

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE FAT BUSTER

Infosafe No.: 5APH5
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE FAT BUSTER

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Oven, grill and hotplate cleaner.

Additional Information

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation: Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008

Other emergency telephone numbers: 0800 2436 2255

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information

Legend:

1. Classified by; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	10-<30 %w
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	10-<30 %w
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	0-<10 %w
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-<10 %w

Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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, without delay.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).

As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.

Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

(ICSC13719)

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.

Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye contact

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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

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]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Specific Methods

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Non combustible.

Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code

2X

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

See section 8

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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.

Environmental Precautions

See section 12

Other Information

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

Other information:

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
For low viscosity materials
Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):
Removable head packaging;
Cans with friction closures and
low pressure tubes and cartridges
may be used.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: potassium hydroxide

Material name: Potassium hydroxide

TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available

Peak: 2 mg/m³

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Material name: Sodium hydroxide

TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available

Peak: 2 mg/m³

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Material name: (2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol

TWA: 308 mg/m³ / 50 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: potassium hydroxide

Material name: Potassium hydroxide

TEEL-1: 0.18 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 2 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 54 mg/m³

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Material name: Sodium hydroxide

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Material name: Dipropylene glycol methyl ether
TEEL-1: 150 ppm
TEEL-2: 1700 ppm
TEEL-3: 9900 ppm

Ingredient: potassium hydroxide
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Original IDLH: 10 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Original IDLH: 600 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate 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.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.

Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.

Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Hand Protection

Elbow length PVC gloves

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

Other protection:

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear dark brown mobile alkaline liquid with neutral odour; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Miscible

pH

13.2 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

As for water

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

75 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not Available

Relative density

1.275 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Fat Buster

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Potassium hydroxide

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h rinse-moderate

Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Sodium hydroxide

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TOXICITY:

dermal (rat) LD50: >19020 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 8 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

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

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

Inhalation

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

Skin

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.

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

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

Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Septone Fat Buster

ENDPOINT: Not Available

TEST DURATION (HR): Not Available

SPECIES: Not Available

VALUE: Not Available

SOURCE: Not Available

ENDPOINT: potassium hydroxide

ENDPOINT: LC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 96

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: 80mg/L

SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: NOEC

TEST DURATION (HR): 96

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: 56mg/L

SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: sodium hydroxide

ENDPOINT: LC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 96

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: 125mg/L

SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: NOEC

TEST DURATION (HR): 96

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: 56mg/L

SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

ENDPOINT: LC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 96

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: >1930mg/L

SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 48

SPECIES: Crustacea

VALUE: 1930mg/L

SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 72

SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants

VALUE: >969mg/L

SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: NOEC

TEST DURATION (HR): 72

SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants

VALUE: 969mg/L

SOURCE: 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

Mobility

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 10)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 100)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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.

Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.

Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1791

UN proper shipping name

HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2X

IERG Number

37

Other Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2R

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1719

UN proper shipping name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide)

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 8

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 274

Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1719

UN proper shipping name: Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide)

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 8L

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3 A803

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 855

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 851

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1719

UN proper shipping name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide)

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 8

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-A, S-B

Special provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:

Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-58-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER(34590-94-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Australia - AICS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: N (dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; potassium hydroxide; sodium hydroxide)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: Y

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Y

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

Status: Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Poisons Schedule

S6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Task #	25100
Transcription Sign Off	25100 AF 05122017

Other Information

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers:

Name: sodium hydroxide

CAS No: 1310-73-2, 12200-64-5

Name: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

CAS No: 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3

The 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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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