aid measures

SWALLOWED Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 240 to 300mL (8 to 10 oz.) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

EYE Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes, by the clock, holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Obtain medical attention immediately.

SKIN Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. As quickly as possible, flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently running water for at least 15 minutes, by the clock. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use, or discard.

INHALED If symptoms are experienced, such as cough, dry throat, difficulty in breathing, nasal congestion and headaches or dizziness remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ADVANCE

FIRST AID FACILITIES    Ensure eyewash and safety shower facilities are available in workplace.

Additional information / Aggravated medical conditions  
No known effect

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### 5. Fire fighting measures

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Suitable extinguishing media

Small fire

-Use water spray, dry chemical or CO2

Large fire

-Use water spray and fog

-Fight fire from protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.  
-If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area – Do not approach hot containers

-Cool containers with water before handling

-If impossible to extinguish fire, protect surroundings, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn.

Hazards from combustible products

-Vapour is highly flammable

-Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame

-Vapour forms explosive mixture with air

-Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition.

-Heating may cause expansion with violent container rupture.

-Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames

-Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials

-Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects

-Organic chemicals may form flammable dust clouds in air; will burn if involved in fire.

-May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

-On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)

-Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2)

-Released gases may form explosive mixtures with air in confined spaces.

-Released gases may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters

Wear SCBA and protective gloves. Structural fire-fighters uniform provides limited protection. If large amounts are involved wear SCBA and chemical splash suit.

HAZCHEM CODE            2PE

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### 6. Accidental release measures

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Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 15m. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Restrict access to area until completion of clean up.

Ensure clean up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear protective clothing including facemask, face shield and gauntlets. Ventilate the area. Prevent material from entering sewers or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with earth, sand or inert absorbent material. Small spills of solution: soak up with absorbent material. Put material in suitable, covered, labelled containers. Flush area with water preventing runoff entering drains. Large spills: contact fire and emergency services for advice.

**Disposal:** review federal, state and local government requirements prior to disposal.

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### 7. Handling and storage

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STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

-Keep out of reach of children

-Store in original containers in approved flameproof area



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ADVANCE

- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure
- store away from incompatible materials.
- store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in an upright position out of direct sunlight
- avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40°C
- protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks

### 8. Exposure controls / Personal protection

#### NATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No exposure standards have been established for this material. Exposure standards recommended by Worksafe Australia for some ingredients are as follows:

	TWA (TIME WEIGHED AVERAGE)	
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
PROPANE	ASPHYXIANT	
BUTANE	1900mg/m <sup>3</sup>	800 ppm.
Refined mineral oil(mist)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES            none allocated

ENGINEERING CONTROLS            Use in well ventilated areas.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR TYPE            Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. An approved dust particle half mask should be used. Respiratory protection should comply with AS/NZS 1715.

EYE PROTECTION            Safety glasses or chemical goggles. Failure to do so may result in eye damage if an accident occurs. Consult AS 1336 & AS/NZ 1337 for information about eye protection.

GLOVE TYPE            None should be needed under normal circumstances. Disposable vinyl gloves provide adequate protection if affected by allergic reactions.

CLOTHING            None should be needed under normal circumstances

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

### 9. Physical and chemical properties

APPEARANCE	Aerosol package containing White creamy viscous liquid with colourless liquid petroleum gas propellant)	
ODOUR	slight lemon odour	
PH	9.7 (for liquid concentrate)	
VAPOUR PRESSURE	250Kpa @ 25°C (propane-butane propellant	
VAPOUR DENSITY	1.52-2.01 (air = 1)	
BOILING POINT	Approximately 100°C (for liquid concentrate)	
BOILINGRANGE	-42 TO 0°C (propane-butane propellant)	
MELTING POINT		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	700g/L (for liquid concentrate)	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.99 (for liquid concentrate)	water = 1.000
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.51 (for propane-butane propellant)	
FLASH POINT	-17°C (propane-butane propellant)	
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	1.5% to 9.6% in air (v/v) (propane-butane propellant)	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	494°C TO 600°C (propane-butane propellant)	
Percent volatiles	approximately 60%	

### 10. Stability and reactivity



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ADVANCE

- Stable under normal conditions of storage and use
- Propane-butane propellant can react violently with oxidising agents – avoid chlorine, pool chlorine or nitric acid
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### 11. Toxicological information

#### Health effects from acute exposure

SWALLOWED	Unlikely to occur during normal use. Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonia. Concurrent absorption of ethanol and some drugs may cause adverse health effects.
EYE	Can cause irritation and burning of the eyes. Concentrated solutions can cause severe irritation and corrosion injury unless washed out immediately. Contact with Propane-butane propellant liquid will cause severe damage.
SKIN	Moderately irritating to skin. Brief contact may cause redness. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in mild irritation. A small portion of people exposed to repeated skin contact may develop an allergic skin reaction Contact with Propane-butane propellant can result in cold contact burns.
INHALED	Can be irritating to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, dry throat, difficulty in breathing, nasal congestion and headaches. Excessive exposure to propane-butane propellant may cause unconsciousness or even death, due to asphyxiation.(refers to vapour not liquid). Inhalation of mineral oil is followed by dispersion throughout the respiratory tract, and the biologically inert oil droplets remain unchanged in the lungs. In animals exposed to a concentration of 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> of oil mist, for 12 to 26 months there was raised activity in lung and in serum of alkaline phosphatase enzymes. However no significant changes in animals exposed for a similar length of time to 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> of oil mist were observed

#### Health effects from chronic exposure

	Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. No other specific data is available for the product for chronic exposure symptoms.
Carcinogenicity	No known effect
Mutagenicity	No known effect
Teratogenicity	No known effect

### 12. Ecological information

Propane-butane propellant will vaporise rapidly when released to atmosphere.  
Propane-butane propellant consists of hydrocarbons that photo chemically decompose under atmospheric conditions.

### 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal:** review federal, state and local government requirements prior to disposal. Empty aerosol cans are recyclable.  
Empty cans retain vapour /liquid residue which can be dangerous.  
DO NOT cut, weld, braze solder grind or expose aerosol cans to heat spark or sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury.

### 14. Transport information

TRANSPORTATION	Not a scheduled poison UN 1950 <u>CLASS 2.1</u> -Flammable gases shall <u>not</u> be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with: -Class 1 explosives -Class 3 flammable liquids (where both flammable liquids and gases are in bulk) -Class 4.1 flammable solids -Class 4.2 spontaneously combustible substances -Class 4.3 dangerous when wet substances -Class 5.1 oxidising agents
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CLEANING SUPPLIES

# Material Safety Data Sheet ADVANCE

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-Class 5.2 organic peroxides  
-Class 7 radioactive substances

UN CLASS 1950  
PROPER SHIPPING NAME Aerosol  
DG CLASS 2.1  
SUBSIDIARY RISK none allocated  
PACKAGING GROUP none allocated  
RECOMMENDED USE Stainless steel cleaning and polishing solution applied by aerosol spray

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## 15 Regulatory information

POISONS SCHEDULE none allocated  
Aerosols are prescribed as Dangerous goods and its storage and handling is covered by various pieces of legislation in all states.

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## 16. Other information

Produced by: Cleveland Cleaning Supplies Pty Limited, ABN: 61 001 175 748

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Users should verify the currency of this data sheet if more than 5 years old.  
The information contained in this material safety data sheet is believed to be accurate on the date of issue and in accordance with the information available to us. Persons dealing with products referred to in this MSDS do so at their own risk. We accept no liability whatsoever for damage or injury however caused arising from use of this information or of suggestions contained herein.

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END OF REPORT

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