

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## FIRE FIX

### APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: AP986

Version No: 1.5

Issue date: 25/04/2017

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	FIRE FIX
Synonyms	AP986
Proper shipping name	Not applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Fire restoration cleaner for soft and non-resilient surfaces
--------------------------	--

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CLEANING SYSTEMS LTD
Address	659 Great South Rd Penrose Auckland
Telephone	(09) 579 4114
Fax	(09) 579 4115
Website	<a href="http://www.cleaningsystems.co.nz">www.cleaningsystems.co.nz</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:admin@cleaningsystems.co.nz">admin@cleaningsystems.co.nz</a>

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	National Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON DANGEROUS GOODS. According to HSNO & HSW Acts and the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

HSNO Classification	6.4A, 9.1C (All), 9.1C (F)	HSNO Approval Code HSR003965
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Metal Corrosion Category 1	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
--------------------	--

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352+P333+P313	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice / attention.
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up
------	-----------------

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations
------	---

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7320-34-5	10~30	<u>potassium pyrophosphate</u>
64-02-8	<10	<u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u>
141-43-5	<10	<u>monoethanolamide</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</p> <p>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</p> <p>Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</p> <p>As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</p> <p>Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</p> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b></p> <p>(ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</p> <p>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</p> <p><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</p> <p>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used.

Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibilities	None known
------------------------	------------

#### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p> <p><b>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</b></p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p> <p>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</p> <p>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</p> <p>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</p> <p>Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</p> <p>May emit acrid smoke.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Check regularly for spills and leaks.</p> <p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</p> <p>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</p> <p>Stop leak if safe to do so</p> <p>Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.</p> <p>Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</p>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
<b>Other information</b>	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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <b>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.</b>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	Store only in original containers.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	7.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 3 ppm	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium pyrophosphate	Potassium pyrophosphate; (Tetrapotassium diphosphonate)	22 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt; (Tetrasodium EDTA)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	1000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium pyrophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
monoethanolamine	1,000 ppm	30 ppm

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields OR chemical goggles. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; These afford face protection. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Elbow length gloves. Butyl or neoprene are recommended for this application. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear yellow liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	11.0	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful <u>health</u> effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
monoethanolamine	LOW	LOW

### Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
monoethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
monoethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
------------------------------	---

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not applicable

Land transport (ADG): Not regulated

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE (7320-34-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT (64-02-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### MONOETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**NZ Legislation:** HPC Notice Part 4 (47) (48) (Subpart A), HSW Reg 4.5-4.6, HSNO Reg 77A

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### 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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average	OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit	NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer	TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	LOD:	Limit Of Detection
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit	OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit	BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations	BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

**End of SDS**