

SAFETY DATA SHEET**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER****1.1 Product identifier**

Product name DYNALIFT
Synonym(s) DYNALIFT,DRIVEWAY

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CONCRETE CLEANING AGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name TREBLEX INDUSTRIAL PTY LTD
Address U1/26 Ilda Road,CANNING VALE,WA,6155 AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 9456 5825
Email sales@treblex.com.au
Website <http://www.treblex.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0409 084 044

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)

**Hazard statement(s)**

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PRODUCT NAME DYNALIFT**Storage statement(s)**

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE | 1310-73-2 | 215-185-5 | 40 to 60% |
| SODIUM CARBONATE | 497-19-8 | 207-838-8 | 20 to 40% |
| NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | Not Available | Not Available | Remainder |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Eye | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. |
| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. |
| Skin | If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |
| Ingestion | For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. |
| First aid facilities | Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2R
2 Fine Water Spray.
R Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Sodium Carbonate (total dust) | SWA (AUS) | -- | 10 | -- | -- |
| Sodium hydroxide (peak limitation) | SWA (AUS) | -- | 2 (Peak) | -- | -- |

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Eye / Face | Wear a faceshield and dust-proof goggles. |
| Hands | Wear PVC or rubber gloves. |
| Body | Wear coveralls and rubber boots and a PVC apron. |
| Respiratory | Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. At high dust levels, wear an Air-line respirator or a Full-face Class P3 (Particulate) respirator. |



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance WHITE GRANULAR SOLID

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Odour | PINE ODOUR |
| Flammability | NON FLAMMABLE |
| Flash point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling point | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Melting point | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Evaporation rate | NOT AVAILABLE |
| pH | 14.0 (1% solution) |
| Vapour density | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Specific gravity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Solubility (water) | SOLUBLE |
| Vapour pressure | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Upper explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Lower explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Partition coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Autoignition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Decomposition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Explosive properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Oxidising properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Odour threshold | NOT AVAILABLE |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:

Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

| Ingredient | Oral Toxicity (LD50) | Dermal Toxicity (LD50) | Inhalation Toxicity (LC50) |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SODIUM CARBONATE | 4090 mg/kg (rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (rabbit) | 800 mg/m ³ /2 hours |

Skin

Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Effects may be delayed.

Eye

Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.

Sensitisation

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity

Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive

Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

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| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| STOT – single exposure | Over exposure to dust may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in intense thirst, ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed. |
| STOT – repeated exposure | Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure. |
| Aspiration | Not classified as causing aspiration. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

WATER: If released to waterways, alkaline products may change the pH of the waterway. Fish will die if the pH reaches 10-11 (goldfish 10.9, bluegill 10.5). **SOIL:** May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above. **ATMOSPHERE:** Not expected to reside in the atmosphere. Drops or particles released to atmosphere should be removed by gravity and/or be rained out.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Waste disposal | Collect without generating dust. Place in clean, sealed containers and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). |
| Legislation | Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation. |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14.1 UN Number | 1759 | 1759 | 1759 |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. | CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. | CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. |
| 14.3 Transport Hazard Class | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 14.4 Packing Group | I | I | I |

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided**14.6 Special precautions for user**

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Hazchem code | 2R |
| GTEPG | 8A1 |
| EMS | F-A, S-B |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME DYNALIFT

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Poison schedule | Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). | |
| Classifications | Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)]. | |
| Hazard codes | C Xi | Corrosive Irritant |
| Risk phrases | R35 R41 | Causes severe burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes. |
| Safety phrases | S26 S36/37/39 S45 | In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). |
| Inventory listing(s) | AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt. | |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
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| Additional information | <p>RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> <p>EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).</p> <p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.</p> <p>HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.</p> |
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Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| CAS # | Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds |
| CNS | Central Nervous System |
| EC No. | EC No - European Community Number |
| EMS | Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System |
| GTEPG | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose |
| mg/m ³ | Milligrams per Cubic Metre |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| pH | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| STEL | Short-Term Exposure Limit |
| STOT-RE | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) |
| STOT-SE | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) |
| SUSMP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons |
| SWA | Safe Work Australia |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |