

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name HYPOCLEAN
Synonym(s) HYPO CLEAN • TOTAL AUTOMATIC DISHWASHING LIQUID

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) AUTOMATIC DISHWASHING DETERGENT • DISHWASHING DETERGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CHALLENGE CHEMICALS AUST.
Address 6 Butcher St, Kwinana Beach, WA, 6167, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 9419 5577
Email sales@challengechemicals.com.au
Website <http://www.challengechemicals.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0419 049 003

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A
Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
AUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

PRODUCT NAME HYPOCLEAN**Response statement(s)**

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.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

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

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE | 1310-58-3 | 215-181-3 | <15% |
| SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE | 7681-52-9 | 231-668-3 | <5% |
| WATER | 7732-18-5 | 231-791-2 | >60% |
| NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | Not Available | Not Available | Remainder |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment is symptomatic. Ingestion of hypochlorites releases hypochlorous acid which is irritating to the mucous membranes and skin but has low systemic toxicity. Buffer the acid by administering antacids.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (chlorine) when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2R
2 Fine Water Spray.
R Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, sealed when not in use, vented and stored upright. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters**Exposure standards**

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Chlorine (Peak Limitation) | SWA (AUS) | 1 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Potassium hydroxide | SWA (AUS) | -- | 2 (Peak) | -- | -- |
| SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE | SWA (AUS) | 1 | 3 | -- | -- |

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Eye / Face | Wear splash-proof goggles. |
| Hands | Wear PVC or rubber gloves. |
| Body | Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a PVC or a rubber apron. |
| Respiratory | Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator. |



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Appearance | CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID |
| Odour | CHLORINE ODOUR |
| Flammability | NON FLAMMABLE |
| Flash point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling point | 100°C (Approximately) |
| Melting point | < 0°C |
| Evaporation rate | NOT AVAILABLE |
| pH | 14.0 |
| Vapour density | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Specific gravity | 1.16 |
| Solubility (water) | SOLUBLE |
| Vapour pressure | 18 mm Hg @ 20°C |
| Upper explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Lower explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Partition coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Autoignition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Decomposition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Explosive properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Oxidising properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Odour threshold | NOT AVAILABLE |

9.2 Other information

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| % Volatiles | 85 % |
|--------------------|------|

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Contact with acids may liberate toxic chlorine gas.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible (sometimes violently) with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (especially hydrochloric - evolving chlorine gas), organic materials, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), metallic powders, amines, ammonia and heat sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve oxides of chlorine when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity **Information available for the product:**
Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Contact with acids may liberate toxic chlorine gas.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

| Ingredient | Oral Toxicity (LD50) | Dermal Toxicity (LD50) | Inhalation Toxicity (LC50) |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE | 333 mg/kg (rat) | -- | -- |
| SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE | 5800 mg/kg (mouse) | -- | -- |

Skin Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and severe burns.

Eye Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract and breathing difficulties. Over exposure to chlorine vapour may result in lung tissue damage. Do not mix with other chemicals unless advised and specific instructions provided, as toxic and irritating gases may be evolved.

STOT – repeated exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Hypochlorites are extremely toxic to fish; Exposure to 0.5 % over 96 hours resulted in death of trout. Harmful to aquatic life.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.4 Mobility in soil

May leach to groundwater with resultant toxicity to aquatic organisms.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Add to a large volume of reducing solution (eg thiosulphate, metabisulphite, but not carbon, sulphur or strong reducer) and acidify with 3M sulphuric acid. When reduction is complete, add mixture to water and neutralise. Absorb with sand or similar non-combustible material and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14.1 UN Number | 1719 | 1719 | 1719 |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. | CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. | CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| 14.3 Transport Hazard Class | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 14.4 Packing Group | II | II | II |

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Hazchem code | 2R |
| GTEPG | 8A1 |
| EMS | F-A, S-B |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Poison schedule | Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). | |
| Classifications | <p>Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.</p> <p>The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].</p> | |
| Hazard codes | C | Corrosive |
| | N | Dangerous for the environment |
| | T | Toxic |
| Risk phrases | R31 | Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. |
| | R35 | Causes severe burns. |
| | R52 | Harmful to aquatic organisms. |
| Safety phrases | S1/2 | Keep locked up and out of reach of children. |
| | S26 | In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice |
| | S28 | After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. |
| | S37/39 | Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. |
| | S45 | In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). |
| | S50 | Do not mix with incompatible materials. |
| Inventory listing(s) | <p>AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</p> <p>All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.</p> | |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Additional information | <p>RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> |
|-------------------------------|--|

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| CAS # | Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds |
| CNS | Central Nervous System |
| EC No. | EC No - European Community Number |
| EMS | Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System |
| GTEPG | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose |
| mg/m ³ | Milligrams per Cubic Metre |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| pH | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| STEL | Short-Term Exposure Limit |
| STOT-RE | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) |
| STOT-SE | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) |
| SUSMP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons |
| SWA | Safe Work Australia |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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