

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** Trojan

**Recommended Use:** Cleaner/degreaser of industrial hard surface applications.

**Supplier:** Auto Klene Solutions  
**ABN:** 51 417 164 855  
**Street Address:** 1/83 Merrindale Drive  
Croydon, Victoria  
Australia  
**Phone Number:** +61 3 8761 1900  
**Facsimile:** +61 3 8761 1955  
**24 Hour Emergency:** Poisons Information Centre 131 126

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**UN Number:** N App  
**DG Class:** N App  
**Packaging Group:** N App  
**Hazchem Code:** N App

**Risk Phrases:** **R38/41** Irritating to skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Safety Phrases:** **S23/24/25/36/37** Do not breathe vapours or mists. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

**Poisons Schedule:** N App.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components/CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Sodium Hydroxide / 1310-73-2	1.1%	
Sodium Metasilicate / 6834-92-0	7%	
Non hazardous surfactants / N Av	3-6%	
Non hazardous solvents / N Av	3-6%	
Water/7732-18-5	(balance)	

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766)

- Inhalation:** No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.
- Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 40-60 minutes by the clock. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. Strongly basic ingredients tend to penetrate the skin and so need longer rinsing than other substances. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice.
- Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. **DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING.** If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
- Ingestion:** If swallowed, rinse mouth thoroughly and give a glass of water. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Contact a Poisons Information Centre.
- Medical attention And special Treatment:** Consult Poisons Information Centre.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Hazards from combustion Products:** Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.
- Precautions for fire fighters and Special protective equipment:** Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Aim to dilute the material with large quantities of water. If

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practical, contain diluted material and prevent from entering drains and water courses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Emergency procedures:** If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

**Methods and materials for Containment and clean up:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Contaminated area may be neutralised by washing with weak or dilute acid. Vinegar, citrus juice and most soft drinks may be suitable. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Conditions for safe storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you

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may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority.

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Sodium hydroxide	2	Peak

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

**Eye Protection:** Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State:</b>	Thin liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	Light red
<b>Odour:</b>	Solvent
<b>Solubility:</b>	N Av
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.05
<b>Vapour Pressure (20°C):</b>	2.37 kPa
<b>Flammability Limits (%):</b>	Non flammable
<b>Solubility in water (g/L):</b>	N Av
<b>Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	0 approx
<b>Boiling Point/Range (°C):</b>	100 approx
<b>pH:</b>	12.2

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Avoid contact with foodstuffs.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Acids
<b>Hazardous decomposition:</b>	Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Water, sodium compounds, silicon compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
<b>Hazardous reactions:</b>	Most strong alkalis and bases react with inorganic and organic acids to form salts. They can also react with some metals liberating hydrogen gas.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ingestion:</b>	Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Available data indicates that this product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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**Inhalation:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort unless liquid is inhaled.

**Toxicological Data:** No data available for the compounded product.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** This product does not degrade naturally. It will not cause ecological problems because it does not enter biological systems.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**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 a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

**Disposal:** There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, consider landfill, but we recommend that it be neutralised in a controlled manner before disposal.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Classification:** This material is Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Auto Klene cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.