

# DiverseyLever D9 Oven / Fryer Cleaner KH D9 (NZ)

Hazard Alert Code:  
**EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Version No: 2.0

Chemwatch 8500-13

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2011/1

NC317TCP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DiverseyLever D9 Oven / Fryer Cleaner KH D9 (NZ)

### SYNONYMS

"caustic cleaner grills fryers"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

### PRODUCT NUMBERS

47036

### PRODUCT USE

Caustic cleaner for grills, ovens and fryers.

### SUPPLIER

Company: JohnsonDiversey

Address:

29 Chifley Street

Smithfield

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9757 0300

Telephone: 1800 251 738 (AUS)

Emergency Tel: **1800 033 111**

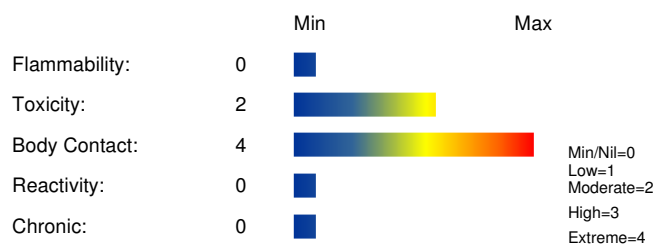
Fax: +61 2 9725 5767

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6, NZ S3

#### RISK

- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- 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.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
<a href="#">sodium hydroxide</a>	1310-73-2	28
other non hazardous ingredients		Not spec
<a href="#">water</a>	7732-18-5	30-60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- DO NOT delay.
- 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

- DO NOT delay. 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, without delay.

### 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.

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

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidisers, organic materials / compounds.
- Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

### HAZCHEM

2R

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Chemical splash suit.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- - DO NOT touch the spill material
- Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately.  
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.  
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.  
Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - DO NOT touch the spill material
- 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

# DiverseyLever D9 Oven / Fryer Cleaner KH D9 (NZ)

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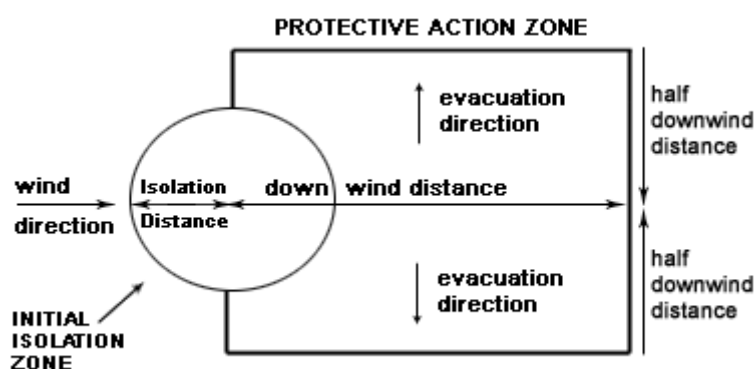
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From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance 25 metres

Downwind Protection Distance 250 metres

IERG Number 37

From US Emergency Response Guide 2000 Guide 154

## 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.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium hydroxide 50mg/m<sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sodium hydroxide 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium hydroxide 0.5mg/m<sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1% Toxic (T) >= 3.0%

R50 >= 0.25% Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%

R51 >= 2.5%

else >= 10%

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**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.

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- 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

- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers
- Plastic carboy.
- Plastic container.
- Plastic drum.
- Mild steel can.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidisers and organic compounds.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 
- 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



+

+

+

+

X

+

X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: 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	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/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
sodium hydroxide 1823	10	

### MATERIAL DATA

DIVERSEYLEVER D9 OVEN / FRYER CLEANER KH D9 (NZ):

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

- for sodium hydroxide:

The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- 
- Full face shield
- Chemical goggles
- 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 gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- 
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: water, sodium hydroxide

- Protective Material CPI \*.

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
VITON	C

- \* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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 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

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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

Dark brown alkaline liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	100-140
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	12.0-13.0	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not available	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.360	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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- 
- 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 corrosive and may be fatal if swallowed.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

- The liquid is highly corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight and the material presents a hazard from a single acute exposure.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

- The liquid is highly corrosive to the skin and is capable of causing severe burns.

The material may cause 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.

##### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The vapour/mist is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

No data for this material.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DIVERSEYLEVER D9 OVEN / FRYER CLEANER KH D9 (NZ):

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### 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

#### 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



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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.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96h): 43mg/l

WATER:

## Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
DiverseyLever D9 Oven / Fryer Cleaner KH D9 (NZ)	No Data Available	No Data Available		
sodium hydroxide	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## 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 (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1824	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

### Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1824	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1824	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A , S-B	Special provisions:	None

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Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6, NZ S3

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2,12200-64-5) 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 Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - 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 - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency 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)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for DiverseyLever D9 Oven / Fryer Cleaner KH D9 (NZ) (CW: 8500-13)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2, 12200-64-5

■ 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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Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

Print Date:24-Jun-2011