



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

KLEEN BAC

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Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

COMPANY DETAILS

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Every endeavor has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is reliable and offered in good faith. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests as end user suitability of the product for particular uses is beyond our control.

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Bathroom Cleaner
Other Names: None allocated
Manufacturer's Product Code: None allocated
UN Number: 1760
Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk: None allocated
Hazchem Code: 2R
Poisons Schedule No.: S5
Use: Toilet Bowl, Urinal, Tile and Washroom cleaner

Physical Description/Properties:

Appearance: Clear blue, slightly viscous acidic liquid with wintergreen oil fragrance, mixes with water
Boiling Point/Melting Point: Not available
Vapour Pressure: None available
Specific Gravity: None available
Flashpoint: None available
Flammability Limits: None available
Solubility in Water: None available

Other Properties:

None Available



Ingredients:

Chemical Name	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Sulfamic Acid	5329-14-6	1-10
Quaternary Ammonium Compound		1-10
Surfactant		1-10
Methyl Salicylate	119-36-8	1-10 [^]
Blue Dye		<1
Water	7732-18-5	<60

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects:

Acute

Swallowed: The liquid is corrosive to the gastro-intestinal tract and harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause nausea, abdominal spasms, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Eye: The liquid is corrosive to the eyes and capable of causing burns.

Skin: The liquid is irritating to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. Prolonged contact may result in burns.

Inhaled: Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The mist is irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

Chronic Principal route of exposure is usually by skin contact. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

First Aid

Advice For advise, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 03 4747 000 [Not after May 2005] or 0800 764 766 or a doctor at once).

Swallowed If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

Eyes If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Safety Points

Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid contact with skin.



Advice to Doctor:

Treat symptomatically

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards:

None assigned.
Sulfamic Acid
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

Engineering Controls:

None required when handling small quantities.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.
Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Personal Protection:

Eye - Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet - Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Other - Overalls. Eyewash unit. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Flammability:

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport:

Suitable Container - Plastic container, Plastic carboy, Plastic drum
Check that containers are clearly labeled.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage Incompatibility - Avoid storage with strong alkalis and oxidising agents.

Storage Requirement - Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendation.

Transportation - Class 8 Corrosives shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight containers with:

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 4.3 Dangerous when wet substances;
- Class 5.1 Oxidising agents;
- Class 5.2 Organic peroxides;
- Class 6 Poisonous (toxic) substances (where the poisonous substances are cyanides and the corrosives are acids);
- Class 7 Radioactive substances; Foodstuff and foodstuff empties.

Spills and Disposal:

Minor Spills - Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.



Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up. Place in suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent run off into drains.
After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Disposal - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant. Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise. Recycle containers wherever possible, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes. Other decomposition products include sulfur oxides (Sox), chlorides and nitrogen oxides (Nox).

OTHER INFORMATION

None Available

CONTACT POINT

ORGANISATION	TELEPHONE	ASK FOR
Poisons Information Centre – Australia Wide	131126	
Sierra (Aust) Pty Ltd	+61-(0)7-3216 5099	Glyn McDonald
Fire Brigade	000	Fire Brigade
Police	000	Police

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