

PRODUCT NAME: **Super Wash**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

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SYNONYM(S) ECOWASH SUPER WASH
USE(S) ALKALINE CLEANING AGENT
MSDS DATE: 04 July 2011

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R35 Causes severe burns.

SAFETY PHRASES

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

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

UN No.	1814	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Pkg Group	II	Hazchem Code	2R	EPG	8A1

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	FORMULA	CAS NO.	CONTENT
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	K-O-H	1310-58-3	10-30%
ADDITIVES	Not Available	Not Available	10-30%
ALKALINE SALT(S)	Not Available	Not Available	←10%
WATER	H2O	7732-18-5	remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.

INHALATION Leave area of exposure immediately. If assisting a victim, avoid becoming a casualty, wear an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Remove victim from exposure area & keep warm. If victim is not breathing apply artificial respiration & seek urgent medical attention.

SKIN Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Continue to flush with water until skin no longer feels soapy. Seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
ADVICE TO DOCTOR	CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.
FIRST AID FACILITIES	Eye wash is essential, a hand wash basin and safety shower are recommended.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY	Non-flammable. May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition. Contact with some metals (e.g. aluminium), may liberate potentially flammable - explosive hydrogen gas. May also evolve potassium carbonate, carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides when heated to decomposition.
FIRE & EXPLOSION	Non-flammable. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. If product is present in a fire, toxic gases may be evolved. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Remain upwind & notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use water-fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
EXTINGUISHING	Non-flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways, absorb runoff with sand or similar.
HAZCHEM CODE	2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILLAGE	If spilt, contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear full-length PVC or rubber gloves, an Air-line respirator (where an inhalation risk exists), coveralls, PVC apron and rubber boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Absorb spill with sand, vermiculite or similar. Collect and place in sealable containers for treatment and disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

STORAGE	Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, active metals, direct sunlight, heat sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be banded and have appropriate ventilation systems.
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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

EXPOSURE STANDARDS	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			Ppm	Mg/m ³	Ppm	Mg/m ³
	Potassium hydroxide	NOHSC (AUS)	--	2	--	--

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES No biological limit allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, a PVC apron, rubber boots, rubber or PVC gloves, coveralls and a faces-hield. At high vapour levels, wear an Air-line respirator.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	CLEAR LIQUID	SOLUBILITY (WATER):	SOLUBLE
ODOUR:	ODOURLESS	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	NOT AVAILABLE
pH:	ALKALINE	% VOLATILES:	65 % (Approximately)
VAPOUR PRESSURE:	NOT AVAILABLE	FLAMMIBILITY:	NON FLAMMABLE
VAPOUR DENSITY:	NOT AVAILABLE	FLASH POINT:	NOT RELEVANT
BOILING POINT:	→ 100°C	UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT:	NOT RELEVANT
MELTING POINT:	NOT AVAILABLE	LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT:	NOT RELEVANT
EVAPORATION RATE:	NOT AVAILABLE	AUTOIGNITION:	NOT AVAILABLE
DENSITY:	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

MATERIAL TO AVOID: Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. peroxides), acids (e.g. sulphuric acid), active metals (e.g. aluminium, potassium, magnesium), and heat and ignition sources. Will absorb carbon dioxide from the air. Contact with ammonium compounds may generate ammonia.

DECOMPOSITION: May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition. May also evolve potassium carbonate, carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARD SUMMARY Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and spray mist generation or inhalation. This product has the potential to cause severe skin and eye burns with possible permanent tissue damage. If diluted, the risk of adverse health effects is greatly reduced.

EYE Contact may result in pain, lacrimation, redness, conjunctivitis, corneal burns and ulceration with possible permanent damage.

INHALATION Over exposure may result in irritation, coughing and bronchitis. At high-level exposure may result in ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms may be delayed following exposure. Low volatility reduces inhalation hazard unless sprayed/heated.

SKIN Contact may result in rash, dermatitis, blistering and severe burns. Effects (e.g. burning sensation) may be delayed.

INGESTION Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Large doses may result in ulceration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

TOXICITY DATA POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)
LD50 (Ingestion): 273 mg/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENT WATER: If released to waterways, alkaline products may change the pH of the waterway. Fish will die if the pH reaches 10-11 (goldfish 10.9, bluegill 10.5). SOIL: May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above. ATMOSPHERE: Not expected to reside in the atmosphere. Drops or particles released to atmosphere should be removed by gravity and/or be rained out.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE DISPOSAL Neutralise with dilute acid (e.g. 3 mol/L hydrochloric acid) or similar. For small amounts absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

LEGISLATION Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

SHIPPING NAME: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

UN No.	1814	DG CLASS	8	SUBSIDIARY RISK(S)	None Allocated
Pkg GROUP	II	HAZCHEM CODE	2R	EPG	8A1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISON SCHEDULE Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Additional Information

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: 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).

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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.

This document has been compiled by the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to Ecowash Solutions 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.

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