



## ULTRAGUARD SYSTEM CLEANER #685-746

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 19-Feb-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 4520-90

Version No:2.0

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

ULTRAGUARD SYSTEM CLEANER #685-746

#### SYNONYMS

CP-0103/1, "RS Components"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

#### PRODUCT USE

Alkaline cleaner concentrate. Use at dilution of 100:1.

#### SUPPLIER

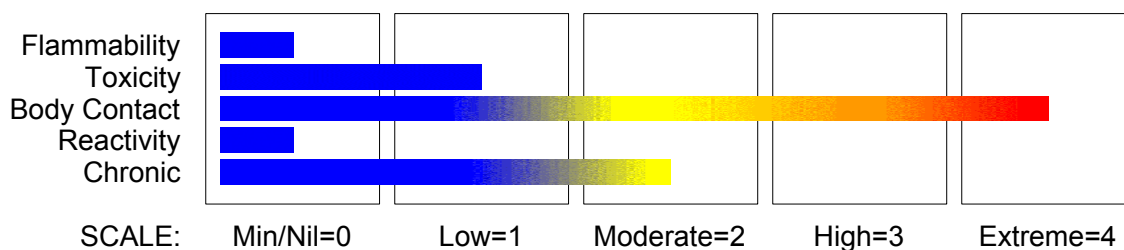
Company: RS Components	Company: RS Components
Address:	Address:
Units 30 & 31	25 Pavesi Street
Warehouse World	Smithfield
761 Great South Road	NSW2164
Penrose Auckland	AUS
	Telephone: 1300 656 636
	Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
	Emergency Tel: 03 9573 3112
	Fax: 1300 656 696

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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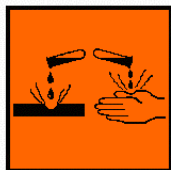
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



## POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1-5
triazine based biocide		<10
water	7732-18-5	>60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible liquid.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx) and aldehydes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidisers and organic materials / compounds.

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

## HAZCHEM: 2R

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Safety Glasses.

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.

• 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.

• Stop leak if safe to do so.

• Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

• Neutralise/decontaminate residue.

• Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

• Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

• After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

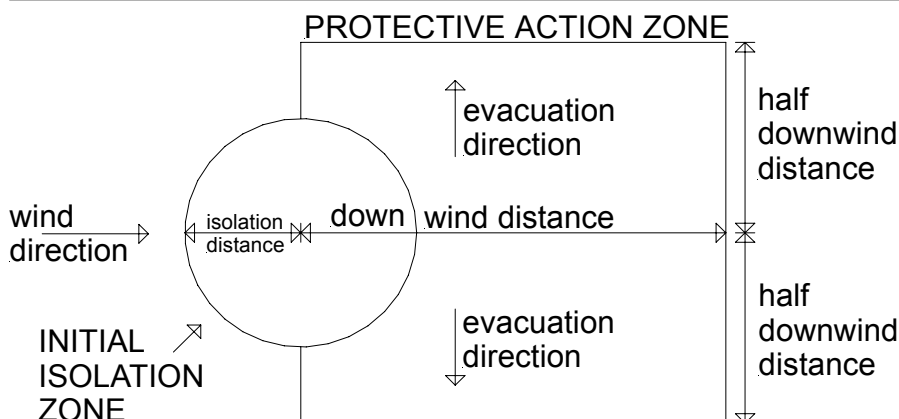
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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

### FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

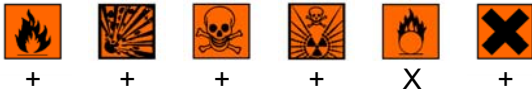
## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidisers and organic compounds.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
  - DO NOT allow to freeze.
  - Store away from incompatible materials.
  - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store between 0 and 30 deg.C.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: *May be stored together*  
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*  
X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide (Sodium hydroxide)	2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
sodium hydroxide	10	

### MATERIAL DATA

ULTRAGUARD SYSTEM CLEANER #685-746:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

WATER:

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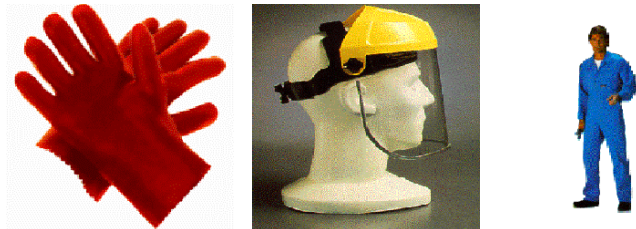
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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Light yellow alkaline liquid with slight odour;  
Low viscosity.

mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1):  
1.08

pH (1% solution): 12

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Boiling Range (°C): 100 approx.

Solubility in water (g/L):  
Miscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 2.0 @ 20 deg.C

Relative Vapour Density (air=1):  
Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): <0

pH (as supplied): 14

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): >150

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

continued...

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The liquid is corrosive and harmful if swallowed.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

■ The liquid is corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing severe burns.

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

##### SKIN

■ The liquid is corrosive to the skin and is capable of causing burns.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

##### INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The mist is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

##### TOXICITY

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE

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

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96h): 43mg/l

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ultraguard System Cleaner #685- 746		No data		
sodium hydroxide	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH
water	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2R (ADG6)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1824	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION			

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1824	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1824	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- B	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	1 L		
Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

#### sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Ultraguard System Cleaner #685-746 (CW: 4520-90)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*