SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SUPPLIER: Custom Chemicals international Pty Ltd
ADDRESS: 103-107 Potassium Street, Narangba 4504 Queensland Australia

Trade Name: **“BEER LINE CLEANER”**

TELEPHONE:	**+**617 3204 8300	**FAX:**	+617 3204 8311
AHEMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 in Australia	**ABN:**	73 050 573 674
Substance:	Water-based cleaner	**Product Use:**	Detergent/sanitizer
Creation Date:	JANUARY 2013	**Revision Date:**	JANUARY 2018
Product Code:	0051620[5L], 0051621[20L]		

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- This product is **classified asHAZARDOUS (Corrosive)** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia.
- This product is **classified as Dangerous Goods class 8** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.
- This product is **classified as a Scheduled 6 Poison** according to the SUSMP.

Approved NOHSC Criteria Classification
C ï Corrosive
R35 ï Causes severe burns.
S(1/2) ï 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.
S36/37/39 ï Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).

UN Number	1760	**ADG Classification**	8
Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide)	**ADG Subsidiary Risk**	None allocated
Hazchem Code	2X	**Packing Group**	II
SUSMP	S6 POISON		

Classification
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colour	Blue	**Odour**	Faint
Physical Description	Liquid	**Viscosity**	Non-viscous liquid
Major Health Hazards	Corrosive ï eyes, skin, mucous membranes.		

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from Safe Work Australia publication ñHazardous Substance Information Systemò or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication ñApproved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substancesò

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL

Disodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	< 10% w/w	not set	not set
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	10 ï 30 % w/w	2 mg/m3	2 mg/m3 ñpeakò
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	10 ï 30 % w/w	2 mg/m^3 Peak	Peak STEL 2 mg/m^3
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous at the concentrations used	various	< 10% w/w	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	> 60% w/w	not set	not set

The **TWA** exposure value is the Time Weighted 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 should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term ñpeakò is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).

First Aid Facilities Normal washroom facilities.

Skin contact Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).

Inhalation Remove person to fresh air- avoid exposure. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if required.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

Aggravated Medical Conditions None known.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards Water based. Not combustible. However if involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes.

Extinguishing Media Use carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher, water fog or fine water spray.

Fire Fighting Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area - move upwind of fire.

Flash Point None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

HAZCHEM CODE : 2X
2 = water fog ï in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used.
X = No risk of violent explosion, Full protective clothing, Contain.
Shut off engine and electrical equipment and leave off.
Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.
Consider initial evacuation distance of 100 metres in all directions.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.
Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact.
Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.
Warn other traffic.

Occupational Release

Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water-courses. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with water after handling.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and light alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times ï check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by Safe Work Australia:
Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product.
See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product.
See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

Biological Limit Value

None established for product.

Engineering Controls

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Avoid generating mists of the product. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators.

Personal Protective Equipment

This product is a hazardous (CORROSIVE) cleaning liquid. Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection

The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves. Overalls, apron, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Protective Material Types

Material suitable for detergent contact ï Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.

Respirator

Not required for normal cleaning operations with adequate ventilation. Where high contaminant spray mist or vapour levels exist, ie, approaching the exposure limit, the following additional equipment is required: For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For prolonged exposure and confined spaces:- full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus (if vapour levels exceed the Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used).

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid	**Colour**	Blue
Odour	Faint odour	**Specific Gravity**	1.1 ï 1.2 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C	**Freezing Point**	Approximately 0 °C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Vapour Density**	Not available
Flash Point	Not flammable	**Flammable Limits**	None
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	**pH**	13.5 neat
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0 % v/v	**Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Per Cent Volatile**	Ca 70 % v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid ACIDS: violent reaction can occur, yielding heat and pressure, which can burst an enclosed container. Attacks many reactive metals (aluminium/magnesium/zinc alloys) releasing highly flammable gas (hydrogen), which generates fire or explosion hazards. Reacts slowly with ambient air (particularly carbon dioxide), which may cause certain insoluble salts top form in solutions.

