

Shoof Boom Kleen

1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product Identifier	Shoof Boom Kleen		
Other Means of Identification	SHOOFOBOOM2X5L (2x5L) BOOMAIC.20 (20L)		
Recommended Use	Alkali based detergent formulated to clean and assist in the decontamination of all agricultural spray equipment.		
Supplier	Organisation	Location	Contact Information
	SHOOF INTERNATIONAL (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	1 International Square, Tullamarine VIC 3043	Phone: 1800 121 801 Fax: 1800 141 848 E-Mail: sales@shoof.com.au Web: www.shoof.com.au
Emergency Phone Number	Poisons Information Centre (Australia) 13 11 26		

2: Hazard Identification

Classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) criteria of Safe Work Australia and classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code

GHS Classification	Skin corrosion (category 1)		
Signal Word	Danger		
Hazard Statement(s)	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.		
Precautionary Statement(s)	Wear eye protection and protective gloves. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Store locked up. Dispose of container in accordance with local regulations.		

3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Proportion (% w/w)
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	10-<30%
Available Chlorine as Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	<10%
Non-hazardous ingredients	-	to 100%

4: First Aid Measures

General	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor.
Ingestion	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If person is conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water, first then give a glass of water to drink. If vomiting occurs, wash out mouth again with water and give another glass of water to drink. Seek medical attention urgently.
Eyes	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or by a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
Inhalation	If swallowed or inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.
Symptoms Caused by Exposure	Please refer to Section 11- Toxicological Information.
Medical Attention and Special Treatment	Treat symptomatically as for strong alkali. Can cause corneal burns. Mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Equipment	Material itself is not combustible. Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	When heated to decomposition will produce irritating fumes. Neutralisation to a pH of 7 or less will cause evolution of toxic chlorine gas.
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters	Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. The following protective equipment for fire fighters is recommended when this material is present in the area of a fire. Liquid-tight chemical protective suit with breathing apparatus.
Hazchem Code	2R

6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions	Surfaces may be slippery. Increase ventilation. Wear PPE in accordance with section 8. Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the spill area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Clean up immediately to avoid accidents.
Environmental Precautions	Do NOT allow spilled concentrated product to enter drains, sewers, creeks, dams, rivers, or waterways.

Spills and Disposal

Small Spills

Mop or wipe up with a rag or paper towel and dispose of in rubbish. Wash down surface with water.

Large Spills

Contain, collect and recycle spilt product if possible otherwise absorb spill with material such as soil, sand, attapulgite, vermiculite. Collect and seal in properly labelled, chemical resistant containers. Wash area with water. Seek disposal options by a licensed waste contractor.

7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Wash hands after use. Avoid direct contact with product. Use PPE as described in section 8. NEVER mix with any other chemicals as toxic chlorine gas may be released.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Always replace lid on container after use. Store in a cool dry place out of direct sunlight and out of reach of children.

8: Exposure Controls – Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards

TWA of 2mg/m³ (sodium hydroxide). TWA for chlorine gas is 3.0mg/m³

Engineering Controls

Use in well-ventilated area. Avoid generation and inhalation of mists and aerosols.

Individual Protection

Eyes/Face

Chemical mono-goggles.

Hands

Rubber or nitrile gloves. Avoid skin contact.

Skin

Long sleeved work wear and chemical resistant footwear. Avoid skin contact.

Respiratory

Respirator if generation of mists. Avoid inhaling spray mist.

9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Light yellow liquid

Odour

Slight chlorine

pH

11.3 – 12.3 (1% solution)

Vapour Pressure

Not applicable

Vapour Density

Not applicable

Flash Point

Not applicable

Flammability Limits

Not applicable

Boiling Point

>100°C

Melting Point

<0°C

Specific Gravity

1.16

Solubility

Soluble in water

10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Sodium hypochlorite decomposes slowly. However, if stored in heat (>30°C) or UV light its decomposition speed increases substantially.
Possibility of Hazardous Reaction	Will react with acidic products to produce chlorine gas.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid extreme heat and high temperatures.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with acids and acidic products.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Reacts violently with acids liberating very toxic chlorine gas and excessive heat.

11: Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Oral LD ₅₀ (rat): >5500 mg/kg (product). Ingestion causes severe damage to the mucous membranes or other tissue with which contact is made. It can cause perforation and scarring.
Eye	Will cause severe burns. Draize test, rabbit, eye: severe. Highly corrosive to eyes. May cause conjunctivitis, corneal burns and ulceration. Permanent eye damage, including loss of sight, may occur.
Skin	Hypochlorite bleach, 5.25 %, was irritating in rabbits and guinea pigs under the conditions described in the study. (4hr exposure) Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns. Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24h Severe (sodium hydroxide).
Inhalation	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation. Delayed (up to 48 hours) fluid build-up in the lungs may occur. Inhalation, rat: LC ₅₀ = 2300 mg/m ³ /2h (sodium hydroxide).

12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	21 days EC ₅₀ (daphnia magna): 6.2m g/L (product).
Persistence/Degradability	Hypochlorite is rapidly degraded. The surfactant in this product is expected to be readily biodegradable according to OECD test guideline 301.
Bio-accumulative Potential	Sodium hypochlorite is not expected to bioaccumulation due to its high water solubility and high reactivity and low Pow (calculated Kow = -3.42).
Mobility in Soil	Low mobility in soil.

13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods	The most effective way to dispose of product is to use as was originally intended, in accordance with label instructions. If disposal of large volumes of unwanted or excess product is required, either supply to product to someone who can use it in accordance with label instructions or contact your local council and/or state environmental authority for advice. Dispose of in accordance with Local, State and Federal regulations. Drain containers thoroughly and rinse empty containers with water and use the solution in accordance with label instructions. Recycle packaging at an approved collection point or recycling facility.
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14: Transport Information

UN Number	1824
Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
Class	8
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
Packing Group	II
Special Precautions For Users	Ensure all containers are clearly labelled. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage
Hazchem Code	2R
IERG (HB76)	37
AERG Number	154

15: Regulatory Information

Packaging & Labelling	This product contains a Scheduled Poison (S6) and must therefore be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant State Poisons Act. Defined as a "Dangerous Good" by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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16: Other Information

Prepared By	Brett Amos
Date of Previous Issue	July 2021
Changes Made	Complete GHS review.
References	Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice July 2020. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP). Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (Rev.7 2017)
Contact Person/Point	Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Legal Disclaimer	The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET