JohnsonDiversey
Clean is just the beginning

Material Safety Data Sheet

PRODUCT NAME **BREAK UP SC**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	**JOHNSONDIVERSEY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address	29 Chifley St, Smithfield, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2164
Telephone	(02) 9757 0300
Fax	(02) 9725 5767
Emergency	1800 033 111 (24 hrs)
Email	
Web Site	http://www.johnsondiversey.com
Synonym(s)	HH15403 BREAK UP SC - 4 X 1.89L
Use(s)	CLEANING AGENT

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES
R34 Causes burns.

SAFETY PHRASES
S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show the label where possible).

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	1760	**Hazchem Code**	2X	**Pkg Group**	III
DG Class	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated	**EPG**	8A1

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	K-O-H	4.5%	1310-58-3
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	<100%	Not Available
ALKALINE SALTS	Not Available	10-30%	Not Available
ANIONIC SURFACTANTS	Not Available	<10%	Not Available
SODIUM SILICATE	Na4SiO4	3.5%	1344-09-8

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.If irritation occurs, get medical attention.

Inhalation Leave area of exposure immediately. If assisting a victim avoid becoming a casualty, wear an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Remove victim from exposure area & keep warm. If victim is not breathing apply artificial respiration & seek urgent medical attention.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Continue to flush with water until skin no longer feels soapy. Seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor
First Aid Facilities CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach.

Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostamy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

Eye wash facilities should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition. Contact with some metals (eg: aluminium), may liberate potentially flammable - explosive hydrogen gas.

Fire and Explosion Non flammable. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. If product is present in a fire, toxic gases may be evolved. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Remain upwind & notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Non flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways, absorb runoff with sand or similar.

Hazchem Code 2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If spilt (bulk), wear splash-proof goggles, PVC/rubber gloves, coveralls and rubber boots. Absorb spill with sand or similar, collect and place in sealable containers for disposal. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways. Caution: Slippery when spilt.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, active metals, direct sunlight, heat sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems.

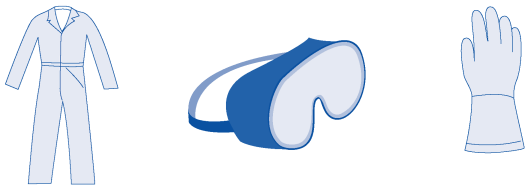
Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas (eg. if container is damaged).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Exposure Standards
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)
ES-TWA: 2 mg/m3 Potassium hydroxide
WES-TWA: 2 mg/m3

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, coveralls and rubber or PVC gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a PVC apron and rubber boots. In a laboratory situation, wear a laboratory coat.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	CLEAR PALE YELLOW LIQUID	**Solubility (water):**	SOLUBLE
Odour:	SOAPY ODOUR	**Specific Gravity:**	1.220
pH:	> 13.0	**% Volatiles:**	> 60 % (Water)
Vapour Pressure:	18 mm Hg @ 20 C	**Flammability:**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density:	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point:**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point:	100 C	**Upper Explosion Limit:**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point:	< 0 C	**Lower Explosion Limit:**	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate:	AS FOR WATER	**Autoignition Temperature:**	NOT AVAILABLE
Exposure Standard:	2 mg/m3 Potassium hydroxide		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), active metals (eg. aluminium, potassium, magnesium), and heat and ignition sources.

Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and spray mist generation or inhalation. This product has the potential to cause severe skin and eye burns with possible permanent tissue damage. If diluted, the risk of adverse health effects is greatly reduced.

Eye Contact may result in pain, lacrimation, redness, conjunctivitis, corneal burns and ulceration with possible permanent damage.

Inhalation Over exposure may result in irritation, coughing and bronchitis. At high level exposure may result in ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms may be delayed following exposure. Low volatility reduces inhalation hazard unless sprayed/heated.

Skin Contact may result in rash, dermatitis, blistering and severe burns. Effects (eg. burning sensation) may be delayed.

Ingestion Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Large doses may result in ulceration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

Toxicity Data
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-58-3)
LD50 (Ingestion): 273 mg/kg (rat)
SODIUM SILICATE (1344-09-8)
LD50 (Ingestion): 1100 mg/kg (mouse)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment WATER: If released to waterways, alkaline products may change the pH of the waterway. Fish will die if the pH reaches 10-11 (goldfish 10.9, bluegill 10.5). SOIL: May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above. ATMOSPHERE: Not expected to reside in the atmosphere. Drops or particles released to atmosphere should be removed by gravity and/or be rained out.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Neutralise with dilute acid (eg. 3 mol/L hydrochloric acid) or similar. For small amounts absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Name CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

UN No.	1760	**Hazchem Code**	2X	**Pkg Group**	III
DG Class	8	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated	**EPG**	8A1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre
ppm - Parts Per Million
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.
CNS - Central Nervous System
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this MSDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this MSDS.

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MSDS Date: 01 April 2006

End of Report