Safety Data Sheet

Breakwash

Mountain Cleaning Products

Issue Date: December 2021
Valid to: December 2026

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Trade Name:	Breakwash
Synonyms:	NA
Chemical Formula:	NA
CAS Number:	NA
Product Uses:	Laundry alkaline booster and degreaser detergent.

Supplier/Manufacturer:	Mountain Cleaning Products
Address:	173 Wilson St, South Lismore, NSW 2480
Telephone:	02 6622 8733
Email:	support@mountaincleaning.com.au
Website:	www.mountaincleaning.com.au
Emergency Telephone:	13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	May be corrosive to metals. Skin corrosion (Category 1A).

LABELLING ELEMENTS:

Signal Word:	Danger
Pictogram(s):	
Hazard Statements(s):	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary Statement(s):	**Prevention** P234 Keep only in original container. P260 Do not breathe fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. **Response** P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

	P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 CENTRE (13 11 26) or doctor. P321 Specific treatment, see First Aid Measures on this Safety Data Sheet. P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Storage:	P405 Store locked up. P406 Store in corrosive resistant container.
Disposal:	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No.s	Percentage (w/w)	Classification
Water	7732-18-5	> 60%	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	10-30%	H290 + H314
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	10213-79-3	< 3%	Below concentration cut off
Other ingredients determined to be non hazardous or below concentration cut offs		< 10%	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Facilities:	Normal washroom facilities. Safety shower and emergency eye wash.
Eye Contact:	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 30 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Avoid rinse water entering uncontaminated eye. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist) if there are ongoing symptoms.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Seek medical advice if irritation, burning or redness develops.

Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and at rest. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. Seek immediate medical advice.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice.
Advice to Doctor:	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically for chemical burns. 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.
Scheduled Poisons:	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazard:	Not combustible. Can react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas.
Extinguishing Media:	If material is involved in a fire use fine water spray, normal foam or dry agent extinguisher (carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder).
Fire Fighting:	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with fine water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area and move upwind of fire.
Flash Point:	None.
Hazchem Code:	2R.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:	Do not normally require special clean-up measures. Sweep up residues and rinse area with water.
Major Spills:	For example transport accident or bulk spill. Clear area of unprotected personnel. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see section 8) to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of fumes. Contain spillage, then cover/absorb spill into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), collect and place into suitable containers, appropriately labeled, for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Spillage area may remain slippery. Flush spill area with water. Dilute weak acid may be used to neutralise residual traces of alkaline salts after flushing. 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.
PPE:	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this document.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Avoid skin and eye contact and avoid breathing in vapours. Keep out of reach of children. Always wash hands with water after handling.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times when not in use.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: None established for this product.

Ingredient	TWA	STEL	Notes
Sodium hydroxide	2mg/m3	2mg/m3 Peak	

Personal Protection:	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends on the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling and engineering controls and according to risk assessments taken. The following protective equipment should be available.
Engineering Controls:	Ensure ventilation is adequate. Avoid generating mists of product. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended to maintain vapour levels below recommended exposure standard.
Eye and Face Protection:	Chemical goggles, safety glasses or face shield.
Hand and Skin Protection:	Wear impervious PVC or rubber gloves (long) to dispense. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls and footwear that provides protection against acids/alkalis and a PVC apron.
Inhalation Protection:	Not normally required under normal use conditions. Where an inhalation risk exists wear a respirator that meets AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear straw liquid

Odour:	Faint	Vapour Pressure:	Not available
Odour Threshold:	Not available	Vapour Density:	Not available
pH:	>13.0 neat	Relative Density (Water=1):	1.4 @ 25 °C
Melting/Freezing Point:	0 °C approx.	Water Solubility:	Soluble
Boiling Point:	120 °C approx.	Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water	Not available
Flash Point:	Not relevant	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Flammability:	Not flammable	Viscosity	Non viscous
Upper/Lower Flammability:	Not relevant		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Low.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Reacts slowly with air, absorbing carbon dioxide.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Reacts vigorously with acids, producing heat and pressure that can burst an enclosed container. Reacts with reactive metals such as aluminium, magnesium zinc alloys, releasing flammable hydrogen gas that may be a fire or explosion hazard. Reacts with reducing sugars (e.g. fructose, maltose) to produce carbon monoxide.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid contact with incompatible products and storage in metal containers.
Incompatible Materials:	Acids, flammable liquids, organic halogen compounds, metals such as aluminum, tin, zinc, and their alloys, nitro compounds and sugars.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled:	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation and severe burns of the respiratory tract.
Skin Contact:	Severely irritating, corrosive to skin.
Eye Contact:	Corrosive to eyes. Contact can cause irritation; redness, corneal burns and can possibly result in permanent injury.
Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract.
Acute Toxicity:	No LD50 data available for this product. For main active constituent, Sodium Hydroxide (at 100%): Oral LDLo (rabbit) - 500mg/kg Skin (rabbit, adult) – 500mg/24h Severe irritation Eye (rabbit, adult) 50mg/24h Severe irritation
Chronic:	No information available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	No data available for this product. For main active constituent, sodium hydroxide (at 100%):

	LC50 (fish) is between 35mg/l and 189mg/l- 96h. Avoid contaminating waterways. No chronic effects expected after localised pH effect.
Persistence and Degradability:	Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	Highly water soluble and unlikely to bioconcentrate in organisms.
Mobility in Soil:	Highly water soluble and mobile.
Other Adverse Affects:	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Decontamination and destruction of containers should be considered.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code Classification:	Dangerous Goods.
UN No.:	1824
Proper Shipping Name:	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Transport Hazard Class:	8 – Corrosive 
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	2R
Environmental Hazards for Transport:	Corrosive liquid.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSMP (Poison Schedule):	S6 Poison

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms:	ADG – Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. CAS No. – Chemical Abstract Service Number used to uniquely identify chemical compounds. GHS – Globally Harmonised System. HAZCHEM – An emergency action code that gives information to emergency services during transport emergencies. IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer. LC50 – Lethal concentration to kill 50% of test population. LD50 – Lethal dose, to kill 50% of test population. Mg/m3 – Milligrams per cubic metre. PPM – Parts per million. STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit. STOT – SE/RE – Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single/repeated exposure). SUSMP – Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. TWA/OEL – Time Weighted Average/Occupational Exposure limit.
Literature References:	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail – Ed.7.7, 2020. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice. July 2020 – Safe Work Australia. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Seventh revised edition. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. June 2021. Safety Data Sheets for individual raw materials – all suppliers.
Revision History:	Rev 1.1 No material changes. Rev 1.2 Extension for GHS7 transition. Rev 2.0 GHS7 Compliance.
Prepared By:	Mountain Cleaning Products Regulatory Service.

END OF SDS