AKEMI®

DAILY CLEANING

FOODSAFE CERTIFIED

GB USA

AKEMI®

Daily Cleaning and Care of Natural and Cast Stone

AKEMI offers a complete and coordinated product range for the daily cleaning and care of natural and cast stone surfaces, which is constantly being further developed and improved.
Daily cleaning means the regular removal of dirt, s.a. sand, dust and similar dirtying.
For this maintenance cleaning AKEMI offers products **with and without care components**.

Cleaning products **with care components** are products which protect natural and cast stone surfaces, improve their appearance and make them less sensible. AKEMI Mild Stone Soap and AKEMI Cotto Natural Soap Cleaner are especially recommended for the treatment of floors, AKEMI Triple Effect for the treatment of small surfaces.

In addition to these tried and tested products, AKEMI developed a cleaner **without care component**s and without leaving residues, called AKEMI Crystal Clean. Due to its balanced formulation AKEMI Crystal Clean does not leave any streaks on the surface, therefore no further wiping is necessary.

Properties	**Mild Stone Soap** (conzentrate)	**Crystal Clean** (conzentrate)	**Crystal Clean** (pump spray + refill)	**Triple Effect** (pump spray)
Drying Time	approx. 10-20 Min.	approx. 1-5 Min.	approx. 1-5 Min.	rub dry with a cloth
Free of streaks on absorbent grounds	■	■	■	rub dry with a cloth
Free of streaks on non absorbent resp. low absorbent grounds (e.g. ceramics/fine stoneware)		■	■	rub dry with a cloth
Oil-, grease- and water repellent				♦
Dirt repellent (e.g. heel stripes)	♦			♦
pH-value	approx. 10	approx. 7 (conzentrate)	approx. 7	approx. 7
Concentration of application	20 - 40 ml / 10 liter wiping water	100 - 200 ml / 10 liter wiping water	ready-to-use	ready-to-use
Increase of hygiene		■	■	
Freshens up finish				♦
Foodssafe		■	■	■
Fields of Application				
Floors	■	■		
Window sills, counter tops, kitchen working tops			■	■
Shower rooms			■	
Regular cleaning	■	■	■	
Regular care	■			
periodic cleaning / care (1 x / month)				■

■ very suitable ♦ suitable

AKEMI Maintenance Cleaning and Care Products

Crystal Clean

For the daily removal of light dirtying on all natural and cast stones as well as fine stoneware, clinker and ceramics. Free of streaks and fast drying.

500 ml pump spray (ready-to-use)	sales unit: 12	Art. No. 1 09 54
5000 ml canister (ready-to-use) Refill - to refill the spray bottle 500ml	sales unit: 2	Art. No. 1 19 03
1000 ml bottle (concentrate)	sales unit: 6	Art. No. 1 09 55
5000 ml canister (concentrate)	sales unit: 2	Art. No. 1 09 56

Mild Stone Soap

For the regular cleaning and care of natural and cast stone surfaces.
Regular use protects the stone, preserves structure and colour.

1000 ml bottle (concentrate)	sales unit: 6	Art. No. 1 08 30
5000 ml canister (concentrate)	sales unit: 2	Art. No. 1 08 31

Triple Effect - Spray

Pump spray for the daily care and impregnation of small surfaces made of natural and cast stone.
Three effects are achieved in one single operation: cleaning, protection and care.

250 ml pump spray (ready-to-use)	sales unit: 20	Art.-No. 1 18 53
500 ml pump spray (ready-to-use)	sales unit: 12	Art.-No. 1 08 46

Technical Data Sheet

Properties:

AKEMI® Crystal Clean is an acid- and lye-free cleaning concentrate made of surfactants, auxiliary materials, odoriferous substances and alcohols. The product is free from phosphates; the surfactants contained are biodegradable in correspondence with the legal regulations for surfactants. When used properly, surfaces made of natural and artificial stone which have been treated with AKEMI® Crystal Clean are toxicologically harmless upon contact with food in accordance with DIN 10516 (confirmed by an external German testing institute).

Application Area:

AKEMI® Crystal Clean is a fast-drying cleaning product and especially suited for the removal of light dirtying e.g. light films of oil and grease, dirt on polished natural and artificial stone as well as glazed and unglazed fine stoneware, clinker, ceramics and similar material. The surfaces are cleaned free of streaks.

Instructions for Use:

1. Dilute with clear water in the ratio of 1:50 up to 1:100.
   Measuring chart for different concentrations:

	1:50	1:75	1:100
Crystal Clean	100 ml	approx. 70 ml	50 ml
Water	5 l	5 l	5 l

2. Clean surfaces with a clean, moist and absorbent cloth.
3. Pick up excess of wiping water with a cloth, let the surface dry.

Special Notes:

- Concentrated cleaner must not be used on surfaces which are sensitive to solvents. In case of doubt, test on an inconspicuous area.
- For deep dirtying apply AKEMI® Crystal Clean undiluted or depending on the kind of dirtying apply AKEMI® Concrete Film Remover, Intensive Cleaner, Good-Bye Stain, Mildew Remover, Disinfectant Cleaner or Stone Cleaner.
- For proper waste disposal, the container must be completely emptied.

Technical Data:

Coverage:	approx. 10 - 20 applications/litre concentrate (if applied according to the measuring chart above)
Colour:	colourless
Density:	approx. 0.98 g/cm³
pH value:	approx. 8 - 9 (if concentrated)

Storage:

If stored in dry and cool condition (5-25°C/41-77°F) in its closed original container at least 24 months from production.

Health & Safety:

Read Safety Data Sheet before handling or using this product.