Incompatible Materials Reacts with metal salts, peroxides and reducing agents. Reacts violently with acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning.

Hazardous Reactions Reacts vigorously with acids producing heat.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

Local Effects Corrosive: eye, skin, inhalation and ingestion.

Target Organs Eyes, mucous membranes, skin, lungs.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion

short term exposure	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the mouth, throat & abdomen; perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.
long term exposure	No information available. There have been no documented effects due to long-term exposure to potassium hydroxide.
Skin contact	
short term exposure	Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns, severe irritation. Corrosion will continue until removed. Severity depends on the concentration and duration of exposure. Burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be minutes to hours.
long term exposure	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with diluted solutions may induce eczematoid dermatitis.Development of dermatitis on prolonged contact with potassium hydroxide has been reported.
Eye contact	
short term exposure	Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Permanent eye damage, including loss of sight, may occur. High concentrations of vapours will cause irritation.
long term exposure	Repeated overexposure may lead to chronic conjunctivitis.
Inhalation	
short term exposure	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of the product in liquid form or as a mist may lead to possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
long term exposure	Repeated overexposure may lead to increased susceptibility to respiratory illness.
Carcinogen Status	
Safe Work Australia	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by Safe Work Australia.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired kidney orrespiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS

Individual Ingredient Information

NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See Section 3 for actual proportions present in the product.

Ingredients	**R-Phrases.**
Disodium metasilicate	R34, R37
Sodium Hydroxide	R35
Potassium hydroxide	R22, R35

100% DISODIUM METASILICATE

Irritation Data	Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of ingestion (corrosive), of inhalation (lung irritant). Causes burns Eye: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Respiratory: Irritating to respiratory system. Sensitization: No sensitizing (30% w/w in a formulation). 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-human : severe, 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-rabbit : severe 250 mg/24 hour(s) skin-guinea pig : moderate.
Toxicity Data	1153 mg/kg oral-rat LD50; 770 mg/kg oral-mouse LD50; 250 mg/kg oral-dog LDLo; 250 mg/kg oral-pig LDLo; 200 mg/kg intraperitoneal-guinea pig LDLo. Other toxicological information: The toxic effects of the product are caused by the alkalinity and not by substance specific corrosive nature of the product.
Local Effects	Corrosive: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion
Target Organs	Skin, mucous membranes, eyes.
Acute Toxicity Level	Moderately Toxic: ingestion
Mutagenic Data	Gentoxicity: Not mutagenic (in vitro)
Reproductive Effects Data	15 gm/kg oral-rat TDLo 14 week(s) male week(s) pre pregnancy/14 week(s) post pregnancy/3 week(s) continuous; 9766 ug/kg subcutaneous-rat TDLo 1 day(s) male; 9766 ug/kg intratesticular-rat TDLo 1 day(s) male.

100% SODIUMHYDROXIDE

Irritation Data	Corrosive to skin ï can cause burns. Corrosive to eyes ï can cause permanent injury and possible loss of sight. Inhalation of dusts or mists of the solution can result in respiratory irritation and possible corrosive effects.
Toxicity Data	Intraperitoneal LD50 (mouse): 40mg/kg ; Oral lowest lethal dose (rabbit): 500mg/kg ;Skin (rabbit): severe irritation 500mg/24H ; Eyes (rabbit): severe irritation 1mg/30sec rinse.
Local Effects	Corrosive: skin, eye, inhalation (of aerosol) and ingestion.
Target Organs	Skin, mucous membranes, eyes.
Reproductive Effects Data	No available information.
Acute Toxicity Level	Toxic: ingestion, skin, inhalation (of aerosol or dust).
Carcinogen Data	Potassium and sodium hydroxide have been implicated as a cause of cancer of the oesophagus in individuals who have ingested it. The cancer may develop 12 to 42 years after the ingestion incident. Similar cancers have been observed at the sites of severe thermal burns. These cancers may be due to tissue destruction and scar formation rather than the action of the hydroxide itself. Not classified as a carcinogen by Worksafe Australia.
Mutagenic Data	No available information.

100% POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

Irritation Data	Causes severe skin burns. Severe eye irritant ï may cause permanent injury. Irritant Dose (rabbits,dermal): 50 mg/24 hr - severe skin irritant. Irritant Dose (rabbits, ocular): 1 mg/24 hr - Moderate eye irritant. Inhalation of dusts or mists of the solution can result in respiratory irritation and possible corrosive effects.
Toxicity Data	LD50/rat/oral: 365 mg/kg
Local Effects	Very Corrosive: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion
Target Organs	Skin, mucous membranes, respiratory system, eyes.
Acute Toxicity Level	Toxic : ingestion, skin, inhalation (of aerosol or dust).
Reproductive Effects	No available information.
Carcinogen Data	Potassium and sodium hydroxide have been implicated as a cause of cancer of the oesophagus in individuals who have ingested it. The cancer may develop 12 to 42 years after the ingestion incident. Similar cancers have been observed at the sites of severe thermal burns. These cancers may be due to tissue destruction and scar formation rather than the action of the hydroxide itself. Not classified as a carcinogen by Worksafe Australia.
Mutagenic Data	No available information.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish toxicity	None available.
Algae toxicity	None available.
Invertebrates toxicity	None available.
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available.
OECD Biological degradation	Individual components stated to be biodegradable.
General	Product miscible in all proportions with water. AS WITH ANY CHEMICAL PRODUCT, DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal

To dispose of quantities of undiluted product, refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. As with any chemical, do not put down the drain in quantity. The small quantities contained in wash solutions (when used as directed) can generally be handled by conventional sewage systems, septics, and grey water systems. For larger scale use, eg. Commercial laundry operations, a recycled water system is often recommended, or Trade Waste License obtained for disposal to sewer.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1760	**ADG Classification**	8
Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide)	**ADG Subsidiary Risk**	None allocated
Hazchem Code	2X	**Packing Group**	II
Packaging Method	3.8.8.	**Special Provisions**	SP109, SP185, SP274

Segregation

This material is a Class 8 Corrosive Substance according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Class 8 - Corrosive Substances are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1, Explosives,
Class 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances,
Class 5.1, Oxidizing Agents & Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides,
Class 6, Toxic Substances (where the Toxic substances are cyanides and the corrosives are acids),
Class 7, Radioactive Substances,
Class 8, Corrosive Substances (concentrated strong acid is to be segregated from strong alkali), and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS All ingredients present on AICS.

Labeling Details

HAZARD CLASS C ï Corrosive

RISK PHRASES R35 ï Causes severe burns.

SAFETY PHRASES S(1/2) ï 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.
S36/37/39 ï Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).

SUSMP	S6 (SODIUM HYDROXIDE & POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE) Signal word: POISON Cautionary Statement/s: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS First Aid: (A)For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). (G3)If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. (E2)If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or adoctor, or for at least 15 minutes. (S1)If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Warning: **2**-Corrosive. **10**-May produce severe burns. **78**-Attacks skin and eyes. Safety Directions: **3**-Wear eye protection when mixing or using. **5**-Wear protective gloves when mixing or using.
ADG Code	CLASS 8

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms	
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters, which gives information to emergency services.
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
TWA	Time Weighted Average
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
Literature References	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail ï Seventh Edition. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2011. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)] Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)] Material Safety Data Sheets ï individual raw materials ï Suppliers. HSIS ï Hazardous Substance Information System ï National Worksafe Data Base.
Revision Information	New Issue to standard: 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)].
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager. **Telephone** (07) 3204 8300
Issue Date	JANUARY 2013 **Supersedes Issue Date** JANUARY 2008

This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.