

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name IWTS EXA3

Synonyms

#### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses CLEANER FOR FILTRATION MEMBRANES • MEMBRANE CLEANER

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name WHITE INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

Address 60 Ashford Avenue, Milperra, NSW, 2214, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (02) 9783 6000

Fax (02) 9783 6001

Email [watertreatment@whiteint.com.au](mailto:watertreatment@whiteint.com.au)

Website <http://www.whiteint.com.au>

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 0400 335 644

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

##### Physical Hazards

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

##### Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)

##### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictograms



##### Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

**PRODUCT NAME IWTS EXA3****Prevention statements**

P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

**Response statements**

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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 CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

**Storage statements**

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	30 to 60%
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	201-069-1	1 to 10%
DISODIUM DIHYDROGEN ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETATE	139-33-3	205-358-3	1 to 10%
SODIUM GLUCONATE	527-07-1	208-407-7	30 to 60%
INGREDIENTS NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	Remainder
ALKYL POLYGLUCOSIDE	92879-30-6	-	1 to 10%

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	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.

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## **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 toxic gases (carbon oxides, ammonia, hydrogen gas) when heated to decomposition. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. 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.

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## **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. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### **6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for reuse, treatment and/or disposal.

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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## **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. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

### **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. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems. Store below 40°C.

### **7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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.

### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a faceshield.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear nitrile or PVC or rubber gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron. In a laboratory situation, wear a laboratory coat.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (particulate) / N95 respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	OPAQUE BROWN LIQUID
<b>Odour</b>	SLIGHT CHEMICAL ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	100°C (Approximately)
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	12.00 to 13.00
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	1.38 to 1.4
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

May be corrosive to metals. Contact with metals may release flammable hydrogen gas.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**PRODUCT NAME    IWT5 EXA3****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, ammonium salts, heat and ignition sources.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, ammonia, hydrogen gas) when heated to decomposition.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**                      Harmful if swallowed. 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 ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
CITRIC ACID	3000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	--
DISODIUM DIHYDROGEN ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETATE	2000 mg/kg (rat)	--	--

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

**Eye**                                        Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible serious 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.

**STOT - single exposure**            Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, 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.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**12.1 Toxicity**

Harmful effect due to pH shift.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Sodium hydroxide will rapidly dissolve and dissociate in water, therefore it is not considered persistent.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Low bioaccumulation potential.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Soluble in water.

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

Avoid release to the environment.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Waste disposal** Neutralise with dilute acid (e.g. 3 mol/L hydrochloric acid) or similar. For small amounts, absorb with sand or similar 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)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1824	1824	1824
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	8	8	8
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	II	II	II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

**Hazchem code** 2R  
**GTEPG** 8A1  
**EmS** F-A, S-B

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 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** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

**Inventory listings** **AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**  
 All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Additional information** **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.

**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).

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; 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.

**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 <sup>3</sup>	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

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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