

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SURECLEAN

RAPID CLEAN NEWCASTLE

Catalogue number: CC135

Version No: 4.1

Issue date: 09/07/2021

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	SURECLEAN
Product code	CC135
Pack sizes	5L & 15L

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Alkaline degreasing cleaner
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RAPIDCLEAN NEWCASTLE
Address	4/8 Channel Road, Mayfield West, NSW Australia
Telephone	1300 701 711
Website	www.rapidcleannewcastle.com.au
Email	sales@rapidcleannewcastle.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	02 4966 5516

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
P264	Wash hands and exposed body parts thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302+P362+P352+P332+P313	IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	<10	sodium hydroxide
141-43-5	<10	monoethanolamine
111-76-2	<10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
9016-45-9	<10	nonylphenol, ethoxylated

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Obtain medical advice / attention without delay 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. If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known
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Advice for firefighters

Fire fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses Use firefighting 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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.
Other information	Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	Not available	Not available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	monoethanolamine	ethanolamine	7.5 mg/m3 / 3 ppm	15 mg/m3 / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	Not available	Not available	Not available
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenol) ether;	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm
monoethanolamine	ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	1000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
monoethanolamine	1,000 ppm	30 ppm
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, Butyl is recommended for this application
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear orange coloured liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05
Odour	Not available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	12 - 13	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhaling vapour from the product may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.
Ingestion	Ingestion may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful <u>health</u> effects (as classified under EC Directives). Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.
Chronic	No applicable data.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

Acute toxicity	sodium hydroxide	Oral LD50 rat 140-340 mg/Kg Dermal rabbit LD50 1350 mg/kg
	monoethanolamine	Oral LD50 rat 1,515 mg/kg Inhalation Rat LC50 >1.2 mg/l 6h exposure Dermal rabbit LD50 2,504 mg/kg
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Oral LD50 mg/kg (Guinea pig) 1414 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Guinea pig) >2000 mg/kg
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Oral LD50 Rat >=500 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	sodium hydroxide	Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns
	monoethanolamine	Corrosive! Damages skin and eyes
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Causes skin irritation
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Causes mild skin irritation (Rabbit)
Eye damage/irritation	sodium hydroxide	A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury
	monoethanolamine	Corrosive! May cause severe damage to the eyes
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Causes serious eye irritation
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Causes severe eye irritation (Rabbit)
Respiratory/skin sensitization	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	No sensitizing effect
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	No data available
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not considered to have skin sensitization properties
Germ cell mutagenicity	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	Not genotoxic
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not classified
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not considered to be genotoxic
Carcinogenicity	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	Not carcinogenic
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not classified
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not considered to be carcinogenic
Reproductive toxicity	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	No data available
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not classified
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	While nonyl phenol ethoxylates are toxic to reproduction the effects seem to be specific to direct spermicidal use, which is not relevant to the industrial use of the chemical - NICNAS
STOT (single exposure)	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	No data available
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Inhalation of mist /vapours may cause respiratory tract irritation
STOT (repeated exposure)	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	May affect the liver and kidneys as indicated in animal studies. After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation. The substance may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract after repeated inhalation, as shown in animal studies
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Available data not relevant to humans
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not considered to damage health following repeated exposure
Aspiration toxicity	sodium hydroxide	No data available
	monoethanolamine	No aspiration hazard expected
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not classified
	nonylphenol, ethoxylated	No data available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Based on available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr.)	Species	Value
Sodium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	<180mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L
Monoethanolamine	LC50	96	Fish	2-70mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	32.6mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/L
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.85mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	1-250mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	>1-mg/L
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.43mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/L

Data extracted from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
monoethanolamine	LOW	LOW
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCH = 2.51)
monoethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1))
monoethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

MONOETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED (9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	09/07/2021
Initial Date	12/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1	09/07/2021	Sections 5,8,11,12,15,16 have been updated or corrected

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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End of SDS