SHINEY BRIGHT

MEGA DISTRIBUTORS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	SHINEY BRIGHT
Manufacturer's Product Code	0505
Other Names	Sodium hydroxide solution
Major Recommended Uses	For use on aluminium surfaces as a cleaner and brightener. Also for use on aluminium coils and cylinder heads.
Supplier's Details	Mantek 7 Ralph Street, Alexandria Sydney NSW 2015 Telephone Number (Office Hours): (02) 9669 0261 Fax Number: (02) 9693 1562 Emergency Telephone Number: (02) 9214 0755
Date of Issue	Feb 2010

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification	Classified as HAZARDOUS according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Dangerous Goods Class & Sub-risk	Class 8, no sub-risk. CORROSIVE.
Poisons Schedule	Schedule 6
Risk Phrases	Causes severe burns
Safety Phrases	Keep out of reach of children In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accidents or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients			
Chemical Entity	CAS No	Proportion	Synonyms
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	10-<30%	CAUSTIC SODA
'INGREDIENTS DETERMINED NOT TO BE HAZARDOUS'		to 100%	
All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.			

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin	Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected skin and hair with running water. Get immediatemedical attention if irritation develops. Wash clothing and clean shoes.
Eye	Hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing for at least 15-minutes or until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Get immediate medical attention if irritation develops. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if respiratory irritation develops or if breathing becomes difficult.
Ingestion	If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Give plenty of water and call a doctor. If vomiting occurs,give fluids again. Get immediate medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	An eye wash station and safety shower should be available.
Advice to Doctor	This substance is caustic. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Treat symptomatically and as for strongly alkaline corrosive material.
Additional Information	Medical conditions aggravated by exposure are pre-existing respiratory and skin conditions such as asthma, emphysema and dermatitis. Target organs: none known. There is no primary route of entry into the body. The primary routes of exposure are skin and eye contact.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Non-combustible material.	
Suitable Extinguishing Media	In the event of a fire, powder, foam, water spray and CO_2 are the recommended extinguishing agents. Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding environment.

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Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters	Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear, particularly if risk of exposure to vapour. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray to prevent bursting.
Fire/Explosive Hazards	Whilst not flammable, contact with reactive metals such as aluminium, brass, bronze, chromium, magnesium, tin, zinc and alloys can cause the formation of hydrogen gas which can form an explosive mixture with air.
Hazchem Code	2R

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Wear appropriate protective clothing. Floor may be slippery.	
Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up	Contain spill if it safe to do so. Clean up the spill with non-combustible, inert absorbent materials. Cautiously neutralise with a dilute acid such as hydrochloric acid or vinegar. Dispose of waste in a closed, labelled container in accordance with local, state and Commonwealth laws. If a large volume has been spilt, evacuate all personnel and only allow intervention by trained operators equipped with safety apparatus. Flush area with water to wash away residues.
Caution	heat may be evolved on contact with water if solution not neutralised. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Observe precautions stated on product label, and follow industry safety regulations. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited where the preparation is used. The product must not come into contact with skin and eyes, and the drum should never be opened under pressure. When diluting with water, slowly add the product to the water. Do not add water to the bulk caustic solution as spattering may result.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a dry, well-ventilated area in an upright position in original container.Store below 49°C. Equipment made from reactive metals such as aluminium should not be used for storage or transfer of this product - do not store in aluminium or galvanised containers or use die-cast zincor aluminium bungs. Steel bungs should be used. Store away from acids and ammonium salts. Reacts exothermically with water. Heat evolved may cause boiling and spattering. At temperatures greater than 40°C tanks must be stressed relieved.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards	SODIUM HYDROXIDE .... TLV TWA... 2mg/m^3.
Engineering Controls	Natural ventilation should be sufficient, however local ventilation is recommended where vapours or mists are generated.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye/Face Protection	If splashing is likely, goggles or face shield should be worn. The use of faceshield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection complying with AS/NZS 1337 is recommended
Skin Protection	PVA, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves should be worn along with protective clothing when handling this product. Protective creams may be used for exposed skin, but they should not be applied after contact with the product. Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161. The use of plastic apron, sleeves, overalls, and rubber boots are recommended.
Respiratory Protection	If misting is likely to occur and engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, an approved respirator should be used. A half-facepiece respirator equipped with appropriate cartridge is suitable at concentrations up to 10-times the TLV; final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon the airborne concentrations and will vary according to individual circumstances. Reference should be made to Australian Standard AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR, RED, NON-VISCOUS LIQUID WITH NO ODOUR.
pH (100%)	12.5-13.5
Boiling Point:	100ºC
Solubility in Water (g/L)	COMPLETE
Specific Gravity	1.19 – 1.25 (H_20 = 1)
Flashpoint	NON FLAMMABLE
Flashpoint Method	T.C.C.
% Volatiles by Volume	75%
Evaporation Rate	0.1 (Butyl acetate = 1)

