

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Trade Name: Oven & Grill
Product Use: To be used as a cleaning aid for ovens, grills and hot-plates
Other Names: Grill Clean; Oven Clean
Company Name: Clearchoice Products Pty Ltd
Address: 1 Hilton Avenue, Sydenham, NSW 2044
Contact: (02) 9557 0111
Info@clearchoiceproducts.com

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 131 126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: This product is a translucent brown liquid with a distinctive odour. Exposure to bare skin causes serious burns or eye damage. This product is not flammable.

Physical Hazards Summary Metal corrosion, Category 1
Potential Health Hazards Summary Skin corrosion, Category 1
Serious eye damage, Category 1
Potential Ecological Effects Summary Not classifiable

Classification of Product

Classification as per GHS (Rev 3)/2009 Skin corrosion, Category 1
Serious eye damage, Category 1
May be corrosive to metals, Category 1

Label Elements GHS

Signal Word DANGER
Hazard Statements H303 May be harmful if swallowed
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
Precautionary Statements:
Prevention P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing mist, vapours or spray.
P272 Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P391 Collect spillage.
P501 Dispose of contents in accordance with any local, State or Commonwealth regulations.

Response P305+P351+P338+P310 IF IN EYES rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

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P302+P352
P321
P332+P313
P363
P333+P313

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF ON SKIN wash with soap and water.
Specific treatment: See first aid section on this SDS.
If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
If skin irritation or a rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Storage Not applicable

Not applicable

Disposal P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.



Hazard pictograms

Unclassified Hazards None

Ingredients with unknown acute toxicity None

Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Recommended use: For cleaning ovens, grills and hot plates

Appearance: A translucent brown liquid.

| Chemical | CAS No. | % w/w | GHS |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| Sodium Hydroxide | 1310-73-2 | <30% | Corrosive to metals, Category 1 (H290) Skin corrosion, Category 1 (H315) Serious eye damage, Category 1 (H318) |
| Potassium Hydroxide | 1310-58-3 | <5% | Corrosive to metals, Category 1 (H290) Skin corrosion, Category 1 (H315) Serious eye damage, Category 1 (H318) |
| Alkyl Polyglucoside | 170905-55-2 | <5% | Serious eye damage, Category 1 (H318) Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 3 (H402) |
| Non-hazardous components | N/A | 60% | Not classifiable |

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion

If this product is swallowed, CALL POISON CENTER or PHYSICIAN FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Mouth should be rinsed with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If

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| | contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention. |
| Eye | If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Victim should "roll" eyes while being flushed. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| Skin | If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop or irritation persists. |
| Inhalation | If this product is inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. |
| Most Important Symptoms/Effects: | Immediate: Inhalation exposure may cause coughing or sneezing/respiratory tract irritation or difficulty breathing. Symptoms of skin and eye contact may include redness and irritation. Ingestion may cause stomach pains, cramps, and gastritis. Delayed: Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). |
| Indication Of Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary: | None known. TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Eyes, Skin |

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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| Flammability properties | Flash Point °C: Not applicable Auto-ignition Temperature °C: Not evaluated Flammable Limits (in air by volume, %): Not evaluated |
| Suitable and Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: | This material should not contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable for ordinary combustibles. Water spray YES Carbon dioxide YES Foam YES Dry chemical YES Halon NO Other |
| Specific Hazards Arising from Chemical: | When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases. Reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas, which is combustible. <u>Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:</u> None. <u>Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:</u> Vapours are not expected to ignite |

**Special Protective
Equipment and Precautions
for Fire-Fighters:**

Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

HAZCHEM Code Not applicable

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions Uncontrolled releases should be responded to only by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people.

Protective equipment For small releases (< 20 litres), clean up spilled liquid wearing gloves, goggles, face shield, and suitable body protection. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for proper disposal. The minimum Personal Protective Equipment recommended for response to non-incident releases (more than 20 litres) should be Level C: triple-gloves (neoprene gloves over nitrile gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and full-face respirator appropriate cartridge. Monitoring must indicate oxygen levels above 19.5% in order to use air purifying respirators. Prevent further leak/release if it is safe to do so. Do not let the product enter drains.