Important Notice:

The above information is based on the latest stage of development and application technology. Due to a multiplicity of different influencing factors, this information – as well as other oral or written technical advises – must be considered as non-binding hints. The user is obliged in each particular case to conduct performance tests, including but not limited to trails of the product, in an inconspicuous area or fabrication of a sample piece.

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Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

TQ Products Pty Ltd
15 Weedon Road
Forrestdale
WA 6112
ACN 149-668-342

24hr Emergency Phone: **13 1126**
Australia Emergency Services: **000**
Phone: business hours **1 300 075 678**

Substance:

Trade Name: **Crystal Clean**
Product Use: **Industrial use only**
Creation Date: **July 2021**
Revision Date: **July 2021** and valid for five years

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature
This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL; DANGEROUS GOOD according to the WHS Regulations and ADG Code.

Poison Schedule Not applicable

Signal Word: **DANGER**

Hazard Classification:

Flammable Liquid	Category 3
Eye Effects	Category 1
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 3

Hazard Statements:

H225	Flammable Liquid & Vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes severe eye damage

Precautionary Statement: Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242	Use non-sparking tools
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P261	Avoid breathing mist/ vapour/ spray
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection and face protection
P264	Wash all exposed external body parts thoroughly after handling

Precautionary Statement: Response

P301+P3330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P361+P3523	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water
P035+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention

P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ physician/ first aider

Precautionary Statement: Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statement: Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances	**CAS No**	**Conc.%**
2-Propanol	67-63-0	12.5 – 25 %
Alcohols, C12-14 ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts	68891-39=8-3	< 5 %
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	< 1 %

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other nonhazardous ingredients are also possible.

Mixtures

See above for composition of substance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Eye Contact:

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 Contact:

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.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically.
As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Consider: foam. dry chemical powder. carbon dioxide.

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire Fighting:

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. 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 and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Fire Decomposition:

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM 3Y

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer Section 8

Environmental precautions

Refer Section 12

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable container

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

	Australia	
Exposure limits	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**
2-Propanol	863	1230

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically
"adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation

equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. 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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Neoprene. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

When handling hazardous substances, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

Respirator:

Not normally required. If WES is likely to be exceeded, then a Type A filter of sufficient capacity is recommended

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Coloured Liquid
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	no data
pH:	9
Melting Point:	no data
Boiling Point:	82 °C
Flash point:	55 °C
Flammability:	no data
Evaporation Rate:	> 1 butyl acetate = 1
Lower Explosion Limit:	2 %
Upper Explosion Limit:	12 %
Vapour Pressure:	4.3 kPa
Relative Vapour Density:	> 1
Specific Gravity:	0.98 g/cm^3
Water Solubility:	immiscible
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	no data
Auto ignition temp:	425 °C
Decomposition temp:	material is stable under normal conditions
SADT:	no data available
Dynamic viscosity:	no data
Kinematic viscosity:	11 sec (DIN 53211/4)
Volatiles:	83 %

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Product is considered stable under normal conditions

Chemical stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Refer Section 5

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.

Ingestion:

Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

Skin Contact:

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye Contact:

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Chronic Health Effects:

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause incoordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol. Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductive effects. NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil", which caused an excess incidence of sinus and throat cancers in isopropanol production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no longer formed during production of isopropanol.

Toxicity *refer ingredients*

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
Product			
2-Propanol	LD_{50} 667 mg/Kg	LD_{50} 12792 mg/Kg	LC_{50} 27.2 mg/L 4h
Alcohols, C_{12-14} ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts	LD_{50} >2000 mg/Kg	LD_{50} >2000 mg/Kg	
D-Limonene	LD_{50} >2000 mg/Kg	LD_{50} >2 mg/Kg	

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxicity *refer ingredients*

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Product			
2-Propanol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 4200 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 7550 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 24hr}$ >1000 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000 mg/L NOEC $_{96hr}$ 001 mg/L
Alcohols, C_{12-14} ethoxylated, sulphates, sodium salts	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1 mg/L NOEC $_{96hr}$ 0.14 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 7.4 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 24hr}$ 1.8 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 1.8 mg/L
D-Limonene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.46 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 0.48 mg/L NOEC $_{504hr}$ 0.05 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 24hr}$ 0.214 mg/L

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2-Propanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
D-Limonene	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal:

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Labels Required

MARINE POLLUTANT	NO
HAZCHEM	**3Y**

Land Transport ADG

UN Number	**1993**
UN Proper Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains Isopropanol
Class	**3**
Subrisk	not applicable
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
Special Provisions	**223 274**
Limited Quantity	**5L**

Air Transport ICAO-IATA/ DGR

UN Number	**1993**	
UN Proper Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains Isopropanol	
ICAO/ IATA Class	**3**	
ICAO/ IATA Subrisk	not applicable	
ERG Code	**3L**	
Packing Group	**III**	
Environmental Hazard	not applicable	
Special Provisions	**A3**	
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	**366**	
Cargo only Max Qty/ Pack	**220 L**	
Passenger/ Cargo Packing Instruction		**355**
Passenger/ Cargo Max Qty/ Pack		**60 L**
Passenger/ Cargo LQ Packing Instruction	**Y344**	
Passenger/ Cargo LQ Qty/ Pack	**10 L**	

Marine Transport IMDG Code /GGVSee

UN Number	**1993**
UN Proper Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains Isopropanol
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	not applicable
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
EMS Number	**F-E S-E**
Special Provisions	**223 274 955**
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	Not applicable

Inventory Status

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	Yes
China	IECS	Yes
EU	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
Taiwan	CSNN	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision History

July 2021 origination

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified.
UN Number	United Nations Number

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd
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End of SDS