



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Morning Liquid Acid Dairy Detergent

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Morning Liquid Acid Dairy Detergent

Recommended Use Acid Milkstone & Scale Remover

Supplier TASMAN CHEMICALS PTY LTD
ACN : 005 072 659
Street Address 1-7 Bell Grove, Braeside ,
Victoria 3195 AUSTRALIA

Telephone Number (03) 9587 6777
Facsimilie (03) 9587 5255
Email taschem@taschem.com.au
Website www.tasmanchemicals.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number 1 800 334 556

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Hazard Category : C (Corrosive)

Risk Phrases

R34 Causes burns
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes

Safety Phrases

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label wherever possible)

Morning Liquid is classified as **Dangerous** Goods Class 8 according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion (%m/m)</u>
Water	7732-18-5	H
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	H
Dodecyl-Di(aminoethyl) glycine	Proprietary	L

VH>60% H>30-60% M=10-30% L=<10%

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

- Swallowed: If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a 1-3 glasses of water to drink. Seek immediate medical assistance or contact the Poisons Information Centre immediately.
- Eye: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance or contact the Poisons Information Centre immediately.
- Skin: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
- Inhaled Remove victim from further exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If NOT breathing, apply artificial resuscitation. If breathing difficult administer oxygen. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position. Seek medical attention if effects persist.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosion Hazard

This material is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it can react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. On burning will emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Keep containers cool by spraying with water to prevent pressure building up inside the drums, causing them to burst.

Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, 'alcohol' foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Avoid using large quantities of water.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills

Increase ventilation. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours or mists. Contain using sand or soil – prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand vermiculite or other inert material). Neutralise with lime or soda ash. Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling : Avoid skin and eye contact

Storage : Under normal weather conditions store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a dry cool environment. Keep containers closed at all times when not in use. Store away from alkalis or chlorine compounds. Check regularly for leaks. Remove drum bungs slowly to release any internal pressure.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits : Threshold Limit Values for Phosphoric Acid

Time Weighted Average (TWA) = 1 mg/m³
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) = 3 mg/m³

Exposure Standards (TWA) is the time-Weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health or, cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period that should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

NOTICE : Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure

Engineering Control Measures : Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure standard. Keep containers closed when not in use

Personal Protective Equipment :

Eye: Chemical goggles / face shield

Hands: Impervious plastic or rubber gloves.

Other: Overalls and protective footwear.

Respirator: If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of the relevant Australian Standard

Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage and reuse.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odour:	Clear Green Liquid	pH (as is):	1 to 2
Melting Point:	0oC	Flash Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	100°C (approximately)	Volatiles	Water only
Density: @ 25°C	1.30 grams/mL (approximately)	Flammable Limits:	Not applicable
Solubility:	Miscible		

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Incompatible with alkalis and strong oxidising agents

Reactivity May react with strong oxidants. Toxic gases and vapours (Phosphoric Acid fumes) may be released

SECTION 11 – TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects

No adverse health effects expected if the material is handled in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet. Symptoms that may arise if the material is mishandled are :

Acute Effects

Swallowing: May cause severe pain and burning of the mouth & oesophagus, nausea, vomiting & Diarrhoea. Oral LD50 = 1530 mg/kg (Rat) – Phosphoric Acid

Eye: A severe eye irritant. May cause severe eye damage

Skin: Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause burns and permanent damage.
Dermal LD50 = 2740 mg/kg (rabbit) – Phosphoric Acid

Inhaled: Vapour or mist may be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract
Human TCL0 = 100 mg/m³ – Phosphoric Acid

Chronic Effects

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin or eye contact
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may have a corrosive action on human tissues

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.
Spills should be contained, absorbed by sand or earth and placed in sealed plastic or epoxy-lined drums for disposal

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to Waste Management Authority .

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good by the Criteria of the Australian Dangerous Good Code

Proper Shipping Name :	Phosphoric Acid Solution	UN Number :	1805
Dangerous Goods Class :	8	Subsidiary Risk :	Not applicable
Hazchem Code :	2R	Packing Group :	III

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification Based upon information, classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work

Poisons Schedule Schedule 6

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Points

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Ask For</u>
Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd	Braeside, Victoria, Australia	(03) 9587 6777	Technical Manager
Poisons Information Centre		13 1126	

MSDS are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product; how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold are subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which appears on all invoices. It is also available on request. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used including good industrial hygiene.