



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **SUMA SPECIAL L4**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name DIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED
Address 29 Chifley St, Smithfield, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2164
Telephone (02) 9757 0300
Fax (02) 9725 5767
Emergency 1800 033 111 (24 hrs)
Email aucustserv@diverse.com
Web Site <http://www.diverse.com>
Synonym(s) ALL PACK SIZES
Use(s) DISHWASHING DETERGENT
SDS Date 16 Nov 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R35 Causes severe burns.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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
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).

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

UN No. 1824 **DG Class** 8 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated
Packing Group II **Hazchem Code** 2R

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Na-OH	1310-73-2	<20%
TRISODIUM NITRILOTRIACETATE	C6-H6-N-O6.3Na	5064-31-3	<20%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	remainder

4. 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 an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. 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.
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 facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.
Fire and Explosion	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.
Extinguishing	Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If spilt (bulk), use personal protective equipment. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways. CAUTION: Spill site may be slippery.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, active metals, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be bunded 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 PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Sodium hydroxide (peak limitation)	SWA (AUS)	--	2 mg/m3	--	--

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

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Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. In a laboratory situation use under a fume cupboard or other localised extraction ventilation equipment. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, rubber or PVC gloves and coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: a PVC apron and rubber boots. In a laboratory situation, wear: a laboratory coat.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR YELLOW LIQUID	Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR	Specific Gravity	1.27 (Approximately)
pH	> 12.5 (neat)	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible substances.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid) and metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	This product has the potential to cause serious adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in severe skin, eye and respiratory burns with possible permanent tissue damage. Upon dilution, the potential for adverse health effects may be reduced.
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.
Skin	Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Effects may be delayed.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in ulceration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.
Toxicity Data	SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 40 mg/kg (mouse) LDLo (Ingestion): 1.57 mg/kg (human) TRISODIUM NITRILOTRIACETATE (5064-31-3) LD50 (Ingestion): 681 mg/kg (mouse) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 254 mg/kg (rat) TDLo (Ingestion): 8000 mg/kg (mouse)

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.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Neutralise with dilute acid (eg. 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	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION				
UN No.	1824	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	II	Hazchem Code	2R	GTEPG	8A1

IATA

Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION				
UN No.	1824	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	II				

IMDG

Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION				
UN No.	1824	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	II				

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information The typical in-use concentration of 1 - 3g/L solution is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.

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).

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.
ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EC No - European Community Number.
HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
mg/m³ - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

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pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.
SWA - Safe Work Australia.
TWA - Time Weighted Average.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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.

Report Status

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

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

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.

Prepared By

Risk Management Technologies
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth
Western Australia 6005
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794
Email: info@rmt.com.au
Web: www.rmt.com.au

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End of Report