

**JASOL OVEN CLEANER**Hazard Alert Code:  
**EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 2.0

Chemwatch 67318

Issue Date: 22-Jan-2006

CD 2009/3

**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****PRODUCT NAME**

Jasol Oven Cleaner

**SYNONYMS**

"oven hotplate cleaner"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains potassium &amp; sodium hydroxide)

**PRODUCT USE**

Oven and hot plate cleaner.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: Jasol Australia

Address:

41-45 Tarnard Drive

Braeside VIC 3195

Telephone: +613 9580 5722

Emergency Tel: 1 800 629 953

Fax: +613 9580 9902

Company: Jasol New Zealand

Address:

151B Marua Road

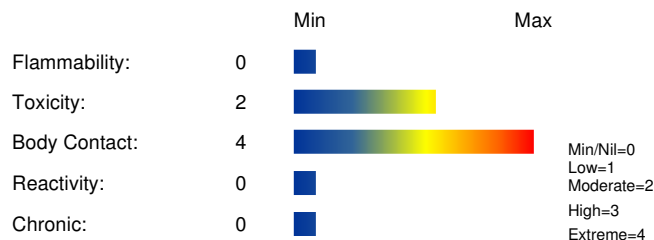
Auckland

Telephone: +64 9580 2105

Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622 (Chemcall)

Emergency Tel: 0800 764 766 (National Poisons Dunedin)

Fax: +64 9571 4388

**HAZARD RATINGS****Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

S6

**RISK**

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

**SAFETY**

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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NAME	CAS RN	%
<a href="#">potassium hydroxide</a>	1310-58-3	10-30
<a href="#">sodium hydroxide</a>	1310-73-2	<10
sequestering agents		<10
surfactants		<10
<a href="#">water</a>	7732-18-5	>60

**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES****SWALLOWED**

- 
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

**EYE**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**INHALED**

- 
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

**INGESTION:**

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
  - \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
  - \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
  - \* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

**SKIN AND EYE:**

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- 
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**FIRE FIGHTING**

- 
- 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.
- 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.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- 
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead 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: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

- Reacts vigorously with acids

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

**HAZCHEM**

2R

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****MINOR SPILLS**

- Slippery when spilt.
- 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, labelled container for waste disposal.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

- Slippery when spilt.
- 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 runoff 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.

**PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL**

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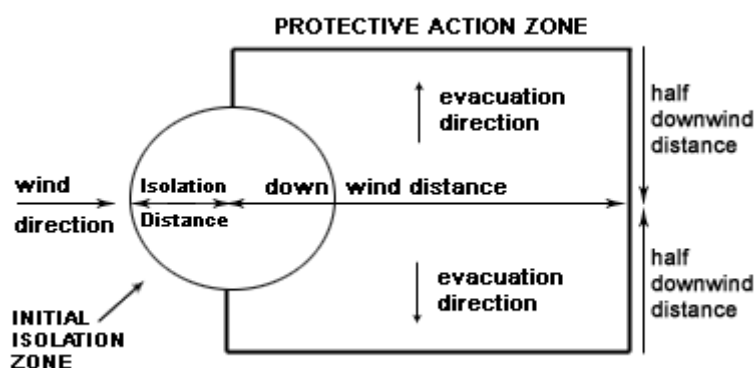
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From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance 25 metres

Downwind Protection Distance 250 metres

IERG Number 37

**FOOTNOTES**

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE****PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- 
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- 
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Segregate from acids.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- 
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers
- 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 recommendations.

**SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**

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X: Must not be stored together  
 O: May be stored together with specific precautions  
 +: May be stored together

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)						2		
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide (Sodium hydroxide)						2		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

**EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS**

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
sodium hydroxide	10	

**MATERIAL DATA**

JASOL OVEN CLEANER:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION****EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

**HANDS/FEET**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- 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. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air

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contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****APPEARANCE**

Tan coloured highly alkaline mobile liquid; mixes with water.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable	Boiling Range (°C): Not available	Melting Range (°C): Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.16	Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 13.1-13.8
pH (1% solution): Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available	Volatile Component (%vol): 75
Evaporation Rate: Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available	Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available	State: Liquid	

**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY****CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- 
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

- The liquid is highly discomforting and corrosive to the gastro-intestinal tract and is capable of causing burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus, with extreme discomfort, pain.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

**EYE**

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■ The liquid is highly discomforting and corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing burns. The liquid is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight if exposure is prolonged. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**SKIN**

■ The liquid is corrosive to the skin and is capable of causing burns if exposure is prolonged. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

**INHALED**

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The mist is corrosive to the upper respiratory tract and lungs and is capable of causing burns. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ The material is considered to be harmful by all exposure routes. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and eye contact.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:**

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

**TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**

Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h rinse-Moderate

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

**SODIUM HYDROXIDE:**

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

**TOXICITY****IRRITATION**

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

**WATER:**

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

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POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

JASOL OVEN CLEANER:

Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

■ Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms.

When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96h): 43mg/l

WATER:

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Jasol		No		
Oven		data		
Cleaner		No		
potassium		data		
hydroxide		No		
sodium		data		
hydroxide		No		
water		data		

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- 
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2R (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1719	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium &amp; sodium hydroxide)

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1719	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS POTASSIUM &amp; SODIUM HYDROXIDE)

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**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1719	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	274 944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains potassium & sodium hydroxide)

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION****POISONS SCHEDULE**

S6

**REGULATIONS**

Regulations for ingredients

**potassium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Jasol Oven Cleaner (CW: 67318)****Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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