Emergency procedures Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if you can do so without risk.

Environmental Precautions Prevent release into the environment. Do not discharge into sewers or waterways. May produce adverse effects to marine organisms and their environment. If the product enters soil it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up Use absorbent material for cleaning up spills. Collect spilled material for proper disposal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residues in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Australian Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate local standards.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Ensure all connections are tight before transfer. Empty containers may contain residual liquid; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Keep away from ignition sources; no smoking.

As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing promptly.

Conditions for Safe Storage

STORE AT OR BELOW ROOM TEMPERATURE AND AWAY FROM DIRECT SUNLIGHT. Keep containers tightly closed. Store individual containers out of direct sunlight. Tanks should be stored away from intense heat or direct sunlight. Avoid freezing. Store away from incompatible materials. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Storage and use areas should be covered with impervious materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labelled and not damaged.

Incompatibilities

Acids, aluminium, zinc. May form combustible gas if reacted with metals.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Appropriate Engineering Controls.

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Avoid generating and inhaling mists. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour respirator or particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory protection:

None needed under normal conditions of use. Use only approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control mists or vapor.

Eye protection:

Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. Splash goggles with a face shield may be needed if splash hazards exist.

Hand protection:

Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g Solvex™, Neoprene, Nitrile)

Body protection:

task

None normally needed. If needed, use body protection appropriate for (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron) to protect from splashes and sprays. Nomex coveralls are recommended for handling bulk product.

Biological monitoring

Biological monitoring is required if ventilation is inadequate to maintain concentration of airborne hazardous chemicals below the following exposure standards. STEL sets the short term exposure limit, which is the maximum concentration of a substance to which a person can be exposed over a 15-minute period. The TWA sets a time-weighted average airborne concentration to which a person may be exposed. This product is a mixture. The following sets exposure standards only for its constituent parts. Exposure standards have not been determined for this product as a whole.

| Exposure standards [NOHSC:1003(1995)] | TWA (ppm) | TWA (mg/m3) | STEL (ppm) | STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide | - | 2 | - | - |
| Potassium Hydroxide | - | 2 | - | - |

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

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|-------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|
| Appearance | This product is a clear brown liquid with a distinctive odour | | |
| Odour | Distinctive | Odour Threshold | Not applicable |
| Melting Point °C | Not evaluated | pH | 14 |

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| Initial Boiling Point °C | >100 °C | Boiling Point Range oC | Not evaluated |
| Flammability | Not flammable | Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1) | Not evaluated |
| Vapor Density (air = 1) | Not evaluated | Vapor Pressure mm Hg @ 20°C: | Not evaluated |
| Solubility (in water) | Completely soluble | Relative density (water = 1) | 1.21 |
| Viscosity | Thin (like water) | Oil-Water Partition Coefficient | Not evaluated |
| How To Detect This Substance (Warning Properties): | This product will have a distinctive odour | | |

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

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| Reactivity | This product is highly alkaline (basic). It therefore reacts violently with acids and is corrosive to metals. It may attack metals, forming hydrogen (a combustible gas). |
| Chemical Stability | Stable under normal use and storage. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Hazardous polymerization will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid mixing with incompatible substances. |
| Incompatible materials | Acids, metals (especially aluminium and zinc) |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas. Forms salts when neutralised with acid (although this may be a violent reaction). |

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Note: This product has not been evaluated for its toxicity as a whole.

| Component | Oral LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) | Dermal LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) | Inhalation LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) | Skin Irritation | Serious eye damage |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide (CAS # 1310-73-2) | No data available | 1350 mg/kg (Rat) | No data available | YES (Corrosion) | YES |
| Potassium Hydroxide (CAS # 1310-58-3) | 333 mg/kg (Rat) | No data available | No data available | YES (Corrosion) | YES |
| Alkyl Polyglucoside (CAS # 68515-73-1) | >5000 mg/kg(Rat) | >5000 mg/kg (Rat) | No data available | Not expected | YES |

