



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 1 of Total 8

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name:	AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID		
SUPPLIER:	Custom Chemicals International Pty Ltd		
ADDRESS:	103-107 Potassium Street, Narangba 4504 Queensland Australia		
TELEPHONE:	+617 3204 8300	Website:	www.customchem.com.au
EMERGENCY PHONE:	13 11 26 in Australia	Product code:	0010014
Substance:	Liquid	Product Use:	Dishwashing liquid for use in automated machines
Creation Date:	December 2024	Revision Date:	December 2029

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6 (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & CHLORINE)
Dangerous Goods	Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. <ul style="list-style-type: none">CLASS 8 CORROSIVE
GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1BSerious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1Corrosive to Metals Category 1Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 2 / Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 2

Label elements

GHS label pictograms	 
----------------------	---

Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
H401 / H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s): General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P260	Do not breathe dusts or mists.
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 2 of Total 8

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Precautionary statement(s): Response	
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on this label).
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.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391	Collect spillage.
Precautionary statement(s): Storage	
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant/...container with a resistant inner liner.
Precautionary statement(s): Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
Note	
IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied. When diluted to 1:25 or greater they no longer apply. However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	10 – 30 % w/w
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	1 – 10 % w/w
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	<1 % w/w
Water and ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	various	To 100 % w/w

NOTE: 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: Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the Safe Work Australia publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS7). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness persists.
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
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 immediate medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result. Consider oral administration of sodium thiosulfate solutions if sodium hypochlorite



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 3 of Total 8

	is ingested. Do not administer neutralizing substances (e.g., acid antidotes) since the resultant exothermic reaction could further damage tissue. Sodium thiosulphate immediately reduces hypochlorite to non toxic products but may product hydrogen sulphide in contact with acids. Endotracheal intubation could not be needed if oedema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
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	Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Non flammable liquid. However, on evaporation of the aqueous component, the residual material may burn. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Extinguishing Media	Use an extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fires. Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂) fire extinguisher, water fog, foam 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.
Flash Point	None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	<p>HAZCHEM CODE : 2R</p> <p>2 = water fog – in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used.</p> <p>R = No risk of violent reaction or explosion, Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus, Contain.</p> <p>Shut off engine and electrical equipment and leave off. No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres. 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.</p> <p>Occupational Release</p> <p>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 required, neutralize with sodium metabisulphite or sodium thiosulphate. 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.</p>
-----------------------------	--

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Corrosive liquid. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrate. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. 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 soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
-----------------	--



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID




Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 4 of Total 8

Storage	Corrosive liquid. Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents and acids. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Provide a catch-tank in a bunded area. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. Protect from freezing. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 The storage and handling of corrosive substances. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.
----------------	--

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA: Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potassium hydroxide TWA: 2mg/m³ Peak limitation Sodium hypochlorite : 3 mg/m³ (1 ppm) Peak limitation Sodium hydroxide: 2 mg/m³ Peak limitation Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for product.
Ventilation	This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection 	Safety glasses with full face shield should be used for handling concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
Hand Protection 	Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber, natural latex, neoprene, PVC and nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection 	Suitable protective workwear, e.g. rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.
Respirator	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid	Colour	Clear colourless/straw
Odour	Faint chlorine odour	Specific Gravity	1.15 – 1.25 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C	Freezing Point	Approximately 0 °C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 5 of Total 8

Flash Point	Not flammable	Flammable Limits	none
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	pH	>13 neat
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0 % v/v	Per Cent Volatile	~ 80 % v/v
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Reacts vigorously with acids.
Incompatibilities	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 to form in solutions. Incompatible with amines, ammonium salts, aziridine, methanol and phenylacetonitrile. Reacts with metal salts, peroxides and reducing agents. Reacts violently with acids.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes. Reacts vigorously with acids producing dangerous levels of gaseous chlorine.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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:

Inhalation	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 oedema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
Skin contact	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.
Eye contact	Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Permanent eye damage, including loss of sight, may occur. High concentrations of vapours will cause irritation.
Ingestion	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the mouth, throat & abdomen; perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Chronic exposure	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with diluted solutions may induce eczematoid dermatitis. Development of a defatting dermatitis on prolonged contact with potassium hydroxide has been reported.
Toxicology Information	Oral LD50 (ATE calculated) : >2000 mg/kg
Carcinogen Status	
SAFework AUSTRALIA	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by Safework Australia.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. A number of skin cancers have been observed in mice, when applied to their skin as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 6 of Total 8

STOT-repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.



SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Product (as sold)	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. Acute Aquatic Toxicity - 2 /Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - 2 Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 1.3 – 2.8 mg/L. An additional hazard of the substance for the environment is caused by the hydroxyl ion (pH effect). For this reason the effect of the substance on the organisms depends on the buffer capacity of the aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem. The high water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that the substance will be found predominantly in water. Also the variation in acute toxicity for aquatic organisms can be explained for a significant extent by the variation in buffer capacity of the test medium. LC50 values for POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE ranged between 80 and 100 mg/l.
Acute Aquatic Toxicity Product (at use dilution 1:100 rinse)	Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L. Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 130 - 280 mg/L.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable, based on ingredients.
Bio accumulative potential	No bioaccumulation is expected.
Mobility in soil	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
Other adverse effects	Not available
Environmental Protection	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

	Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.
--	---

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required	
ADG	UN 1719 CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE and SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE) 
IMDG Marine Pollutant	Yes 
HAZCHEM	2R
Land Transport (ADG)	
UN Number	1719
ADG Proper Shipping Name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE and SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 7 of Total 8

ADG Code Hazard Class	8
HAZCHEM Code	2R
Special Provisions	None allocated.
Packing Group	II
Packaging Method	None allocated.
IERG Number	37
Segregation	<p>This material is classified as a Class 8 Corrosive Substances Dangerous Goods Class 8 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Class 1: Explosives- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet Substances- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides- Class 6, Toxic or Infectious Substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted <p>and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity. Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered as strong</p>

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S6
ADG Code	Class 8
AICIS	All ingredients present on Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date	10 th December 2024
Version Number	V 2.0 GHS7 classification.
Abbreviations and acronyms	<p>ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. AICIS: Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme. CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals HAZCHEM: An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer. NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA). SDS: Safety Data Sheet STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit. SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. TWA: Time Weighted Average. UN Number: United Nations Number.</p>
Literature references	<p>Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia) GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia) Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) “Australian Exposure Standards”. Safework Australia</p>



SAFETY DATA SHEET

AUTO DISHWASH LIQUID

Date of Issue: December 2024

Version # 2.0

Page 8 of Total 8

Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers
HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.
HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.

Disclaimer

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.

End of SDS