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SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur.
Conditions/Materials to Avoid	Avoid oxidising agents, reducing agents and strong acids. Do not mix with chlorine-type bleaches or other household chemicals as chlorine gas can be released. Reacts with ammonium salts liberating ammonia gas. Prolonged contact with reactive metals, such as aluminium, brass, bronze, chromium, magnesium, tin, zinc, and alloys, can cause the formation of flammable hydrogen gas that can form an explosive mixture with air. Absorbs carbon dioxide from air. Reacts exothermically on dilution with water.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	When exposed to high temperatures, the preparation may release carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke and/or nitrogen oxide.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects:.	
Acute - Swallowed	CORROSIVE. Causes burns to the lips, mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with nausea and pain. Symptoms may include vomiting of blood
Acute - Eye	CORROSIVE. Causes burns, corneal damage and possible blindness.
Acute - Skin	CORROSIVE. Causes burns and possible deep ulceration and scarring. These effects may not be immediately noticed or painful. Temporary hair loss may occur at burn site. The severity of these effects depend on concentration and how soon after exposure the area is washed.
Acute - Inhaled	Causes burns to the respiratory tract, nose, mouth and throat, with discomfort, nasal discharge, sneezing, coughing and chest pain. Inhalation of mist or vapours from heated product may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Chronic	Chronic skin contact may promote dermatitis. Chronic inhalation contact may cause ulceration of the nasal passages. Chronic effects are unlikely due to the severity of acute effects.
Target Organs:	None known.
Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogens by:	International Agency for the Research of Cancer (IARC): NO Other: NO

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product will raise pH of water. pH levels over 9.0 can harm aquatic organisms.	
Persistence/Degradability	The product is water-based, inorganic, and is biodegradable. It readily dissociates in the environment and is not believed to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in soil	The product is water-soluble and will readily dissolve in water into the soil. The product is non-volatile and will partition to the aqueous phase.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The used product can be drained to sewage if it does not contain hazardous materials and the pH is neutral (typically between 5.5 – 9).
The packaging can be re-used after rinsing or recycled or burnt. Before rinsing, empty containers may contain product residues that exhibit the hazards of the bulk product.
Empty containers must be decontaminated by either greatly diluting or carefully neutralising with dilute acid and flushing with copious amounts of water.
Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste
site.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	UN1824
UN Proper Shipping Name	Sodium hydroxide solution
Transport Hazard Class	Corrosive. ADG Class 8, no sub-risk. This product is incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1 (Explosives); Class 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances); Class 5 (Oxidising Agents & Organic Peroxides); Class 7(Radioactive Substances). They are also incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
Packaging Group	Group II
Hazchem Code	2P

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SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: SCHEDULE 6

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

May 2007 – Updated initial copy of 16-header MSDS (Jul '04) with pictogram in Section15.
Since the user's working conditions are not known by the supplier, the information supplied on this safety data sheet is based on our current level of knowledge and on national and community regulations. The product must not be used for any purposes other than those specified in Section 1 without first obtaining written handling instructions. MANTEK assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage caused by the use, storage, or disposal of the product in a manner not recommended on the product label. Users assume all risks associated with such non-recommended use, storage or disposal of the product.
It is at all times the responsibility of the user to take all necessary measures to comply with legal requirements and local regulations. The information given on this safety data sheet must be regarded as a description of the safety requirements relating to our product and not a guarantee of its properties.