Section 12 – Ecological Information

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.1 Ecological Information

Note: This product has not been evaluated for its ecologic impact as a whole.

| Component | Toxicity to fish | Toxicity to daphnia | Bioaccumulation | Solubility | Biodegradability |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
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|---|---|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide (CAS # 1310-73-2) | 125 mg/L (LC50, 96 hr, mosquito fish) | 38 mg/L (EC50, 48 hr, water flea) | Not applicable | Soluble | No data available |
| Potassium Hydroxide (CAS # 1310-58-3) | 80 mg/L (LC50, 96 hr, mosquito fish) | No data available | Not applicable | No data available | No data available |
| Alkyl Polyglucoside (CAS # 68515-73-1) | No data available | No data available | Not applicable | No data available | No data available |

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| Persistence and Degradability | This product is expected to be readily biodegradable |
| Bio-accumulative Potential | This product is not expected to bio-accumulate |
| Mobility in Soil | When spilled onto soil, this product is expected to evaporate slowly |
| Other Adverse Ecological Effects | This product may be harmful to aquatic life if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment. |

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

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| Preparing Wastes of this Product for Disposal | Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Australian Federal, State, and local regulations or with local regulations |
| Disposal of Contaminated Packaging | Cleaned containers can be recycled or disposed of as non-contaminated waste, if authorized by your local authorities. Dispose of containers as required by local regulations. |

Section 14 – Transport Information

Australian domestic

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| UN Number | 1814 |
| Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION |
| Transport Hazard Class(es) | 8 |
| Transport label(s) required | CORROSIVE |
| Packing Group | II |
| HAZCHEM Code | 2R |
| Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes | N/A |
| Special Precautions for User | Highly alkaline. Highly corrosive. Ship with caution. |
| Additional information | N/A |

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT BY ROAD OR RAIL

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Section 15 – Regulatory Information

International

| Regulatory Programme | Classification |
|---|----------------|
| Montreal Protocol | Not applicable |
| The Stockholm Convention | Not applicable |
| The Rotterdam Convention | Not applicable |
| Basel Convention | Not applicable |
| International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships | Not applicable |

Australian Commonwealth and State Regulations

| Regulatory Programme | Classification |
|---|---|
| Medicine/Poisons Schedule Number | Poisons, S 6 |
| Prohibition/ Notification/ Licensing requirements? | Not applicable |
| Controlled usage under <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Code Act 1994</i> (Cth) or otherwise (and any applicable Commonwealth, State or Territory control-of-use legislation) | Not applicable |
| Chemical listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)? (See <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989</i> (Cth) (and any condition of use associated with the listing on the AICS) | All ingredients in the product are listed on the AICS |

Section 16 – Other Information

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| A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on this SDS. The following constitutes definitions of those commonly used terms. | |
| Section 2 | GHS: Global Harmonization System Model WHS: Australia's model Workplace Health and Safety Guidelines CLP: Classification and Packaging STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity |
| Section 3 | CAS #: Chemical Abstract Service index number |
| Section 5 | Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System" Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapours to form an ignitable mixture with air. Auto-ignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL: The lowest percent of vapour in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL: The highest percent of vapour in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. |

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| Section 8 | <p>TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered</p> <p>IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE (Not Established) is made for reference.</p> |
| Section 11 | <p>LD50: Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC50: Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm: Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m3: Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg: Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, TDL_o, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCL_o the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TC_o, LCL_o, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.</p> |
| Section 12 | <p>LC50: The lowest concentration in water which kills 50% of the test subjects. EC50: The Effect Concentration in water at which 50% of the test species if affected.</p> |

DISCLAIMER

The information in this SDS has been provided in good faith, and is believed to the best of the authors knowledge to be accurate as of the date of preparation. However, the author does not represent this to be a comprehensive and exhaustive assessment of the product's risks. There is always a chance that risks were beyond the state of scientific knowledge at the time of writing. It is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgement in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. Accordingly, we shall not be responsible for damages of any kind resulting from the use or reliance upon the information in this document.